"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasingly cloudy, warmer today; Friday rain; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,488. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DECLARES 8-HOUR LAW IS INVALID, EXPEDITING CASE

Federal Judge Hook, at Kansas City, Renders Speedy Decision, Allowing Quick Appeal.

WILL URGE ROADS TO JOIN

Order to be Entered, Seeking Co-operation in the Supreme Court Review.

HITCH IN WASHINGTON

Railroads Demur to Government's Course and Want Test Case of Wider Application.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—The Adamson eight-hour law was held to be unconstitutional here today by Judge William C. Hook in the United States District Court. The Court made it plain that the decision was not based on mature consideration of the merits of the case, but on expediency desired by all parties at interest because of the necessity of a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States before Jan. 1, when the law goes into effect.

The legal moves in the process of sending the case direct to the highest court of the land were somewhat involved from the lay point of view, but the lawyers concerned rushed the matter through with a speed seldom witnessed in courts of law. Just what action Attorney General Gregory would take remained a closely-guarded secret until yesterday, when Frank Hagerman, retained as special counsel to represent the Federal Government in the suit, suddenly set the ball rolling by asking Judge Hook to instruct the receiver for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, complainant in an injunction suit, to join with the defendant in proceedings which would send the case on its merits to the Supreme Court. Today this action was taken:

1. Counsel for the receivers asked that the bill for an injunction be granted and the Adamson law be declared null and void.

2. Mr. Hagerman, for the Government, asked the Court to dismiss the bill and to declare the law constitutional.

3. The Court overruled Mr. Hagerman and declared the law invalid.

4. The preparation of a transcript of the evidence for presentation to the Supreme Court was begun, and it was expected that copies would reach Washington by Saturday.

5. Counsel for the receivers was instructed to notify counsel for all railroads of the moves made here and invite them to join in the case before the Supreme Court.

The present case, in the opinion of Mr. Hagerman, provides all of the factors necessary for a test case, but it was said by James Dunlap of the legal staff of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé that among lawyers there was some difference of opinion on this point. In some quarters he said it was thought that perhaps one or two additional test cases should be brought to afford a wider range of inquiry and analysis.

The Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad is in the hands of a receiver, and the receiver could only do as directed by Judge Hook. Mr. Dunlap said that certain additional phases of the law might develop in a case where the complainant was independent.

The case of the Santa Fé is scheduled to come up before Judge Pollock in the United States District Court in Kansas City, Kan., tomorrow. There was much discussion as to what effect, if any, Judge Hook's decision would have on this case. Mr. Dunlap said that until the arrival tomorrow of his associates he could not predict what action would be taken. Mr. Hagerman was similarly at sea, although he said that he saw no reason why every question involving the Santa Fé and all other railroads could not be settled by today's test case.

One result of the proceedings in Judge Hook's court was the elimination of brotherhood Chairman Garretson as defendants to the action. District Attorney Francis M. Wilson remained the only defendant.

Judge Hook's Decree.

The text of Judge Hook's decree follows:

"This is an independent suit to enjoin the enforcement of a recent act of Congress, commonly called the Adamson law, upon the ground that it is contrary to the Constitution. In the character of the averments the plaintiffs' bill of complaint is stated to be typical of numbers of suits recently filed by railroad companies in various district courts of the United States. A motion to dismiss has been presented on behalf of the defendant United States attorney. The sole question raised by it is that of the constitutionality of the law. The court is informed that the other cases stand on applications for temporary injunctions.

"An appeal from an order granting or refusing a temporary injunction goes to the Circuit Court of Appeals and not further, by ordinary procedure, while an appeal from a final order or decree in such a case would go direct to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the former a decision would be inconclusive, in the latter a decision would definitely settle the question for the whole country. The motion to dismiss the case here, however, it is decided, will promptly result in a final decree from which an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

"The assistance of this court has been invoked to facilitate a final and authoritative determination of the constitutional question. The case was presented but yesterday and a decision is expected today. It is far from being an agreeable duty for a Judge to record a judicial conclusion without the care and deliberation essential to a conviction that he would stand to in every circumstance.

"Upon the merits of a case the Government neither asks nor receives from a court greater consideration than is required by the settled rules and presumptions of law, but a request by the Department of Justice to aid the progress of a case consistently with the rights of every one cannot be declined, certainly not for personal considerations.

Cannot Sustain the Law.

"Upon a consideration of the Adamson law and of what is said of its prac-

Continued on Page 7.

Connaught in a Dugout Shelled by Nephew's Guns

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—News has reached Canada that a few days after the Duke of Connaught, late Governor General of Canada, returned to England he went to the front in France on a visit to the Canadians.

At the front he was entertained at luncheon in a dugout by a Canadian General. During the meal the German guns opened a violent bombardment of the spot and shells fell heavily about the dugout. The Duke of Connaught is said to have remarked with a smile:

"This looks like a present to uncle."

Emperor William's mother was a sister of the Duke.

7 PER CENT DIVIDEND FOR 17,000 WORKERS

Consolidated Gas Co. and Subsidiaries to Pay the Same Rate on Wages as on Stock.

NEW PROFIT-SHARING DEVICE

Employes at $3,000 a Year or Less to Receive Checks Quarterly Along with Shareholders.

The Consolidated Gas Company and the New York Edison Company and their affiliated gas and electric companies announced yesterday that they would hereafter pay to all employes who are earning $3,000 a year or less 7 per cent. on their salaries, which is the dividend paid to the stockholders. There are 17,000 employes who will participate in this profit-sharing plan, and the gross amount to be paid to them, it was said, would aggregate $1,000,000 a year.

The most important of the affiliated companies are the United Electric Light and Power Company, the Westchester Lighting Company, the Mutual, New Amsterdam, and Standard Gas Light Companies, the Astoria Light and Power Company, and the Central Union and Northern Union Gas Companies.

The reductions in the rate charged for electric current by the New York Edison Company in 1915 and the further reductions to be made next year will result in a net reduction of the company's revenues, it was said, of $8,850,000, and the dividend to be paid to employes will add another $1,000,000 to this decrease.

A representative of the companies said last night that, notwithstanding the companies cannot charge more than a fixed price for their product and that the cost of everything needed in their business has advanced, the increase in bulk of business, due mainly to increased population, had made it possible to give to customers and employes nearly $5,000,000 a year

The announcement that the employes would share in the profits was made in the following statement, sent out last night by one of the executive officers:

"It is increasingly recognized that profit-sharing in some form promises more than anything else to stimulate the interest of employes in the success of the undertakings with which they are identified. This relationship tends especially to promote individual and collective effort and a better spirit of co-operation in the various departments of the complex organizations now required by the larger public utility corporations to render satisfactory service. Feeling, on the part of an employe, an immediate personal interest by having a direct part in the results tends perhaps more in this than in any other way to secure and maintain that standard of excellence so essential in the conduct of the service, which seeks the highest attainable ideals in the public service.

"In the desire to meet in the fullest sense their obligations to the public of New York, the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company and the New York Edison Company and the affiliated gas and electric companies have been studying this question with a great deal of care for some time. The Directors of these companies have now decided to pay to all employes, other than those of the executive and administrative staffs, receiving not over $3,000 per annum, a percentage upon their salaries or wages equal to the dividend rate paid to the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company. Quarterly dividends are now paid at the rate of 7 per cent. annually, and, consequently, these employes, some 17,000 in number, will receive a like rate which will approximate $1,000,000 in addition to their salaries and wages. The first payment will be made on Dec. 15 next to all employes who, on Nov. 30, 1916, have been six months or longer in the service of the companies, and as in the case of the payment of dividends to the stockholders, will be made by check.

"It is very gratifying to the Directors that they are thus able to show to their employes, upon whom the satisfaction of the public with the service of the company so largely depends, their recognition of the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties, by the adoption of this method of profit sharing."

MORE STEEL WORKERS GET WAGE INCREASE

Republic Iron and Steel Co. and Colorado Fuel Co. Follow the Lead of U. S. Steel Co.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Brier Hill Steel Company of this city, employing more than 11,000 men, announced a 10 per cent. wage increase today following the 10 per cent. advance announced last night by the United States Steel Corporation. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, with 10,000 employes, is expected to grant a similar advance.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 22.—President R. C. Kirk of the Labelle Iron Works Company of this city announced today the company would meet the wage increase of the United States Steel Corporation by increasing the pay of its 3,000 employes 10 per cent. the advance to become effective Dec. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 22.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has announced

Continued on Page 4.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

PEACE PROPOSALS NOT LIKELY NOW, SAYS LORD DERBY

However, Any from Germany Will Receive the Consideration They Deserve.

PRESS DISCUSSES 'COSMOS'

English and French Papers Warn the United States to Keep Hands Off at This Time.

NO TIME FOR U. S. TO SPEAK

James M. Beck, in Speech Here, Says America Has Not Qualified as a Peacemaker.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Lord Derby smiled when THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent asked him today if he would comment upon the "Cosmos" peace articles being published in THE TIMES.

"All I can say is that any peace proposal that would come from Germany would be met by the Allies with all the consideration it deserved," he said.

Asked if German peace proposals would be considered seriously, he replied:

"I don't think that Germany would offer any peace proposals worth seriously considering at this time."

"But suppose overtures were made to the Allies by Washington in an effort to end the war?" suggested the correspondent.

"The Allies would, of course, listen to any word from America, but that is not saying they would come at this time to any peace agreement," replied Lord Derby, adding that the recent statements of Lloyd George and Lord Grey seemed adequately to express Great Britain's attitude. "Beyond what they have said I have nothing to suggest," said Lord Derby.

As to the estimate cabled here by the United Press correspondent in New York today that the war may last five years, Lord Derby said:

"Any one is a fool who would attempt to prophesy the length of the war. The Allies on the western front are slowly pushing the German foe back and there is no telling how long it will take to complete the job of routing the enemy from France. We have really only started our work out there. Right now we cannot even see the beginning of the end. It would be mere folly to try to say how long it will be before we have accomplished our aim."

Calls "Cosmos" Articles Mysterious.

The London Times today printed a Parliamentary note saying that a number of Members of Parliament had received a request from THE NEW YORK TIMES London correspondent for an opinion on the "Cosmos" articles. The Parliamentary correspondent added:

"This was the peace kite which THE TIMES headed with the Prime Minister's Guild Hall declaration. The members seemed to think that was sufficient reply."

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent received communications from various quarters suggesting that the cabled summary possibly formed an inadequate ground upon which to make considered comment.

The Morning Post's Washington correspondent, after outlining THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial announcement of the "Cosmos" articles, says:

"The whole thing is rather mysterious in view of the past attitude of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The name of this genius who has been retained by THE NEW YORK TIMES to enlighten the world is masked under the disguise 'Cosmos,' but it vouches for his heaven-given endowment by saying the public will give serious attention to the articles because of the impartial fairness, breadth of view, and profound understanding of political principles with which the author weighs and considers the general conditions of peace, and then it turns to the policies and interests of each of the powers engaged in the war. The first article of 'Cosmos' is dated Nov. 18, which suggests it was written in New York, and while there are many men of ability in that city competent to discuss international affairs in a loose and general way there is not known to be an authority recognized in both hemispheres whose words would carry conviction to Englishmen or their allies. Cosmos's article, which occupies two columns, is not of importance."

Won't Have Any Mediation.

The Globe tonight editorially expresses "regret that certain American newspapers of a type which hitherto had been conspicuously free from German influence have allowed themselves to be made vehicles for proposals for an inconclusive peace. We respect their humanitarian sentiments and fully recognize their present attitude in so far as they themselves are concerned due to nothing but an earnest desire to see all this misery brought to a speedy end. Nevertheless, we venture to inform them that they are unconsciously making themselves catspaws of the Hun and that they will be doing a very ill-service both to their own country and to civilization if they succeed in their attempt to induce President Wilson to proffer unmasked and undesired mediation. We have no wish to see him suffer a serious rebuff, but that and nothing else would be the inevitable consequence of any interference at the present time. The policy of this country and of her allies has been set forth in the declaration of the British Prime Minister, and from it no jot will be abated.

"However long the war may last, the freedom of humanity, the existence of civilization and the claims of justice

Continued on Page 2.

Low rates to Cincinnati, Louisville and the West. Finest scenery, via Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Office, 1238 Broadway.—Advt.

Germany to Defend the Marina Sinking On Plea That She Was an Armed Transport

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (Via Sayville,) Monday, Nov. 20, (Delayed).—Regarding the Marina case, the same statesman who explained Germany's position in the case informed me that all the necessary official material had not yet been received by the Foreign Office from the Imperial Admiralty, but that it was hoped to get it in the course of a week. In any event, however, the German Government's answer probably will not be ready before the last of this week or later. Its principal features undoubtedly will be the Marina's status as a transport ship and her armament.

Should the main emphasis in the German answer be laid on the Marina's armament, this interchange of notes should prove of principal first line importance as raising the whole delicate armament issue in a form requiring a final settlement. The German Government's attitude toward the defensive armament of merchantmen has already been fully and clearly set forth in the well-known Imperial memorandum, and there probably is little more that the German Government can add, except possibly certain additional new proofs that the alleged defensive armaments of enemy merchantships have been repeatedly used offensively against German submarines as notably in the so-called "new Baralong case," in which the U-43 is alleged to have been fired on and sunk by an armed English merchantman. These repeated cases are not calculated to make the Imperial Government back down from its stand. It was argued at length in the Imperial memorandum that armed merchantmen were to be regarded as auxiliary cruisers and were, therefore, without the pale of peaceable merchant ships and not entitled to the same considerate treatment.

In this connection the American expert of the Foreign Office regretted exceedingly that Secretary Lansing's letter of Jan. 18 to the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, regarding the armament of merchantmen had borne no fruit because it would have obviated such cases as that of the Marina.

In view of the report current here that practically all English merchantmen, including such as are carrying passengers, have been armed, the importance of the Marina as a test case cannot be overestimated. Germany's contention regarding armed merchantmen is not to be construed, however, as indicating any change in her submarine policy. The agitation on the part of the Chancellor's political foes and the Tirpitz partisans for unlimited submarine warfare has now practically ceased and many of its more influential champions, notably certain captains of industry, have been converted to the Chancellor's policy of peace with America and a synchronously effective and quantatively sharpened submarine cruiser warfare. In no quarter have I heard recently any suggestion regarding the possibility of the unlimited brand of submarine warfare being revived.

Some significance attaches to the fact that the German press, apparently on a hint from higher up, no longer refers to submarine warfare, but invariably to "U-boat cruiser warfare" while practically all comment in the German papers painstakingly emphasizes the cruiser warfare aspect.

HUGHES IN MESSAGE FELICITATES WILSON

Belated Telegram Goes to the White House When Count Proves California Lost.

EXPRESSES BEST WISHES

Defeated Candidate Had Chafed at Delay—President at Theatre When Word Comes.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 22.—Charles E. Hughes, late Republican nominee for President, has conceded his defeat. At 8:25 this evening Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committeefiled at the local telegraph office the following message conveying to President Wilson the belated congratulations of Mr. Hughes on the President's re-election:

Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 22, 1916.
The President,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

Because of the closeness of the vote, I have awaited the official count in California, and now that it has been virtually completed, permit me to extend to you my congratulations upon your re-election. I desire also to express my best wishes for a most successful administration.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

The message of congratulation was sent after Mr. Hughes had conferred with Chairman Willcox. Mr. Willcox is resting here after his campaign labors. He went to New York early today and returned here this evening. While in New York he conferred with several members of the Campaign Committee of the Republican National Committee who met him by appointment at National Headquarters.

The conference was behind closed doors, but it is understood that only two of the members who participated were in favor of delaying further the sending of a congratulatory message by Mr. Hughes to President Wilson. Those, who took part besides Mr. Willcox were James R. Garfield of Ohio, Republican National Committeemen Charles B. Warren of Michigan, John T. King of Connecticut, and Herbert Parsons of New York; former United States Senators Theodore E. Burton of Ohio and W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, and George W. Perkins.

While the conference was on telephone messages were received from Chester H. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee in California. Chairman Rowell told Mr. Willcox that with the official count in California virtually completed there was no indication that it would materially affect the result.

Friends of Mr. Hughes said tonight that for many days he had been anxious to congratulate the President on his re-election and that he had been chafing under the delay in connection with the official canvass of the vote in California.

Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee said tonight:

"Having conferred by telephone during the day and late this afternoon with the Republican State Committee and the Republican National Committeeman in California, I have been informed that the official canvass of the vote has been so nearly completed that no change can result from the few precincts not counted in the returns so far compiled. This means that the majority for the Wilson Electors in California ranges from about 1,200 to 3,800 votes and that this is the final result for which we have been waiting. So far as any recount is concerned, the National Committee is not advised that there are sufficient grounds which would call for such an application."

The Republican National Committee, it was learned today, had not less than fifty lawyers watching the official count and tabulation of the vote in California.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The message from Charles E. Hughes congratulating President Wilson on his re-election reached the White House shortly after 8 o'clock tonight, but the President had gone to a theatre and did not know of the arrival of the message until after his return.

ELECTION BETS TO BE PAID.

Hughes's Congratulatory Message Releases Thousands Wagered.

Stakeholders on the Curb and firms of Wall Street brokers who have been holding cash and memoranda representing millions of dollars in election wagers will begin today to pay the backers of President Wilson. The decision, held fifteen days in abeyance because Mr. Hughes delayed so long his concession of victory to his opponent, is now "official," and payment of the wagers will occupy, it is expected, no small part of the day's activities today on the Street.

About utpown centres of campaign discussion, like the Waldorf-Astoria, large sums are still in the hands of stakeholders. These, too, will be paid today.

Many brokers who acted as stakeholders for their customers have not handled the actual cash, merely retaining memoranda, which were in effect orders to debit and credit accounts of loser and winner, respectively, when the decision was adjudged positive. Mr. Hughes's telegram of last night will signalize the "pay-off" as soon as the offices open today.

MAY FURTHER DELAY CALIFORNIA RESULT

Secretary of State Threatens to Withhold Electors' Certificates on Technicalities.

POINTS TO TWO MISTAKES

Made by Election Clerks and Says They Should Be Corrected in Court—Count Unchanged.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 22.—Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan indicated today that unless certain mistakes discovered in returns from Yuba and Orange Counties were corrected he might withhold the certificates of election of Presidential Electors from California. Should this be done there would be delay, which might seriously affect the re-election of President Wilson, since the election depends on the votes of the thirteen Presidential Electors from this State.

Following is the statement issued by Mr. Jordan:

"Under Section 1313 of the Political Code, it is the duty of the Secretary of State to compare and estimate the votes given for Electors. Such comparison and estimate are to be made as soon as returns are received from all the counties in the State.

"In Marysville Precinct Number 3, twelve Democratic Electors are credited with 96 votes each, but the votes received by Loren A. Handley, Democratic Elector, have not been credited, because the election clerks failed to include the vote in their returns to the Supervisors. The Supervisors could not ascertain such vote, and therefore the County Clerk was unable to include it in the returns to this office. The returns from this county are incomplete.

"In the county of Orange a more glaring case of disfranchisement is presented. All the voters or Orangethorpe Precinct have been denied an expression of their wishes as indicated by their votes. Because the tally lists are in the sealed envelopes containing the ballot the Board of Supervisors could not ascertain the vote in that precinct, and the returns certified to this office are not complete because of such omission.

"If these mistakes are not corrected, if these partial returns are to be accepted, if the will of the voters of these precincts is to be disregarded, even the vote of one elector, or cannot other mistakes be permitted to occur in other counties and precincts, and thus the will of the voters be thwarted and confusion result?

"It is the duty of the Democratic and Republican State Central Committees to take immediate steps to have these mistakes corrected, even if the aid of the courts must be invoked, otherwise the Secretary of State may deem it his duty to withhold certificates of election to Presidential Electors in order that an evil precedent may not be established."

In order to straighten the legal tangle that has arisen over the election returns from Yuba and Orange Counties, the Superior Courts of those counties must order the ballot boxes reopened and the count rendered complete, in the opinion of James Cremin, State Statistician, who has charge of the official election canvass.

At the office of Attorney General Webb the unofficial opinion was voiced that the Secretary of State could not certify to the returns for the State unless the vote of every precinct was found correct in the official canvass.

Canvass of returns from Orange, Humboldt, Monon, Butte, and San Bernadino Counties at the office of the Secretary of State today disclosed no errors of importance. Four of the largest counties of the State are yet to report returns for official tabulation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—O. K. Cushing, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, said today that in his oinion no action contemplated by Secretary of State Jordan could possibly affect the situation as it stands—that President Wilson's lead in the State is safe.

Statistics gathered by Republicans and completed at noon today showed that the lowest Democratic Elector in California was 1,242 votes ahead of the highest Republican, making the electoral delegation solid for Wilson. Francis J. Heney ran highest of any Democrat. He received 466,197 votes. Mrs. Carrie L. Tyler was lowest. She received 463,622. J. F. Carlston, the highest Republican, received 462,390 votes.

FRESNO, Cal., Nov. 22.—Chester H. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, said tonight:

"Whether there are such irregularities in the returns as to justify proceedings in the courts is a matter which the State Committee will have to determine after consultation with Chairman Willcox and the National Committee in New York, but certainly the insignificant errors in two precincts, discovered by Secretary of State Jordan, would not justify him as an administrative officer in permanently withholding the certificates of election of the California Electors and thereby depriving California of its vote in the Electoral College. Such a proposition is too ridiculous to discuss."

CHARLES FRANCIS ASSUMES DUTIES AS NEW EMPEROR

Body of Francis Joseph to Lie in State Two Days in Hofburg Chapel.

BURIAL ON THURSDAY NEXT

German Kaiser and Ferdinand of Bulgaria Expected in Vienna Today.

DEATH NOT TO AFFECT WAR

Europe's Capitals See No Signs of Serious Results—President Sends Condolences.

New Empress's Brothers Fighting In Belgian Army

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Two brothers of the new Austrian Empress, Princes Xavier and Sixte of Parma, are serving in the Belgian Army. President Poincaré recently decorated both the Princes with the War Cross.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, the heir apparent, tonight assumed automatically the guidance of state affairs following the death last night of Emperor Francis Joseph. It is not likely that festivities of any kind will usher in his reign, certainly not during the war.

Shortly after midday yesterday there was an appreciable rise in Emperor Francis Joseph's temperature. Although he had been about early to attend to state duties and had eaten a light meal, it was evident after 2 o'clock that a crisis was approaching. About 6 o'clock in the evening the attending physicians were almost ready to abandon hope, the Emperor lapsing slowly into unconsciousness.

The Emperor had been suffering from a bronchial inflammation, but pneumonia developed and suddenly reached a critical stage, and from 6 o'clock on the chances of the patient surviving grew slimmer.

Baron Burian, who in addition to being Foreign Minister is also Minister of the Imperial and Royal Household, was summoned. He left the sick chamber a little after 8 o'clock, but hardly had reached his office when the death of the Emperor was announced.

Emperor Regretted the War.

The death of Francis Joseph was known to but few people in Vienna last night, but rumors which had been in circulation during the day cast a gloom over the city. Comment in the newspapers voiced regret that the Emperor had not been spared long enough to see the end of the war, which, according to the accepted view here, nobody regretted more than he, as he never tired of assuring his intimates.

To the very last the Emperor, who had no conception of the value of money, spent large sums in charity, never overlooking any of the many old men and women who used to come to Schoenbrunn Park to receive alms. Despite his tendency to spend lavishly the Emperor was exceedingly painstaking in making a note of alms; for instance, on any scrap of paper he had about him. He was in the constant company in later years of a little group of old friends, who addressed him familiarly.

The Emperor had a prodigious capacity for work, rising generally at 4 o'clock in the morning and taking up various reports. During the progress of the war he took the keenest interest in the fortunes of his own and the allied armies with never-tiring zeal. He declared it was a bitter disappointment that he was not allowed by reason of his age and the solicitation of his entourage to lead his troops himself.

Kaiser Informed by Telephone.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Emperor William, who was informed of the passing of his ally, Emperor Francis Joseph, by a message sent over the telephone which links the headquarters of the German Army with Schoenbrunn Palace, is expected to arrive in the Austrian capital tomorrow, as also is King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Arrangements for the burial have not yet been made, says a Vienna dispatch to Reuter, but the body will be interred in the Capuchin mausoleum next week, probably on Thursday. On Monday the body will be removed from Schoenbrunn Castle to Hofburg Chapel, where it will lie in state on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Emperor Francis Joseph, says the Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent in giving the version of his death received there, was feverish yesterday afternoon, being unable to eat his evening meal. He was assisted to his bedchamber by his daughter, Archduchess Marie Valerie. He found himself unable to sleep and asked that his physicians be summoned, complaining of pains in the throat. At 9 o'clock the Emperor appeared to be in a more restful state. A few moments later the doctors saw him, and he made a gesture, pointing to his throat. A second afterward he was dead.

The members of the imperial family, who, in addition to Archduke Charles Francis and his consort, and Archduchess Marie Valerie, included Princess Gisela of Bavaria, Archduchess Carl Theodore of Bavaria, the Emperor's sister-in-law, and Archduke Joseph Frederick, were summoned, as were the officials of state, who prepared an announcement of the death.

PRESIDENT TO NEW RULER.

Sends Condolences on Death of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—President Wilson today received a personal message from Charles Francis Joseph, the new Emperor of Austria, giving notifi-

Continued on Page 8.

LOAN OF $25,000,000 ON WHEAT TO BRITAIN

New York Banks Arrange 5 Per Cent. Credit to Central Purchasing Agency.

The Corn Exchange Bank of New York, it was announced yesterday, has made a loan of $25,000,000 to the Wheat Export Company of Canada, which has been organized as a central wheat purchasing agency for the British Government. A number of the large city banks are associated with the Corn Exchange in the transaction. The demand notes issued by the company will pay 5 per cent. interest. They will be secured by bills of lading for the wheat, and will be backed by the British Government. Not the entire amount will be used at once, but the notes will be drawn as funds are needed.

It is understood that most of the wheat purchased under this arrangement will come from Canada, but that some of it may be supplied by the United States. It had been expected that the financing would be done by Canadian institutions, and it is now believed that a loan for a similar amount for the same purpose will be arranged by Dominion banks.

G. F. Earle, manager of the New York office of Sanday & Co., whose headquarters are in London and Liverpool, is to be President of the Wheat Export Company. Sanday & Co. have had charge of wheat purchases for the British Government for some time past, but in view of undertakings on a larger scale it had been thought best to form a new corporation. Mr. Earle said last night that Sanday & Co. would retain its present business, but that it would not hereafter deal in wheat for its own account.

For the nine months ended in September, wheat exports from the United States amounted to 113,312,453 bushels, valued at $152,563,430. Shipments to the United Kingdom totaled 44,542,892 bushels, valued at $59,819,589. Exports of wheat last week from all Atlantic seaports (including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Portland, Montreal, Mobile, and Quebec) amounted to 4,713,643 bushels, compared with 4,478,013 the previous week. The takings by the United Kingdom totaled 1,553,636 bushels.

MR. AND MRS. HITCHCOCK SAVE HORSES IN FIRE

Huntsman, Aided by His Wife, Rescues 16 Prize-Winning Thoroughbreds from Stable.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Nov. 22.—Sixteen thoroughbred hunters belonging to Thomas Hitchcock, a member of the Piping Rock and Meadow Brook Clubs and a well-known sportsman, escaped destruction narrowly tonight when the Hitchcock stables were destroyed by fire. The animals were rescued by Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, with the help of a woman servant. They were the only persons on the estate when the fire started.

The fire was discovered by Mr. Hitchcock, whose attention was attracted by the odor of smoke which permeated the house. Upon investigating he found the stable, which was 200 feet away from the house, in flames. Calling his wife and their servant, Mr. Hitchcock ran into the burning building and started to release the horses. When half the horses had been freed the smoke became so dense that both Mr. Hitchcock and his wife were nearly suffocated. They made a final dash into the barn and were nearly run down by two horses, which, crazed with fear, were plunging toward them. Some work horses which were stabled in the building also were saved.

The fire department of Westbury responded to an alarm, but was able to do little owing to the lack of an adequate water supply. The firemen devoted their attention entirely to the house, which was several times threatened by showers of sparks which descended upon it. The damage was estimated at $25,000.

Mr. Hitchcock said that he was unable to account for the origin of the fire. Early in the evening his hostlers and stablemen went to the village. Several of the horses saved from the flames have captured ribbons at the horse show.

ISLAND FLEET BASE IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Rear Admiral Harris Says It May Be Created Just South of Liberty Statue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Secretary Daniels announced this evening that the appropriation of $6,000,000 by Congress last August for development of Government navy yards for shipbuilding purposes would be spent on the Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, (S. C.,) Bremerton, Portsmouth, (N. H.,) and Boston yards.

The Philadelphia and Norfolk yards will be equipped to build battleships and battle cruisers. The only other navy yards so equipped are the New York and Mare Island. The Bremerton and Boston yards will build vessels of 10,000 to 12,000 tons' displacement, while the Portsmouth and Charleston yards will be utilized for the construction of smaller war vessels, such as destroyers and submarines.

Some idea of the scale on which the Government is considering preparing itself to build and repair ships, as well as an intimation of probable radical changes in the navy yard system, was given the House Naval Committee today by Rear Admiral Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

After appearing before the House Naval Committee, Admiral Harris said that there was a tentative plan for enlarging the New York yard, which would be reported on by the Board on Navy Yards, of which Rear Admiral Helm is President. This plan would be to build an island south of Bedloe's Island and provide anchorage for the entire fleet. The present yard would be continued solely as an industrial plant for construction. The establishment of the proposed fleet base would afford room for new slips and more buildings at the old yard, and its capacity for construction and repairs would thus be increased.

The new fleet base would avoid the congestion that attends the use of the present yard, which is in the path of the large and growing number of merchant vessels continually going and coming in both rivers. The anchorage there would allow the largest dreadnoughts to come and go with far greater convenience and considerably reduced cost of maintenance. Adequate storage warehouses for supplies and equipment would be provided and ample shore quarters for officers and men.

The whole plan, Admiral Harris said, was at present simply a proposition, and all details were yet to be worked out, but some such plan would be required eventually to meet the necessities of the fleet.

HAVANA-TAMPA-FLORIDA RESORTS The all-steel Flamingo, 9:15 A. M., 55 minutes quickest to Tampa. Only two nights out to Havana. Seaboard Air Line, 1184 Broadway.—Advt.

HOSPITAL SHIP BRITANNIC SUNK; 50 LIVES LOST

Giant White Star Liner Torpedoed Off Island of Kea, in Aegean Sea.

1,106 SURVIVORS LANDED

Two Submarines at Once Attack the Ship and Islanders Hurry to the Rescue.

GOES DOWN IN 55 MINUTES

Vessel Was the Titanic's Successor and the Largest British Passenger Ship Afloat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—The hospital ship Britannic has been sunk by a German submarine in the Aegean Sea. The story of the submarine attack is told by The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent in the following dispatch dated Tuesday:

"The British hospital ship Britannic has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The latest enemy outrage against humanity occurred at 10 o'clock this morning.

"All my inquiries lead to the belief that two German submarines were lying in wait in the narrow seas by the Island of Kea with the express object of sending the Britaanic to the bottom. She was attacked from both sides at once, each of the submarines launching a torpedo against her. One of them missed its mark, but the other inflicted a fatal blow on the ship.

Carried No Wounded.

"This deliberate crime was all the worse because the submarine commanders must have known the vessel was going north. This fact would tell them she contained only the usual crew and complement of nurses, doctors, and R. A. M. C. men, about 1,200 in all. But that did not count with the foe. The Britannic was going to Mudros, the port of Lemnos, in the centre of the Aegean Sea to take aboard sick and wounded for whom she is fitted to carry 3,000.

"One of the survivors tells me the order aboard when she was struck was perfect in every way. Thirty to forty of the crew were wounded by the explosion. Nurses, in common with the officers and men of the R. A. M. C., lined up on deck and there was not the slightest panic.

"It was impossible to launch all the boats, although many got away. Several survivors dropped into the sea with life belts on. The women, of course, were saved first. They all behaved quite coolly.

"Wireless messages were sent in all directions for help. A number of allied vessels, destroyers and sweepers, quickly arrived on the scene. Among the rescue ships was one from the Piraeus. Happily the great majority of the ship's company has been saved. The toll of human life is reported to be about fifty-three and many injured. One of the stewardesses was aboard the Titanic when that other huge liner went to her doom. She told me a terrible story of the launching of the first of the Britannic's boats near the stern and of the ship heeling over with her screw out of the water whirring around in the air.

"Two loaded boats were sucked toward the sinking vessel, smashing like matchwood. Many were killed outright and others received terrible wounds. Said the stewardess:

"'It really was worse than the Titanic.'

"Many survivors were landed at Phaleron, a well known Summer resort, four miles from Athens, from which Venezelos set out on his famous expedition a short time ago. Others were put ashore at the Piraeus, an object lesson in German ruthlessness for Athenians. Still more were brought aboard Allied ships to Kerathine, in the Gulf of Salamis."

Survivors to Join Another Ship.

A later dispatch from the same correspondent, dated Wednesday, says:

"Sir Francis Elliott, British Minister at Athens, visited the wounded, who have been taken to a Russian hospital. He also went to see some of the survivors at Phaleron. After a day's leave to go to Athens to buy necessary clothes, &c., those who are none the worse for their grim adventure are to join another ship almost immediately.

"Two of the expelled Ministers had a strange encounter this morning with some of the nurses who so narrowly escaped death in the Britannic. After breakfast at the Actaeon Hotel at Phaleron, the nurses were all looking out to sea from the terrace when the banished ministers passed, their baggage in Greek army camions, on the way to the Piraeus to make their exit from the country.

"The nurses watched them with keen interest and the Teuton representatives could not help seeing the party of would-be victims of the latest reminder of German barbarity."

Reports Fifty Lives Lost.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23—Fifty lives have been lost by the sinking of the Britannic, according to an official statement issued here.

The accounts from various sources of the sea tragedy differ as to the number on board the Britannic. One dispatch says there were 1,000 British sick and wounded on the ship, and the official statement, given out here, reports 1,106 survivors landed, including 28 who were injured. Another dispatch states, on the contrary, that there were no wounded on the Britannic, which, how-

ever, carried 121 nurses and 390 officers and men of the army medical corps.

The Daily News's Athens correspondent sends the following:

"The Britannic was torpedoed at 8 o'clock in the morning and sank near shore fifty-five minutes later. She was going to Saloniki, but had no wounded on board.

"Her complement included 121 nurses and 390 officers and men of the Army Medical Corps. Twenty-five of the injured from the steamer are now in the Russian hospital, while others are aboard allied warships.

"The islanders of Kea saw the vessel sinking and the victims struggling in the waves and promptly responded to the appeals for help, and an Anglo-French squadron from Piraeus, comprised of destroyers and auxiliaries, immediately went to the rescue.

"The injuries of some of those on board are very severe, especially the occupants of two boats which were caught by the propellors of the steamer. The women of Kea tore up their clothing to bandage the injured.

"The Britannic had 3,000 beds, which had been prepared for the reception of sick and wounded an hour prior to the torpedoing."

An early account of the sinking, cabled from Athens, read:

"The White Star Line steamship Britannic, serving as a hospital ship for wounded soldiers of the Entente Allies, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an official announcement made here today.

"The Britannic was sunk off the Island of Kea. She carried 1,000 British sick and wounded men.

"The Britannic was equipped with thirty-five lifeboats, and the loss of life incident to the sinking was supposed to have been small."

Twenty-eight Survivors Injured.

The British official statement says the vessel was "sunk by a mine or torpedoed," and there were 1,106 survivors, of whom about twenty-eight were injured.

Admiralty officials have little to add to the official announcement except to state that the Britannic was sunk in the daytime. The Admiralty is advised that many submarines were operating in the vicinity. At the time of the sinking at least 200 severely wounded men were on board the ship.

The medical staffs and the members of the crew numbered more than 500.

The smallness of the loss of life on board the Britannic is believed here to have been due to the steamer's magnificent life-saving equipment. She had a double bottom over five feet deep, divided into a large number of compartments, and this system extended well above her water line.

The ship carried the largest sized lifeboats ever fitted to an ocean liner, two of them being equipped with powerful engines. They were arranged in groups, leaving a large space for the marshaling of passengers in case of disaster. The davits were built on a new principle, so that the boats could be launched electrically on an even keel even if the ship were badly listing. It was also possible to launch all the boats from one side, if necessary.

The ship had sixteen transverse bulkheads, and six of the main compartments could be flooded without affecting the stability of the ship.

The Britannic was nearing completion at the outbreak of the war, when she was requisitioned by the Government and converted into a hospital ship. In company with the Mauretania and the Olympic, she was engaged in bringing thousands of wounded men from the Gallipoli Peninsula soon after the evacuation of the peninsula by the Allies.

Reported U-Boat Sowing Mines.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Athens says:

"Admiral du Fournet, commander of the Franco-British fleet in the Mediterranean, announced Tuesday that two German mines had been found adrift off Flava, southwest of Piraeus. He warned navigators that a submarine apparently was sowing mines broadcast.

"The latest information suggests that the Greek steamer Sparti, which was sunk Tuesday, struck a mine and was not torpedoed."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—The publication today of the news of the sinking of the Britannic created a sensation in London, where it was regarded as the worst outrage of the kind committed by the Germans during the war. The Daily Chronicle, after declaring that despite the ambiguous wording of the Admiralty communiqué there seems to be no doubt, in view of its Athens dispatch, that the Britannic was deliberately torpedoed by a Teuton submarine, says:

"Those who calculate the seriousness of these crimes by their actual results alone may think less of such a case than of the Lusitania, but if wickedness is to be measured as it is reasonably to be expected, the results of this crime must exceed even that ghastly massacre and take rank at the very top of German achievements in infamy. Those of our friends in America who have been suggesting that Germany has learned her lesson and changed her bad heart for a better one will forgive us if in view of such sustained and reiterated atrocities we remain of a different opinion."

WAS THE TITANIC'S SUCCESSOR

Britannic Also Was the Largest British Vessel Afloat.

The news of the loss of the White Star liner Britannic was received at the New York Maritime Exchange at 1 o'clock yesterday and telephoned to the office of the company at 9 Broadway, but up to a late hour last night nothing had been received from the head office in Liverpool.

The Brittanic was taken at the beginning of the war as a hospital ship, and after making three trips to the Dardanelles to bring back wounded soldiers she was anchored for several months off Cowes, Isle of Wight, as a naval hospital. At Christmas the Admiralty released the vessel, and in March she was sent to Belfast to be fitted out for the passenger trade between New York and Southampton. In June, however, the vessel was taken again by the Admiralty as a hospital ship and was anchored off Cowes until a few weeks ago, when she was sent to Saloniki to bring home wounded soldiers and sailors.

The Britannic was painted white, with a broad red band round her hull, and big red crosses painted on her sides, fore and aft. At night she hoisted a big cross between the first and second funnels, illuminated with red electric lights, so that there could be no mistaking her for anything but a hospital ship.

According to officials of the International Merchant Marine, the Britannic was commanded by Captain C. A. Bartlett, formerly captain of the Cedric, and she carried a crew of about 400 men, with 100 doctors and 200 nurses and attendants. Under normal conditions in the passenger trade the vessel would carry a crew of 1,000 men all told.

Henry Dyke was staff commander; Robert Hume, chief officer; Oliver, first officer; Brocklebank, second officer; Fleming, chief engineer; C. B. Lancaster, purser; Walter Jones, chief steward, and Stevens-Muir, ship's surgeon.

The Britannic was launched at the Harland & Wolff shipyard in Belfast Feb. 26, 1914, and was the largest British merchant vessel afloat. Her keel was laid soon after the Titanic was sunk, and she was intended to take the place of that craft. Shipping men remarked yesterday upon the fact that neither vessel ever reached America. The Britannic was to have gone into service in the Fall of 1914, but owing to the numerous strikes in the shipyard and the labor trouble, which caused delay in getting materials, it was put off to the Spring of 1915.

When the war started in August, 1914, the Britannic was taken over by the Admiralty and fitted out to accommodate about 3,500 wounded and sick. At that time her cabin fittings had not been installed, and there was very little at all on board except the engines, funnels, masts, and decks. On her first voyage the majority of the partitions on the upper decks were made of canvas, which lasted until the carpenters had time on the way out to Lemnos Bay to replace them with wooden bulkheads. She was equipped with a double bottom and fifteen watertight bulkheads carried from the keel to the bridge deck about sixty feet above the waterline, which made it improbable, engineers said yesterday, for a mine to have sunk her under ten or twelve hours, because the compartments would have kept her afloat.

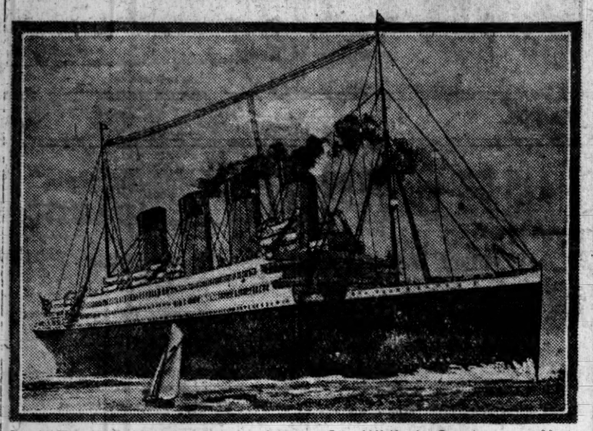
The Britannic was 885 feet long, 94 feet beam, 64 feet 3 inches depth of hold, 48,158 gross tonnage, and 4,094 feet 6 inches from her keel to the upper navigating bridge.

She had three propellers driven by two sets of reciprocating engines on the port and starboard side, and a low-pressure turbine on the centre shaft, the whole combined to give her an average speed of twenty-four knots under full pressure of the twenty-nine boilers. The Britannic was 2,000 tons larger than the White Star liner Olympic, which is now carrying troops from Canada, and 3,000 tons bigger than the Cunarder Aquitania, now engaged as a hospital ship carrying wounded men from Saloniki.

The Britannic had ample lifeboat and life raft accommodation and had davits which could launch them all, one after another, which, it was said, might have accounted for so many lives being saved.

The Britannic is the largest passenger liner that has been sunk since the war began. The two next in size were the Cunarder Lusitania, 32,000 tons, and the White Star liner Arabic, 20,000 tons, which were torpedoed.

White Star officials said yesterday that it was understood that the British Admiralty would repay the owners for the actual cost of any vessel that was destroyed or wrecked while on Government service. The cost of the Britannic would be somewhere near $7,500,000, but the loss of her passenger and freight carrying capacity after the war would be nearly treble that amount. The decorations and furnishings, carvings, silk draperies, and costly wooden panels intended for the Britannic are still at the Belfast shipyards intact.



The White Star Liner Britannic

Sunk Tuesday Morning in the Aegean Sea While in Service as a Hospital Ship.

MAY HAVE HAD AMERICANS.

But None Aboard the Britannic Was from the Red Cross Here.

Officials of the British Consulate said yesterday that it was possible that there were several American surgeons and nurses on the Britannic, because there was a dearth of medical men in Great Britain on account of the demand for field service.

Several doctors and nurses who went over to England with the Harvard units remained behind doing Red Cross work, and many of the surgeons accepted commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The Aquitania carried three American doctors and several nurses from this country during the Dardanelles campaign, when she was a hospital ship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—At Red Cross Headquarters here today it was stated that there were no American surgeons or nurses serving under Red Cross direction on hospital ships in European waters. Their only workers are several units, which are ashore. They pointed out that if there were Americans aboard the Britannic they undoubtedly were volunteers who had gone aboard on their own account.

PORTUGUESE SHIP ATTACKED.

Chased by Submarine for Two Hours, but Finally Escapes.

LISBON, Nov. 22, (via Paris.)—The Portugese steamer Machico, which arrived here today from Capetown, reports that she was attacked by a German submarine during the voyage. Six shots were fired at the steamer, but none of them found their marks.

The Machico put on full speed and the submarine abandoned the chase after two hours.

OTHER SIMILIAR DISASTERS.

Two Hospital Ships and Four Relief Vessels Sunk Since War Began.

Preceding the disaster to the Britannic two other hospital ships, three vessels bearing relief to Belgium, and one bearing Belgian refugees had been sunk.

Several transports incidentally carrying wounded have also been sunk. Among these were the Royal Edward, sunk in the Aegean Sea on Aug. 14, 1915; and going down with nearly 500 lives; the Marquette, also sunk in the Aegean on Oct. 26, 1915, with a loss of 150, and the Mercial, in the Mediterranean, on Nov. 10, 1915, with a loss of 100. None of these were British ships.

An attack was made upon the French transport Transylvania on Sept. 21, 1915, carrying wounded, but she managed to escape.

The hospital ships previously sunk were both Russian, the Portugal and the Vperiode. The Portugal, a 5,553-ton craft belonging to the Messageries Maritimes of Marseilles, happening to be in the Black Sea at the beginning of the war was put at the disposition of the Russian Government and converted into a hospital ship, being entered at Odessa as a Red Cross ship and attached to the army of the Caucasia. While at anchor near Shalie on March 30, 1916, she was twice torpedoed by a German or Turkish submarine. There were no wounded on board, but among the 115 who went down with the ship were 15 Red Cross nurses and several members of the Russian Medical Corps.

The Turkish Government accepted the blame for the sinking and said that in the uncertain morning light the Portugal was mistaken for a transport.

On July 9, 1916, the Russian hospital ship Vperiode was sunk in the same sea. According to the Petrograd official report, an enemy submarine, without warning, sank the hospital ship Vperiode, which carried all the distinguishing signs. Seven men lost their lives. The others were saved."

On Jan. 25, 1916, the British ship Tokomaru, a cargo liner from New Zealand for the relief of Belgian refugees, was torpedoed without warning off Hayre by a German submarine. She was not, however, bearing the insignia of the Belgian Relief Committee, as were the Hendonhall and the Friedland, which were torpedoed without warning on May 2. The former sank, but the latter managed to reach the Thames. Early in January, 1916, the French steamer Amiral Ganteaume, laden with Belgian women and children refugees, was sunk by a German submarine without warning off Boulogne. Almost all the passengers and crew were rescued by French destroyers.

NAVAL MEN HEROES OF ANCRE ASSAULT

British Bluejackets Played Big Role in Storming Beaucourt and Environs.

SUFFERED LARGE LOSSES

But They Captured 1,725 Germans, Besides Causing Them Heavy Casualties.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Tuesday, Nov. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The little Ancre goes down to the Somme, and the Somme winds somewhere to the sea—canal boat rivers, both of them—unknown to the seaman, but as though the souls of the dead admirals could not rest in these days of Great Britain's peril.

The battalions, whose names are the names of Admirals, drove forward up the Ancre and the marines stood to it elbow to elbow with the sailors under the thrash of machine guns till all came to anchor together in the conquered positions at Beaumont-sur-Ancre. That was on Monday and Tuesday of last week.

In the action which swept the Germans from their line beyond Beaucourt, Beaumont-Hamel, and St. Pierre Divion no account can omit the attack of the naval division when they made good upon the Somme the great name they carried hither from other fronts upon which they had been engaged. Until a day or two ago their dead were still on the ground before Beaucourt, strange in their gas helmets. Many yet looked in a still grapple with the feldgrau bodies of the German dead. The Germans were there in plenty, too, and 1,725 living Germans whom they brought out with their hands in the air are in British cages.

The line from which they attacked extended from the Ancre northward to just below Beaumont Hamel, and their objectives included that sprawling maze of trenches and communications and machine gun redoubts which the Germans had constructed in this sector and the village of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre itself. Their battle plan provided that every one of the battalions should have its chance to go forward and gain ground. Those who stood in reserve when the attack commenced were not to be left out of it. When the first battalions had gained their first objective they were to settle down upon it and let the second line through. The naval division meant to make as clear an attack upon the Somme as it made at Gallipoli and Antwerp.

The moment of the attack came shortly before dawn on Monday morning. The barrage went screaming over, erupting in the dimness as it tore down the great barrier of wire before the German position. Eight feet high it stood. Forty to fifty feet wide, made of finger thick strands of spiky wire, and the barrage mowed it like grass. Over five miles of front the shell tempest thundered. A quarter of an hour of mighty cannonading and then came the moment when the muzzles of the guns moved upward and the fire curtain dragged forward.

It was the time appointed and over went the first wave. Before them the ground over which they had to advance lifted in the middle to a ridge, with its whalenose lying toward them, steeper on the river side than upon the north. Upon the slope of this there was a German redoubt, a little fortress showing four casemates upon its fighting faces, armed with a battery of machine guns, which commanded the forward and northern slopes of the ridge.

It was actually behind the German first line, firing over it; and, while the men of the first two battalions upon the right were able to go forward and thrust into the German line and occupy their portion of it, their comrades of the two battalions upon the left found themselves under a driving sleet of bullets against which no advance was possible.

The fire of the machine gun swung to and fro across the shell-pitted open, wheeling like searchlight beams. Nothing could live within the focus of it. The attack was hung up. On the left, prompt and eager, over came the reserves to be met likewise by a storm of bullets, while upon the right other battalions found themselves ahead of their comrades, thrusting on with a naked left flank below the partial shelter of the steeper slope toward Beaucourt. Their leader, a Colonel, commanding one of the battalions, had been wounded once already in the first minutes of the attack, while crossing No Man's Land. He was wounded again shortly after reaching the first objective. He was wounded twice more by morning, but it was he who held the attack upon the right together and carried it on till the remnants of it were closed before Beaumont-Hamel.

Here, where the German line before the village contented him, he collected the forces within reach. Of those still living and unwounded or not seriously wounded he gathered together a storming force of 250 of one battalion, 115 of another, 15 of a third, and some 50 men from a brigade on the left who had inexplicably got through the machine-gun fire and jigged him. With this force he pushed on into the German position, meeting with only slight opposition, and occupied it.

On the right, meanwhile, the forces which were held up on the slopes of the ridge saw night coming down on them and the German redoubt still unsubdued and mowing down every attempt to go forward. Three tanks started the same night, or earlier at 3 on the following morning. An officer who had gone for them guided them back to the ground, walking in front of them for the tank is a slow beast. One of the machines moved laboriously forward toward the redoubt, still with its walking guide, caterpillaring its laborious way up the slope. There was not a yard of ground that had not been dug up by shells. Dozen of times the tank slowed up and moved on again, always with its guide ahead till he brought it within 100 yards of the redoubt.

I suppose one must have strong feelings, boxed in a concrete and armor-plated redoubt, looking through the slots of the casemates upon the blind blunt head and swollen carcass of the things. It has a sluggish gait that quickens into spasmodic plunges and lurches as it drags itself across breaks in the ground. These movements must hypnotize and fascinate. For, while a standing tank is like nothing else on earth, a moving one is unlike that which even nightmares can hatch out.

The Germans in the redoubt swung their guns on it, watched it still come on. They saw it pause. They had no notion of what next its procedure of exterminating them ought to be. The crew then open its doors and emerged with their machine gun. Their battleship lay beside them. The Germans in the redoubt waited no longer. They could see men where before they had only seen steel plates full of hell and mystery. They poked a pole through a machine gun loophole with a white rag on the end of it, waved it frantically in token of surrender.

But while this was going on those who had lain out through the night before Beaucourt had not been idle. During the darkness small detachments, pushing up on the right, had reached them and three machine guns had come to their aid. Even so, they were not strong. They represented nothing more than is left of an attack that forced its way across nearly 2,000 yards of fire-swept ground barred by German trenches. Many of them were wounded, but at daybreak their commander, carrying his four wounds, took them forward to the village. While the tank was threatening the redoubt these men were fighting a hand-to-hand action with the bayonet among the heaped ruins of Beaucourt. The Germans who held the village stood to it well. The fighting was intense, but the "sailors" and their comrades had not come that far, and in that manner to be denied now and just about the time when the garrison of the redoubt was tying its whitest shirt to the pole they broke. Beaucourt was in British hands.

Now above the Ancre as one's ear grows dull to the never-ceasing voices of the guns as their sound seems to drift into union with the bleak blackened landscape and numbing chill of the lowering night, it is possible to fancy that with them and their tones there is another sound faint, sonorous, insistent, and an under-note to their violence. Where the battlefield lifts toward Beaucourt it is clearer. The banks above St. Pierre Divion return it as an echo. It rings, it quickens, still in a lull of the guns with the thrill and uplifting of all one's sense one recognizes it. It is the drum, Drake's drum, that never called in vain in the hour of Britain's need.

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See advertisements on last page.—Advt

PEACE UNLIKELY NOW SAYS LORD DERBY

Continued from Page 1.

are all at stake in this struggle, and it must be fought out until they are vindicated. Hands off, please!"

Under the heading "Itch to Interfere" The Manchester Daily Despatch has an editorial as follows:

"The American journal, THE NEW YORK TIMES, has started a stunt in favor of peace in a series of articles by one Cosmos, whose competence and authority, it asserts, would be recognized in both hemispheres. Since the first article was dated as recently as last Saturday the presumption is they were written in America and it will perhaps clear the air to say at once that there is not a solitary soul in that hemisphere whose competence and authority to interfere in this struggle would be recognized for one moment by any of the Allies.

"We do not doubt the good intentions of our American friends, but it will save a world of misunderstanding if they realize here and now that the mediation of President Wilson is not desired, and would be resented and when they profess to detect in the recent dialectical duels between our Foreign Secretary and the German Chancellor feelers in the direction of peace, they mistake the temper of the British people, who would give his marching orders to any Minister who dared to hint at peace at this hour.

"Peace will come when Germany has laid down her arms and thrown herself on the mercy of a grand alliance. Peace, on the other hand, that came as the result of a powwow, fixed up by the parties who themselves are too proud to fight, would merely be a breathing space between this war and the next."

In conclusion, the paper recalls the "words of Abraham Lincoln in answer to the peace prattlers who were pestering him nine months before the surrender of General Lee.—We accepted this war with an object and the war will end when that object has been attained—and so say all of us."

ONLY HATE TO BE WON BY A PEACE MOVE NOW

Beck Says Allies Would Turn Against Us as Teutons Have—Foresees America at War.

James M. Beck, recently returned from a study of conditions in Europe, speaking last night at the annual dinner of the Fifth Avenue Association at the Waldorf, said that if this country tried to force a premature peace it would stand, at the end of the war, hated by the Allies with a hatred no less than that now held for us by the Central Powers. Moreover, he uttered a warning that the United States was in danger of having later to face, single-handed, groups of nations in titanic struggles, of which the present war in Europe might be only a beginning.

Mr. Beck pleaded for a united country aroused to the need for dealing with other powers of the world on the principle laid down by Washington: "Observe good faith and justice with all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all." He called justice "a positive all affirmative force" that "involves active duties as well as passive rights," adding that between justice and injustice this country could not remain neutral. He asked for a policy that would be hereafter "independent in all things, neutral in nothing." He called on President Wilson in his new administration to recognize this as the tocsin of the American people.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, asked that business men devote their minds to a rearrangement of the relations of capital and labor to relieve the annual billion dollar loss in this country due to industrial strife. He said competition was passing from the plane of individualism to that of collectivism.

Mayor Mitchel praised the work of the association, and told of the plans of his administration for relieving the congestion in Fifth Avenue. Patrick Francis Murphy was the toastmaster. Joseph P. Day was the last speaker.

Says We Have Lost Respect.

"Few if any aspects of this world crisis should give the thoughtful American greater concern than the altered attitude of other nations to this country," said Mr. Beck. "To provincial Americans the judgment of the world may be a matter of indifference, but its more thoughtful citizens cannot ignore the portentous possibilities involved in this changed attitude. No one who has traveled in Europe during this world crisis can question the fact that the United States no longer enjoys the respect and good-will of the world in the same measure as heretofore.

"Those who affect indifference in this matter may well be reminded that in the very foundation of the United States, its great founders, who were assuredly men of vision, recognized in the very preamble of the Declaration of Independence that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind imposed upon this, as any nation, moral responsibilities and practical obligations. A nation can say quite as truly as an individual:

"Good name in man and woman, dear my Lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
"and can add:
"But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed.

"It would serve no useful purpose at this time to analyze the attitude of the different groups of nations toward this country at the present hour. It is enough to say that one group of nations has for this country an intense feeling of resentment and hatred. Other groups of nations feel that with humanity on the cross, America contented itself, like the Roman soldiers, with parting the raiment of the Crucified.

Not Qualified to Be Peacemaker.

"These nations accept the fact of our neutrality but if this nation, having in the words of its Chief Magistrate disclaimed any concern in the objects and causes of the war, shall attempt to intervene to force a premature peace, it will gain and merit a feeling of hatred from this group of powers not less in intensity than that of the Central Powers.

"The third group of nations, the lesser neutral powers, have a sense of bitter disillusion and disappointment in the feeling that they looked to this greatest of neutral powers for leadership to protect the interests of neutrals, and looked in vain.

"I am not here to charge any man or any party, or any section or any class with complete responsibility for this portentous 'bouleversement' in our relations with the rest of the world I have previous to the election criticised that which I regarded as unfortunate in our foreign policy, but now that the American people have placed the stamp of their approval upon the administrative acts of the last four years, the minority party, to which I belong, should, while reserving to itself the fullest liberty of criticism as to future acts, yet accept as the will of the American people the acts already past, and in this spirit of acceptance wish the President-elect God-speed in his new administration. Such at least is my attitude. But the American people cannot be too insistently warned that when this war is over and the belligerent nations are bleeding to exhaustion and America is rich and prosperous beyond the dream of avarice, they are not likely to look upon this country with any too friendly eyes.

"The world is not likely to forget that we, of all nations, willingly or unwillingly, have found enormous prosperity in the infinite suffering of other nations, and when this war is over the nerves of the world will be those of a neurasthenic and as dangerous to antagonize.

May Have to Fight Alone.

"The fact is the more portentous, as there will be an increasing tendency in the future for nations to act, not as units, but in groups, and if this nation should, through any reason, become involved in a war with any leading power, that power is not likely to fight alone, while in the present attitude of the world toward neutral America, it would be only natural if this nation in such event were left to fight its own battles as best it could. In this connection our recent experience on the Mexican border should give us some food for reflection.

"To every thinking American the possibilities of this situation ought to fill him with apprehension, but our country, through its traditions of isolation, has been so influenced by the spirit of provincialism that only a minority in America pays any attention to the gathering clouds, which, though they be at the present moment no bigger than a man's hand, may yet one day overcast the heavens.

"The man who believes that this will be the last war is an incurable optimist. On the contrary, it is, in my judgment, only the beginning of a series of titanic conflicts. This war is not one that can be adjusted for at least a generation with mutual good-will. Over ravaged fields, newly made graves, and desolated homes the belligerent powers are likely, for at least half a century, to gaze at each other with irreconcilable hatred.

"We know in our own country how many years were required to soften and extinguish the intense resentment of our civil war; and if it be difficult for brethren of a common race, who acknowledge loyalty to a common flag, to make peace with each other, it is infinitely more difficult for belligerent nations of different races, having no common allegiance, and between whom there is and has been for centuries inveterate hatreds, to forget the terrible wounds of this titanic war.

Wisdom from Wilson.

"In my judgment, therefore, the world is likely to be a seething caldron of international hatred for some decades to come, and it will be difficult and perhaps impossible for the United States to escape in the future from the entanglements of this world crisis.

"In his many effective speeches, President Wilson made no more significant or remarkable statement than his prediction that this was the last great war in which the United States could remain neutral. Little attention was paid to this statement, although it involved an obvious abandonment of the persistent American traditions of isolation. While it seems to me that the statement was somewhat too sweeping, yet I believe that thoughtful Americans will concur in the substantial meaning of the remark, which was that the world, whether the United States is willing or not, will compel it to bear its share of the burdens of a common civilization.

"In this portentous period to come, America will have need of the wisest statesmanship and the greatest unity of action. This is the time more than any other when the best men of America should go into politics. This is a time when Americans should put aside all minor differences and endeavor to act in this world contest with reasonable unity of action. And yet instead of such unity, our country is drifting into a menacing spirit of disunion in the strife between sections and classes.

"That unity of action can be attained and only attained if those officials to whom the interests and honor of the nation have been committed for another period of power shall represent the best traditions of American citizenship. The first and greatest of our Presidents gave to his countrymen in his farewell testament the golden rule of its foreign policy: 'Observe good faith and justice with all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all.' The infinite beauty and value of that rule time cannot wither nor custom stale. But it should be observed that while Washington enjoined his countrymen to cultivate peace and harmony with all nations, it was only after he had first admonished his countrymen to 'observe faith and justice.'

"Justice is not a mere negation. It is a positive affirmative force and involves active duties as well as passive rights. For this republic to observe justice and good faith will require it in the future to support with all its physical and moral forces the cause of justice in international relations. Between justice and injustice it cannot remain neutral. In all matters that affect the basic principles and the highest welfare of civilization, its policy must hereafter be 'independent in all things, neutral in nothing.'

"Let us hope that the President-elect, to whom a fresh commission has been granted by the people's will, will recognize this great moral obligation of his people, that this people, hitherto equal to every emergency, shall with true vision and unity of purpose support any administration, whether Republican or Democratic, which seeks to realize the destiny of America as a world power of beneficent force. This course means life and honor to the nation. Any other course means spiritual death, however rich the nation may become, for it was truly said of old:

"'Where there is no vision, the people perish.'"

Mr. Beck then gave his ideas of the rôle New York might play in the business of the world after the war. He called the city "The greatest storage battery of compressed human energy in the world."

"The man is blind," he said, "who cannot see that America will emerge from this world war incomparably the richest and potentially the most powerful nation in the world. The seat of financial power is likely to be transferred from Threadneedle Street to Wall Street, and if we are worthy of the imperial destiny that awaits us through a prodigious world cataclysm, then it is even possible that the destinies of the world will in the future centuries be influenced as much from Washington as from Westminster."

"The future splendor and power of this city beggars description and staggers imagination."

The speaker condemned the attitude of the Federal Administration toward the eight-hour day. He said:

"It is passing strange that in the present hour of social unrest either America or its metropolis, New York, should be considering a debasing political philosophy, recognized by the leaders of both great parties, which seeks to limit work, one of the most sacred functions of humanity, to eight hours and which holds out as an ideal the acquisition of the maximum of compensation for the minimum of labor. When Congress and the President surrendered last September to the arrogant demands of a few labor leaders that wages of a class should be fixed not by mutual contract and the law of supply and demand but by legislative fiat, they sowed the wind, and if I am not greatly mistaken the American people will at no distant date reap the whirlwind."

CABINET APPEAL TO COUNTRY.

Concerted Effort by Addresses Planned to Offset Peace Propaganda.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—The morning papers attach great importance to the program just announced of addresses in the various cities in Great Britain by leading members of the Cabinet.

It is stated that the addresses are intended to gain the support of the public for a more vigorous prosecution of the war and thus combat the anti-war propaganda.

It is believed that Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and Reginald McKenna will participate in a joint meeting of the Unionist and Liberal war committees and that probably both parties will take official action in support of the campaign.

The newspapers note that there has been criticism in Commons recently that the Government has been inactive in the face of anti-war agitation in South Wales and other centres. The critics have urged that the administration ought to take care to confirm the resolution of the people by exposing the perils of a 'premature peace.

GERMANS "MISUNDERSTOOD."

So Says Dr. Sudekum, Who Wonders Why World Is Against Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Times says Dr. Sudekum, formerly the well-known Socialist leader and since the war a semi-official propagandist, publishes in the Berliner Tageblatt a curious "supplement," as he calls it, to the Imperial Chancellor's arguments about the causes of the war.

After almost fervent indorsement of the actual contents of the Chancellor's speech Sudekum says it is nevertheless necessary for Germany to ask herself why it is possible to be so "misunderstood" by the world at large. "Why is every honest German word of peace regarded as an unworthy ruse de guerre or as the desperate cry of perishing criminals? Is all that only because the English control the cables and because the newspaper offices in France and Italy are built with a peculiar power of resistance to truth?"

Sudekum says these common German explanations are not sufficient, and that it is necessary to admit something is due to the incautious and misunderstood utterances by some Germans and to the institutions and conditions in Germany which give rise to error or call for improvement. If it were not so, how could the Kaiser be so "misrepresented" in "the vulgar press of enemy countries," and how could it have become an "unshakable article of faith" that Germany in peace as well as in war is "an instrument weak as wax and devoid of will in the hands of a small and ambitious clique of militarists thirsting for conquest?"

Sudekum is careful to explain that the "misunderstandings" are due to the Socialist and trade unionist press as well as to the Bernhardis, Reventlows, and other Pan-Germans.

The Times adds that the publication in the radical press of these harmless exhibitions of mild democratic reasonableness seems to be now positively encouraged by the German Government as essential to the chorus of "honest German words of peace."

T. R. HEADS NEUTRAL LEAGUE.

Accepts Temporarily the Presidency of International Organization.

Announcement was made last night by the League of Neutral Nations that Theodore Roosevelt had accepted, temporarily, the Honorary Presidency of the organization, which is international and was formed almost immediately after Germany's attack on Belgium to influence public sentiment in favor of the rights of the smaller countries against military oppression by the great powers. This league, which originated in Switzerland, now has branches in Argentina, Chile, Denmark, Spain, Greece, the Netherlands, Peru, Brazil, Norway, Sweden, and the United States, and had branches also in Portugal and Rumania until those countries entered the war.

"I am the most private of America's private citizens just now," the Colonel said in accepting the position, "and I feel the need of a little time to myself. Besides, I have many things to do. I made it plain to the General Committee in Paris that while I am deeply in sympathy with the purposes of the league and wish it every success, I can only temporarily assume the Honorary Presidency, although I may be able later on to assist in the work of the American branch, and will do so if I can."

It was with this understanding that the league issued yesterday its first announcement with the heading, "President d'Honneur, Theodore Roosevelt."

French is the language of communication between the branches or sections of the league, and it is known abroad as the "Ligue des Pays Neutres." Yesterday's announcement was in French, but hereafter, it was said, all correspondence with the American branch would be in English.

SCOUTS PEACE TALK NOW.

Editor of Daily Chronicle Says English People Would Not Consider It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Peace negotiations, when as yet the full strength of the Allies is not in the field, would not be considered by the people of this country.

ROBERT DONALD,
Editor of The Daily Chronicle.

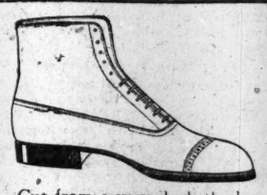
Warns Wilson as "Peace Angel."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—In an article entitled "Appeal to the Saviour," Stephen Pichon in the Petit Parisien comments on the advances made to President Wilson by Germany, which "is trying to impress him in its service like the more unfortunate Pole. Germany is making him love declarations which would make Mephistopheles turn pale."

Quoting from the recent declarations by the German press and by German and Bulgarian politicians, all indicating that Mr. Wilson should begin peace manoeuvres, the writer says:

"It is evident that nothing is lacking in the composition of the orchestra. It is regulated as in a concert directed by Weingartner," and ends with the query, "Is Peace Angel Wilson ready to take on himself this task?" For his own honor, we take liberty to doubt it.



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RAID BRITISH TRENCH, CAPTURE 20 PRISONERS

Germans Make Surprise Attack Near La Bassee—Artillery Busy on Whole Front.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British trenches south of La Bassée Canal were raided last night by the Germans, the War Office announces. A British attack near Serre broke down under the German fire. The text of the statement follows:

Foggy weather greatly interfered with fighting activity.

South of La Bassée Canal patrols of Anhalt infantry regiment No. 93 and Magdeburg Pioneer Battalion No. 4 entered British trenches and, after destroying the defensive works, brought back more than twenty prisoners and one machine gun.

In the Somme sector, also, there was only moderate artillery activity during the day. The fire increased in the evening on both banks of the Ancre and upon St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

British attacks northwest of Serre broke down under our defensive fire.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The communication from British headquarters in France tonight reads as follows:

During the day hostile artillery was active in the Beaumont-Hamel and Ypres areas. We bombarded the enemy lines near Ransart, east of Ancre and north of La Bassée Canal.

Last night, after a heavy trench mortar bombardment, the enemy raided our front southwest of Cité St. Elie. Part of our front line trench was obliterated. Twenty-six men are missing.

During Monday night our airplanes attacked enemy railway stations, billets, and transports with bombs and machine-gun fire. All our machines returned safely.

The official communication issued this afternoon said:

During the night the enemy artillery was active against the right of our new front south of the Ancre. North of the river a hostile patrol was driven off.

The bulletin issued by the French War Office tonight says:

An intermittent artillery action occurred along the greater part of the front, more spirited in the region of Vaux and Douaumont.

The afternoon report follows:

There has been activity on the part of patrols in the region to the north of the Avre and in Lorraine to the east of Armaucourt. Elsewhere the night passed in relative calm.

116 AIRPLANES MONTH'S LOSS.

Berlin Says This Number Includes 102 Allied Machines.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—As the result of air combats on the Western front in October, says the Overseas News Agency, 102 Anglo-French airplanes, were lost. Of this total 58, of which 37 were British, and 21 were French, fell into German hands. Forty-two machines were shot down beyond the hostile lines. Two were forced to land behind the battlefront.

The German airplane losses for October, the news agency says, were fourteen machines, some of which fell behind the hostile front.

RETREAT FROM MONASTIR HALTED AT NEW LINE

Bulgar-German Forces Now Offering Strong Resistance—Allies Seize More Villages.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Bulgar-German retreat from Monastir has halted on a line running from Snegovo, three miles north of Monastir, to Hill 1,050, southwest of the town of Makovo, which is thirteen miles northeast of Monastir, and are offering strong resistance.

The Paris War Office bulletin outlining the latest operations says:

A very heavy fog in the region of Monastir has interfered with operations. The enemy is resisting energetically along the line of heights running from Snegovo, four kilometers (three miles) north of Monastir, to Hill 1,050, to the southwest of Makovo. We have taken 500 new prisoners.

On the west bank of Lake Presba French troops have occupied Leskovets, and are continuing their progress to the north.

The British official bulletin reads:

On the Struma front (on the eastern end of the Macedonian line) we successfully raided Kjupri.

The official communication from Serbian headquarters, issued today, reads:

Our troops yesterday successfully followed up their attacks on the whole front. The village of Budimirtsa and the surrounding heights are in our possession. German bombers, recently arrived on the front, counterattacked north of Suhodol, but were completely repulsed.

Besides inflicting heavy losses on the enemy we captured 5 German officers and 181 men, and 300 Bulgarians, including the Colonel commanding the Ninetieth Regiment.

The Serbians and allied troops have occupied the villages of Paralovo and Dobromir (northeast of Monastir.)

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville).—The capture by German forces of a height near Paralova, on the Macedonian front, ten miles northeast of Monastir, is announced officially. Following is the War Office report from this theatre of war:

Between Lake Ochrida and Lake Presba and on the Monastir plains vanguards of the Entente forces came within reach of the German and Bulgarian positions.

East of Paralova our Rifles of the Guard recaptured a height and maintained it against several strong attacks.

TIME TABLE CHANGES.
On November 26 a General Change will be made in the Time Tables of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Advt.

TEUTON TROOPS NEARING ORSOVA

Berlin Reports Officially That Invasion of West Rumania Is Proceeding Unchecked.

GAINS MADE IN ALT VALLEY

Renewed Attacks by Rumanians on Positions North of Campulung Said to Have Been Repelled.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-German invasion of Rumania is proceeding unchecked, says today's announcement from the War Office. Rumanian attacks were defeated and ground was gained on the Rothenthurm Pass road and in the Alt Valley. The entrance of German troops into the Rumanian city of Cralova, the capture of which by the invading Teutonic forces was announced last evening, is reported in the statement, which reads:

North of Campulung fruitless attacks by the Rumanians upon the German-Austro-Hungarian front were repeated.

On the Rothenthurm Pass road and in the valleys leading into the Alt River Valley ground was gained in engagements. Speedily breaking the resistance of the defeated enemy by a bayonet attack and a thrust, West Prussian and East Prussian Infantry entered Cralova from the north, and squadrons of her Majesty's Cuirassier Regiment from the west, as the first German troops.

Near Orsova we are progressing.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen, (Dobrudja:) Near the coast there was an outpost engagement. On the Danube there were local artillery bombardments.

The military critic of the Overseas News Agency writes:

"The railroad line between Orsova and Cralova having been cut, the Rumanian units fighting at Orsova have lost their only line of retreat.

"The German army command reports that from Nov. 1 until Nov. 18, 180 officers, 19,388 men, 26 cannon, and 72 machine guns were captured. In view of the gigantic Rumanian losses in Dobrudja and Transylvania, this is a heavy blow. By comparison the breaking of the enemy's line in Wallachia dwindles into insignificance."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Rumanian front, Transylvania: In the Jiul Valley the Rumanian troops, under pressure from the enemy, are retiring toward Cralova.

On the other fronts nothing of importance occurred.

Danube front: The situation in Dobrudja is unchanged.

SMASHED THROUGH CENTRE.

Teuton Infantry Opened Way for Cavalry, Which Completed Victory.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, Nov. 22.)—After a long silence imposed by the direct wish of General Falkenhayn, who did not wish to have any hopes raised by premature accounts of his operations, descriptions of the momentous victory of the Teutonic forces in the battle of Tirgujiulj, which broke the resistance of the Russo-Rumanian armies in Western Wallachia and opened the way to the Rumanian Plain, are now available.

The battle was fought from November 15 to 17, after the German and Austro-Hungarian forces, in a week of steady combats, had forced their way from the summits of the mountains on the Rumanian-Transylvanian frontier to the foot of the Alpine regions, mastering the armored turrets of the permanent frontier fortifications with big mortars and breaking the Rumanian resistance wherever it was encountered.

Ejected from the wild, mountainous regions to the rolling foothills beyond, the Rumanians, who by now had received heavy Russian reinforcements, elected to stand on the range of hills running east and west and lying south of Tirgujiulj, the first important town south of the mountain. The position was naturally strong and a heavy fog enabled the Rumanians to take up their positions unmolested by the pursuers.

The Germans and Austro-Hungarian forces attacked them with fervor, and after three days of heaviest fighting, crushed their way by frontal attacks through the middle of the Rumanian line from the Jiul to the Filort Rivers. The Rumanian losses in the battle are described as very heavy.

The German cavalry had been held in readiness behind the line and the squadrons now poured through the breach and raced down through the valley towards the railway, thirty miles away, driving before them the fleeing Russians and Rumanians and breaking the efforts at resistance of all but the strongest units, which still held together. These were hustled on by pursuing infantry columns, which, like the cavalry, made all possible speed to utilize their advantage.

So rapid and unrelenting was the pursuit that on Nov. 19 the cavalry had reached the Orsova-Cralova railroad line, on a breadth of twelve miles from Strehaia station to Filliash, an important railroad junction, where the line running north toward the mountain passes branches from the main Bucharest line. The pursuing forces of General Falkenhayn continued to sweep like a flood down the valley and now have reached a point just outside of Orsova, one of the important towns of Rumania.

So unostentatiously have General von Falkenhayn's operations been conducted and so little have the Rumanian names meant to the reading public generally that the importance of the victory which places von Falkenhayn's legions in battle order on the sweeping plains of Rumania is only beginning to be realized in lay circles.

According to the military experts, it turns at one sweep all Western Wallachia over to the invaders and makes the position of the Rumanians in the Orsova region virtually untenable. There is a possibility also, according to the same authority, that the Rumanians will not be able to get away through the region to the south of the railroad.

It eliminates the Danube as the southern defense of this part of Rumania, and, if followed up, turns the northern mountain defenses of Rumania, which the Rumanians have been endeavoring so stubbornly to hold, gives General von Falkenhayn an opportunity for open field strategy and the tactical handling of troops, and supplies his forces, which heretofore have been dependent for their communications upon one narrow road through Surduk Pass, with one good railway from the iron gates of the Danube, and, with the fall of Cralova, with a second line running from Kalafatu, opposite the Bulgarian town of Vidin.

BAD WEATHER FOR ITALIANS.

Little Fighting of Consequence in the Trentino or on the Carso.

ROME, Nov. 22.—This announcement was made today by Army Headquarters:

On the Trentino front the enemy made feeble attacks in the Astico Valley, which were repulsed.

On the Julian front the activity of the artillery increased. The enemy dropped bombs on Gorizia and Monfalcone.

Bad weather continues in all theatres of operation. At some of the higher points a temperature of 24 degrees below zero Centigrade has been registered.

NEW EMPEROR ASSUMES DUTIES

Continued from Page 1.

cation of the death of the venerable Emperor Francis Joseph. Tonight the following reply was sent by the President:

Washington, Nov. 22, 1916.

His Majesty, Karl Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, and Apostolic King of Hungary, Vienna:

I beg of your Majesty and the Imperial and Royal Family to accept the sincerest sympathy of Mrs. Wilson and myself in the great loss which you have sustained in the death of your illustrious uncle, for whom I entertained sentiments of high esteem and regard. I also extend to your Majesty the condolence of the Government and people of the United States, and convey to you my best wishes for your personal well being and prosperity.

WOODROW WILSON.

From the American Ambassador in Vienna Secretary Lansing received official notification of the death of the Austrian Emperor, and tonight Mr. Lansing sent to the American Embassy at the Austro-Hungarian capital a message extending the condolence of the President, Government, and people of the United States to the Government and people of Austria-Hungary on the death of their ruler.

The President's message was prepared in the State Department by an official who has charge of the forms for messages of this character, and was in accordance with custom. While these messages are worded differently in each instance so as to avoid repetition and to suit the situation, they are shown by the files of the State Department to have generally followed a set form.

It has been the custom for years for the President to send a personal message to the new ruler, expressing condolence over the death of the ruler who has just passed, and in addition it has been the practice for the Secretary of State to deliver an official message. Other countries follow the same practice and the State Department has many messages from the rulers of the world expressing regret over the death or assassination of American rulers.

The Austro-Hungarian Embassy today received from the Vienna Foreign Office this official notification:

"His Majesty our Most Gracious Emperor and King expired this 21st at 9:05 o'clock in the evening after a slight illness."

The German Embassy, basing its views upon an intimate knowledge of conditions in the dual monarchy, is certain that the death of Emperor Francis Joseph and the ascension of Charles Francis Joseph will result in renewed military activity of a most energetic character. The new ruler has been actively engaged on the various fronts where the Austro-Hungarian armies have been operating during the last two years.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, feels that from an internal political viewpoint the death of the Austrian Emperor will not have the slightest effect on the war. In times of peace such an event might have a strong effect. In war time, however, the Ambassador believes the people are united for success of their arms.

Furthermore, the Ambassador feels that the people of the dual monarchy have been so solidified by the war that the death of their ruler, while causing deep regret, will not bring about any political changes of importance. The new monarch is said to have well-defined ideas regarding peace and personally is peacefully inclined. He is described as "a sensible man and therefore in favor of peace rather than war."

THINK WAR UNAFFECTED BY EMPEROR'S DEATH

London Newspapers Say Germany Will Dominate Austria-Hungary as Before.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—The death of the Emperor Francis Joseph, in the opinion of British newspapers, will have little effect upon the course of the war. Most of them take the view that Austria-Hungary is so dominated by German political and military influence that a change of titular rulers can make no difference in its external or internal policies.

The extent to which the dead Emperor willingly went into the present war is discussed, and while the consensus of opinion is that the war was deliberately engineered by Germany for her own ends, some of the writers take the view that Francis Joseph was Germany's willing accomplice. Others, however, express the belief that the dead monarch was merely the impotent tool of Count von Tschirschky, late German Ambassador to Austria, and other controllers of the German policy.

It is contended by some of the writers that the death of Francis Joseph removed the last obstacle to Germany's complete domination of the situation. The veteran sovereign, they say, was a distinguished personality to whom Germany was compelled to behave with a certain deference, and the Kaiser could not, it is argued, treat Austria quite as a subject in his lifetime.

Austria's Future "Never Darker."

"The future of Austria-Hungary," says The Morning Post, "was never darker or more foreboding. Whatever the outcome of the war she stands to lose. Even if the Central Powers avoid a decisive defeat, she will remain a vassal of Germany in fact, if not in name."

Although Francis Joseph is recognized by some editorial writers to have been personally friendly to Great Britain, and the tragedies of his reign are sympathetically recalled, their estimates of his achievements and his personality are not flattering.

"Beyond his devotion to the dynasty and his desire to transmit its possessions undiminished to his successor," says The Times, "he seems to have had no positive purpose. Throughout life he groped in the dark toward the line of least resistance and ended by involving himself, his family, his dominions, and his subjects in a catastrophe the like of which the civilized world has not seen."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Behind the divinity which came to hedge him he remained what he always had been, a man of cruel, crooked, cavernous, and misanthropic mind."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"His star has set in the horror of a convulsion in which the fortunes of the Hapsburgs may well finally be engulfed. This is not the moment to allot his exact responsibility for the unpardonable crime of the war, but future ages, with the advantage of cooler judgment, will not, we think, estimate less sternly than we the guilty record of one of the arch malefactors of Europe."

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"It is improbable that the Emperor's death will make any vital difference, political or military, in the situation. It is true that the personal link of the throne counts for much in the ramshackle empire, and the prestige conferred by years and dramatic affliction cannot be transmitted to the reputedly indifferent Prinoeling who now receives the sceptre; but Austria has passed the stage in which her own instincts or sympathies can count for much in one way or the other. She has ceased to be an autonomous factor in the struggle. German leaders command her armies, German politicians direct the course of her Government, and the program is already drawn up by which she is to walk in the event of a victory or a respite for the Central Powers. The Dual Monarchy is at an end in every sense in political reality."

The Evening Standard says:

"It is too early to assess the specific responsibility of the late Emperor for the crime of 1914. Whether he was forced into that crime or gave himself willingly there is at present insufficient evidence to determine, but it is certain that the woes that descended upon Europe were the direct result of the subordination of Austrian policy to the ambitious rulers of modern Germany. The senility of the Emperor facilitated the evil work, just as it assisted later in the process of subjecting all the Hapsburg dominion to Prussian control."

The Westminster Gazette reviews the personal tragedies of the Emperor's reign, and continues:

"Yet in spite of it all he carried on his work, accepting his fate with a resignation which till ten years ago had become a habit, and earning by the mere accumulation of misfortunes and length of reign a position of great influence in Europe and of high value to his empire. He was the centre of an extremely unstable political system, and it seemed good for the world that he should live long enough for the cement to harden. Then something happened, and it will be the task of the historian to discover exactly what."

FRENCH COMMENT BITTER.

Papers Hope He Had Foretaste of Impending Doom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The news of the death of the Austrian Emperor was received warily by the Paris press this morning, as the recent experience with the Presidential election in America when Hughes was acclaimed prematurely the victor made the editorial writers careful until official confirmation was obtainable. The comments on the dead sovereign are not tender.

The only debatable point raised is whether he lived too long or not long enough to experience the chastisement due him for his alleged misdeeds. The Journal heads its article on Francis Joseph with "Account Overdue." Other papers trust, despite the announced peaceful end, that "he had a foretaste of what they style the doom overhanging his house."

The Temps says that "His crowning work will have been the effacing of Austria-Hungary," and adds that "through his errors he has prepared the destruction of the monarchic principle."

The general opinion is that the Emperor's death will have little, if any, influence politically, owing to the fact that Austria now is indissolubly riveted to Germany.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Commenting on the passing of Francis Joseph, the Matin says:

"The sinister old man, who for sixty-eight years wore the double crown, disappears too soon, notwithstanding his eighty-six years, for he has not seen the approaching hour of expiation of the crimes for which he will bear eternally in history a crushing responsibility and stigma. But the spectre of punishment must have haunted his latter days, if this man, so monstrously indifferent, was accessible to any feeling whatever—this man who witnessed unmoved the worst catastrophes heaped up by fate on his family and his country. The irony of fate!

"If he had disappeared from the scene three years sooner the world would have forgotten his calculating cowardice, his ferocious egotism, his hypocrisy, and would have remembered only the private and public misfortunes which marked almost all the years of his reign, without reflecting that these misfortunes were all deserved. He would perhaps have been pitied. But justice has not permitted that he swindle the world out of this supreme homage. It has made for his death a setting of reprobation and horror."

SEE BENEFIT TO GERMANY.

Her Domination of Austria Now Complete, Italian Papers Say.

ROME, Nov. 22.—The death of Emperor Francis Joseph has been the subject of animated discussion in Rome. The Giornale d'Italia and other newspapers declare that German domination of Austria, both military and political, is now complete. They also point out that Francis Joseph was not only regarded highly by the German element, but was also popular with the various races constituting Austria-Hungary, over whom he was able to exert a strong influence, notably in insuring their loyal participation in the war.

Word of the Emperor's death was received at the Vatican at 5 o'clock in the morning in a message from Mgr. Marchetti, who is in Switzerland. The Pope was informed as he was about to say mass. Later his Holiness had a lengthy conference with the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri. Instructions were sent to the Papal Nuncio at Vienna and condolences were forwarded to Archduke Charles Francis. It is not expected that the memorial service, which is usually held on the eighth day after the death of Catholic rulers, will be celebrated in the Sistine Chapel until after the war.

SEES AUSTRIA UNSHAKEN.

German Newspaper Says Emperor's Death Will Not Weaken Her.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22, (via London.)—Commenting on the death of Emperor Francis Joseph the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says:

"The Austrian Emperor's death will create a great gap, especially as it occurs at a moment when immense events are deciding Austria's future. There is, therefore, no doubt that the enemies of Germany and Austria will joyfully record this event on their credit side in the war balance, but the near future will show them that their calculation is a mistaken one. The will to victory of the Austro-Hungarian people will lose none of its strength."

MOURNING IN NEW YORK.

Austrians and Hungarians to Hold Memorial Mass Meeting.

Wherever they congregated in New York yesterday, Austrians and Hungarians sincerely mourned the death of Emperor Francis Joseph. Pictures filled the windows of the smaller shops of East Houston Street and the neighborhood, draped in black and portraying the well-known features of the monarch.

Plans were announced last night of a monster mass meeting to be held shortly in Madison Square Garden or in Carnegie Hall as a tribute to the ruler of Austria-Hungary. The mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Federation of Galician and Bukowinian Jews of America, together with Hungarian and Austrian societies. Saturday in the synagogues of the east side memorial services will be held.

The Daily Hungarian-American, of which Geza D. Berko is the editor, will say of the passing of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor in an editorial this morning:

"Francis Joseph is no more—he is to be succeeded by the youthful Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

"The world is a-guessing. There are those who perceive nothing beyond a change in the occupant of the throne. But from newspaper comments and declarations of statesmen and publicists one may gather that upon the death of the venerable Emperor there will follow a new era—the new period of the rebirth of Hungary, of her new life and new national existence.

"Not Hungarians, but outsiders—English, French, Serbians, and Americans—prophesy this. In each newspaper article figures Hungary—not the monarchy. There appear the outlines of great events on the horizon and Hungary is silent. Yet she can now rightfully demand that the successor of Francis Joseph shall be the King of Hungary, not only in name, not only by the Grace of God, but in fact—by the Will of the People."

NEW AUSTRIAN RULER NOTED FOR AMIABILITY

Little Taste for Soldiering, Though Nominally, He Commanded Army Invading Rumania.

Some years ago the German Crown Prince was characterized as "ein unbeschriebenes Blatt"—a piece of paper on which nothing had been written. An Austrian author, Robert Mueller, writing in 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the war, under the title of "What Does Austria Expect from Her Crown Prince?" treats of what might have been expected from Francis Ferdinand, and then, coming to Charles Francis Joseph, says: "He has had no previous life." The same writer refers to his popularity as "looking toward the future, rather than firmly established."

Such incidents as have been told about the new ruler of Austria-Hungary—his amiability, his being mistaken for an ordinary officer by a peasant woman, who asked him to take a message to her son with the colors; his tours in the mountains with his wife and children, a spy-cart strapped on the automobile—all this is pallid enough by comparison with Frederick William's defense of the Schneidigkeit of Zabern, his alignment with the military party and Westerners, his activities in the present war.

Not very many people seriously believed that Charles Francis Joseph, though he was, of course, heir presumptive while Francis Ferdinand lived, would ever sit on the throne. Francis Ferdinand had sworn a solemn oath that he would never seek royal or imperial rank for his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, nor the succession to the throne for the issue of his morganatic marriage; but most people were of the opinion that a man of his force and of his strong family affection would not be Emperor very long without inspiring the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary to petition the Vatican to release him from his oath.

Dr. Artur Gaspar, in a book called "Our Dynasty in the Field," published early this year, has a chapter on "The Journeys of the Crown Prince." Everywhere the Crown Prince was received by delegations of citizens behind the lines, who acclaimed him as the hope of the empire; everywhere he asked questions of the staff officers, talked amiably to the men, and assumed a polite look of pain when wounded were carried past him. At the battle of Grodek, during the Russian advance in September, 1914, he came under the enemy's fire for a considerable time.

During the offensive in the Trentino last Spring Dr. Leonhard Adelt sent to the Berliner Tageblatt an account of a visit paid by the heir apparent to that front. Here the Archduke got out of his motor car, looked at captured cannon, and talked to the German correspondents about the promising progress of the campaign and his recent enjoyable visit with the German Emperor.

Mueller, in the work quoted above, refers to him as elegant, cheerful, and full of temperament, and in a work devoted chiefly to the psychological needs of the Dual Monarchy speaks of his influence as likely to come into his people "with the freshness of love at first sight." He remarks that the Archduke seemed to inherit the interest in military affairs of his father, who was constantly in the company of officers and was generally popular in the army; but other evidence has been presented to show that soldiering is one of the things the new Emperor likes least. He has been reported—with what credibility is hard to say—as having seen "The Merry Widow" fifty times in fifty days. He was until called away by the critical condition of Francis Joseph in nominal command of the Teuton armies operating on the Transylvania front of Rumania.

Aside from this, since the war began, Charles Francis has been undergoing a course of intensive training for his prospective duties as Emperor. Last Spring it was announced that Count von Berchtold, who succeeded Aehrenthal as Foreign Minister of the Empire, and held his position until replaced by Burian von Rajecz early in 1915, had been appointed Grand Master of Ceremonies to Charles Francis Joseph. This position, it was generally believed, was far from a nominal one, and the selection of one of the most distinguished statesmen in the Empire to fill it was regarded as indicating that the new Emperor was to be thoroughly grounded in the foreign policies of his realm.

The new Empress, formerly the Princess Zita of Bourbon-Parma, was one of twenty children. One of the estates of her family, the Château of Chambord, was sequestered by the French Government shortly after the beginning of the war. Two of her brothers, Sixte and Xavier, are officers in the Belgian Army.

PRESS HERE FAVOR NEW RULER

Local Hungarians and Poles Discuss His Probable Policy.

Hungarian and Polish opinion here as expressed by the editors of the leading New York newspapers of those peoples is favorable to Carl Francis Joseph as the successor to Francis Joseph, and the prediction is made that greater benefits will result to Hungary and Poland from the reign of the new ruler. Whether complete independence of Hungary and Poland will be furthered or hampered by Carl Francis Joseph is a question, as viewed by the leaders here, which cannot be judged until the close of the war.

G. Dr. Borke, editor in chief of the Hungarian daily newspaper, The Amerikai Magyar Néoszava, at 178 Second Avenue, said yesterday:

"We really have more faith in Carl Francis Joseph than we had in the case of the late Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Carl Francis Joseph has always been known as a very good friend of the Magyar race, while the Archduke was suspected of leanings more toward the Slavic races.

"It has been said by those who do not know Carl Francis Joseph that he cannot be expected to equal the record of the late Emperor. I consider Carl Francis Joseph a strong man, but one who will continue to receive the same good advice and act upon it as did his predecessor. Nor do I believe that he will permit himself to be influenced from any source in regard to his known friendly attitude toward Hungary.

"While Carl Francis Joseph is a novice in politics and has taken no interest in affairs of State heretofore, I believe he will be equal to the task of governing wisely and justly the two great empires. Certain it is that his military training and knowledge will be of great service to him during the war."

G. Kende, managing editor of the Amerika Magyar Néoszava, said the political situation in Hungary convinced him that there was much "underground work" going on in the interest of an independent Hungary.

"I do not think by any means that Hungary would make a separate peace, but rather that by working with and through Germany it is hoped to attain an independent Hungary after the war. The war has proved that the backbone of the Dual Monarchy is Hungary, whose strength was shown, not only on the battlefield, but also within the nation itself.

"The war has also proved that Hungary has the strong men who direct the affairs of the Dual Monarchy. They are Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier; Baron Burian, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Apponyi, and Count Andrassy, and it is most probable that they will continue in that capacity with the new ruler."

W. A. Mazur, publisher of the Polish Daily Telegram in East Tenth Street, said he believed Polish independence would receive more aid from the new ruler than could have been expected from the late Emperor.

Dr. Ervin Acel-Starhemberg, editor of the Amerikai Uysag, at 81 East Tenth Street, said:

"Those who know the internal affairs of the Dual Monarchy know that the late Emperor was never inclined to give up the smallest part of Austrian territory, even if that would bring a profitable peace for the Central Powers. The new Emperor may further peace, but he has in no way shown any ability in State affairs. He was placed in the east front in the capacity of a soldier and has done little to distinguish himself."

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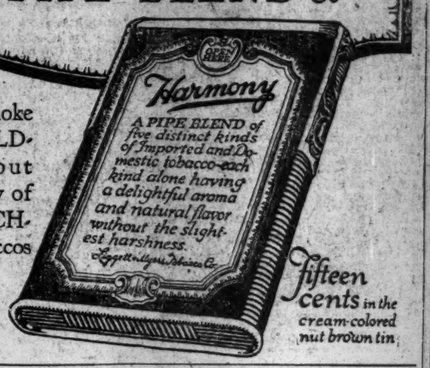
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141

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STEFANSSON TELLS HOW TO RESCUE HIM

Explorer Deplores Untimely Solicitude and Explains When Help May Be Needed.

PLANS REACH INTO 1918

Writes to Peary Saying Relief Ships May Be Needed in That Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary has received a letter from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commander of the Canadian Arctic expedition, in which the explorer outlines in detail his plans and reassures his friends. It is the most complete exposition of the views of the explorer which has been made recently.

"Should nothing be heard of us by November, 1917," Mr. Stefansson says, "it is to be presumed that something beyond our control has delayed us."

Further on he says: "I am of the opinion that in the Spring of 1918 a ship or ships should be sent north from the Atlantic to look for us, if we have not been heard from then."

The explorer's letter to Rear Admiral Peary follows:

CAPE KELLETT, BANKS ISLAND, Jan. 11, 1916.

Dear Admiral Peary: In view of the circumstances attending the "Rescue Expedition" proposals of 1914-1915, I consider it advisable for me to write you somewhat fully about our plans. Should the question again arise of our probable safety and need of assistance, the Government of Canada or any one else interested in us is certain to defer in large measure to your judgment. It is to our great advantage, therefore, that you shall be in possession of information you can rely on both as to my opinions and plans. I shall discuss briefly first the rescue proposals of 1914-1915.

Before leaving the Alaska shore on the ice journey of 1914 I had, following the general belief apparently fully substantiated by Leffingwell and Mikkelsen, expected to encounter a westerly drift. In the event of our really meeting such a drift we should necessarily have to return to Alaska, for else we would be carried to the westward out of reach of the North Star and Mary Sachs, by the co-operation of which ships I had undertaken to carry forward the geographic work of the Karluk, [the vessel of the expedition which was wrecked in the ice.] On the other hand, should there be no strong westerly set, it was evident that we could make a much better exploratory journey if relieved of the necessity of returning to Alaska and free to give all our energies to the matter of advance. The question of food at the end of such a journey I could not allow to deter me from it without stultifying myself completely, for my work for several years already had been conducted on the assumption of our ability to live by forage, and I had said that this assumption would continue to be made on the present expedition—that we considered the risk involved in doing so to be the legitimate risk we had to face to justify ourselves.

Arranged to Stay in the Arctic.

While in reality fully expecting to meet the westerly drift, I still had the forethought, therefore, to make certain arrangements before leaving shore looking toward our landing on Banks Island, Prince Patrick Island, or some other land, instead of returning to Alaska. Our start from Alaska—March 22, 1914—was already so late that I had little hope of reaching Prince Patrick Island.

By April 9, when the support party turned back, I had begun to doubt seriously that the westward drift was going to materialize. I therefore told the three men who were returning—Crawford, Johansen, and McConnell—that in case it did not materialize, which now seemed likely, we should make for Banks Island, if we could, to put up dry meat there for dog feed, (our ships had no prem mican,) and to await there the coming of the North Star which, on account of her single propeller, I considered better fitted than the Sachs for the work.

The rendezvous appointed was Norway Island, near the northwest corner of Banks Island; if she did not find us there, she was to proceed to Prince Patrick Island if it looked feasible, and we would try to meet her at one place or the other. These things were provided for in instructions sent back ashore with them. The westerly drift failed to develop and we proceeded to Norway Island, near which we waited all Summer for the Star, putting up dry meat and curing caribou skins for clothing meantime. As you know, the Star did not come.

The point of telling you all this now is to emphasize the fact that there was in existence information to show that our nonreturn to Alaska had been provided for by me; that I had said our nonreturn was to be considered presumptive evidence that we had landed to the north or northeast, and that I had provided that the North Star should look for us at Norway Island or further north. So far as I can gather, you were therefore left with two false assumptions on which to base your opinion or our safety and our needs:

(1) That we had intended to return to Alaska no matter what conditions we might meet at sea, and (2) that we had intended, if we went to Banks Island perforce, to await ships on southwest Banks Island. Captain Lane's not finding me when he looked for me 200 miles south of where I had said I would be would have alarmed no one, and the only persons worried about our safety would have been those who from the first had small confidence in the soundness of our plans and our ability to carry them out.

Rescue Proposals Deplored.

In spite of the existence of the information outlined above, you do not seem to have been in possession of it. So far as I know, the Canadian Naval Service was no better informed. Still, for some reason they did not seem greatly worried about us, especially at first. I believe this was because I had repeatedly assured Mr. Hazen and Mr. Desbarats that, in circumstances such as these, we were to be presumed safe for at least a year after we had been last heard from—we always carry ammunition enough for one Winter and two Summers at least.

I shall, therefore, take their attitude toward the rescue proposals, in so far as I know it, as complimentary to me and a sign of their reliance on my good sense. It was natural enough that many of my friends should take the attitude of the Naval Service otherwise, especially as no one seems to have realized what my plans really were. True, in a newspaper story, Mr. Rood has a map based on information from McConnell with a cross at Norway Island to show the North Star rendezvous. Evidently McConnell did not conceal this important fact exactly, but I can nowhere find that he or any one else emphasized it.

Praises Canada's Course.

Eventually the Naval Service did what was, in my opinion, the correct thing, in view of the state of their information—they instructed Dr. Anderson to devote at least one, and possibly two, vessels to the search for traces of us should no information be at hand by the Summer of 1915. That was just right.

In view of what my plans really were, as embodied in my instructions to Dr. Anderson, there was no need to fear for our safety in 1914, but had there been no information of us secured by the Sachs in 1914-15, I should have hoped for and expected some effort to be made in 1915-16.

In view of the character of our equipment, the presumption should be that a party such as ours would be still alive (at least, they would not yet have starved to death) fifteen months after leaving their base.

It is true that several members of this expedition felt no less certain than the "outside world" of our being dead. When Mr. Wilkins arrived at the Winter quarters of the southern division of our party, (coming from me in Banks Island to fetch the Star,) the way they questioned him about us was: "Of course you didn't find out anything of Stefansson's party?" That was because they were so obsessed with the "westerly drift" and had such thoroughly crystallized notions of what can and cannot be done in sled travel.

The chief reason for writing the present communication is that the attitude of the Naval Service toward the rescue proposals of 1914-1915 seems to have been interpreted by some of my friends as showing a want of care on the part of the naval service for our welfare, and a callousness of what was considered our dire distress. I should like to have this impression removed if possible. I consider myself as having ample evidence of the opposite, for they have looked after our interests with a constant and considerate thoughtfulness much beyond what could be expected as a mere matter of official routine.

The attitude of Mr. Hazen and the Government generally has been most satisfactory to me, and even members of the Opposition, such as Mr. Oliver, have concerned themselves actively about our welfare. Mr. Desbarats, under whose direct personal supervision the expedition is managed, I believe to be a friend of mine personally and I am sure of his friendliness toward the expedition as an organization. He is, too, a man in whose judgment I have a good deal of confidence and to whom I would willingly trust the planning of any rescue expedition, should one become necessary.

Should a situation again arise where friends of ours begin to consider that the Government is not doing all that should be done, I want you, as beyond a doubt the most influential of my friends in things relating to the Arctic, to be in possession of independent information that shall enable you to make a statement that shall at once give to the Government its due and allay the fears of those inclined to take alarm easily.

Outlines His Plans.

Our plans, then, are to finish the geographic program of the Karluk if we can. You remember what it was when I laid it before the Geographic Congress in Rome. That was the same program with which you were already familiar in relation to the National Geographic Society—in fact, the same, though developed, that we talked over at your home at Eagle Island a week after my return from the other expedition—the Fall of 1913. Essentially, stated as a problem to be solved, we want to try to settle the question of whether there is a considerable land mass between Alaska and the Pole east of 150 degrees W. Long. From the point of view of work to be done, I consider we should try to explore the area lying west, northwest, and north of the known Parry Islands as far north and west as we can. I now put the limits at 145 degrees W. and 83 degrees N.

As outlined in an earlier letter to you, we had planned to start this Spring on the work of exploration from the point where we last year struck the new land. On account of the Star's wintering place being on the northwest corner of Banks Island, I have decided to alter this plan so that one party with five men and four sleds—possibly six men—will go west and northwest from Cape Alfred, aiming to return to shore in sixty to seventy-five days; another party of four sleds and five or six men will go north from the Polar Bear to 78 degrees, and 118 degrees if we can, and will then explore any land or landfast ice within reach. Three men and two dog teams of this party will not try to return to the Polar Bear, but will spend the Summer wherever that can be done to best advantage, so far as concerns either immediate geographic work or preparations for the following year, such as the cacheing of dog feed at advanced positions. Perhaps they may do this last in Melville Island.

In the Spring an Eskimo family or two with a number of dogs are to cross from Victoria to Melville Island, largely to relieve the crowded Bear of the transportation of a large number of dogs. The Bear will then try to cross to Melville Island or perhaps further to pick us up or to co-operate with us the following Winter.

Discusses His Return.

If we should be able to complete this Spring the work outlined above, and should we then be able to connect with the Bear, we would try to return south (home) the Fall, 1916. But completing the Karluk program is the primary consideration this year; the Fall of 1917 we shall, however, try to come home in any event, and shall come by the Atlantic or Pacific route according to convenience.

The southern section of this expedition will return home this year, and if we can we shall send home some members of the northern section also who are not particularly needed. The details of this will depend on various things, but especially on ice conditions. A whaling ship may possibly touch here so we can ship the men out that way, or either the Star or Sachs may take them out.

If we have to stay a second year, as now seems likely, we would that year (1916-17) devote all our energies to the region west and north of our new land. That year, if not this, I hope to approach so near MacMillan's furthest, coming from the west, that we can demonstrate the presence or absence of Crocker Land. You said to me once, apropos of Crocker Land, that you did not think any one ought to feel sure of the existence of any previously undiscovered) land on which he had not actually set foot. It is equally, and for a greater reason, true that MacMillan cannot be sure that there was not some land within twenty miles of where he turned back. But if we can come from the west to a point 100 miles or so west of where he turned back, Crocker Land cannot be large if we don't see some sign of it. MacMillan's account, as published in newspapers I have seen, appears to me to leave the betting about even.

To Maintain Cape Kellett Base.

I intend to maintain a base at Cape Kellett until they there hear from us that they may go home—this in case of shipwreck of the Bear further north. It is not that I consider a base there really indispensable, for we ought to be able to walk from Melville Island to Great Bear Lake if need be; but it would be undoubtedly simpler to have supplies at Kellett in case of accident. It is a place where whaling vessels can conveniently call. Should nothing be heard of us by November, 1917, it is to be presumed that something beyond our control has delayed us. If this has been a shipwreck the Summer, 1916, we are likely to communicate with Kellett the Spring, 1917; but something may prevent news getting out from there—such as a very bad ice year. Suitable arrangements, so far as the Kellett side is concerned, would be to have traders and whalers try to communicate with the Kellett base. Should shipwreck occur after we start for the Atlantic by the Melville Sound route, you would know far better than I what steps to take. We shall probably have no fuel but blubber after the Winter 1916-17, and distillate is so scarce with us now that we shall have to use the sails whenever conditions allow. Being delayed a Winter will therefore be felt as a hardship by some of the crew at least, even should the ship not suffer.

Relief Suggestions.

I am of the opinion that in the Spring of 1918 a ship or ships should be sent north from the Atlantic to look for us if we have not been heard from then.

My best guess is that the Bear will Winter next year on the south coast of Melville Island, but if ice conditions are exceptionally good we may attempt to get indefinitely further north. At present I can say little further to guide you in forming an opinion of how relief operations should be conducted. I have given the Government a list of places at which beacons may be built and records left, either in 1917 or later, by us.

In all probability Storkersen will be in charge of the work on moving ice this year, while I shall be one of the three men who aim not to return to the Polar Bear. Likely we shall spend the Summer either in our new land or on Melville Island.

Unfortunately we have no information here about the Smith Sound section of the arctic beyond what is contained on Chart 2118 of the Admiralty, and what indefinite things I remember from your books and what you have told me. Should our ship happen to get north to some position westerly from Sverdrup's, we might find it desirable to communicate with Etah. It is even possible we might find it convenient to do so at the end of a sled trip. Would it do any good to let the natives up there know that our turning up on the Ellesmere coast is a possibility?

I shall inform the Government of my writing you this sort of a letter and of my reason for doing so. As the chief purpose is to forestall unreasonable fears for our safety I should be glad if you would publish in the way that seems best to you anything this letter contains at any time when a good purpose seems served thereby. Coming with your comments, I hope it will prevent any such general worry on the part of our friends as is shown to have existed in 1914-15, when my own family were so sure of my being dead that they did not even write.

Obituary Notices Distasteful.

Reading one's own obituaries as supplied by a clipping bureau has an interest of its own, of course; but once is enough. Besides, one does not relish having those who really care believe for a year that he has met what to them is a particularly terrifying death. And then one does not like being rescued prematurely. Doubtless I should much prefer it to death for myself, and I am in duty bound to prefer it for my companions.

The fact remains, however, that up to the present writing neither I, myself, nor any one in my immediate section of the expedition has ever thought we needed to be rescued, though I, in particular, have often felt only too keenly that we needed the help of both men and equipment to carry forward our work. As to that, we are better situated now than at any time since the Karluk drifted off, though we need some things very badly—notably sounding gear, scientific instruments and—most of all—sled materials.

I want to thank you again for the comparatively optimistic, and to my mind eminently sensible, things you said to the newspapers about us the Winter 1914-15. Considering the facts, or supposed facts, you had to go on, your opinions were all well founded in so far as I have seen them in newspaper clippings.

VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

AFTER BIDE-A-WEE HOME.

S. P. C. A. Starts a New Prosecution at Hempstead, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 22.—The old feud between the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and its smaller rival, the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, which recently has had a Summer place for its dogs at Wantagh, L. I., cropped out here today when Isaac B. Parker, caretaker of the Bide-a-Wee Home, was put on trial before Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones.

He is charged with having permitted sick dogs to live in the kennels with healthy ones, weak dogs to be caged with stronger animals, and other violations of S. P. C. A. rules. The S. P. C. A. also charged that decayed meat was given to the dogs, and that no proper measures had been taken to stop the spread of disease. The complainant was Theodore Foulke, General Agent of the S. P. C. A. in Brooklyn.

The hearing was attended by Mrs. Harry Ulysses Kibbe, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, and other women prominent in the work of the home. It was not concluded and will be continued tomorrow. Meantime, it was announced after the proceedings had been adjourned for the day, that the S. P. C. A.'s prosecution so far had had the result of bringing the Bide-a-Wee Home a donation of $10,000 from one admirer and a gift of a new ambulance from another.

An agent of the S. P. C. A. testified that he had visited the Bide-a-Wee's Summer home recently and found the place in a "disgraceful condition," measured by S. P. C. A. standards. He said the caretaker had told him that the blame rested with the superintendent, who was not around at the time. The agent did not wait to see the superintendent.

Superintendent Freel of the S. P. C. A. testified that in August he went with W. K. Horton, general manager of the S. P. C. A., and called the attention of Parker to the conditions in the home which in his opinion ought to be remedied.

Isidor Kresel and William Travers Jerome, Jr., appeared for the defense and J. Mayhew Wainwright for the S. P. C. A.

Mr. Kresel in opening the defense said that the case was simply an outgrowth of the S. P. C. A.'s desire to put a rival out of business by annoying its supporters, good women who were interested in the care of stray animals. Herbert Barry for the S. P. C. A. denied this.

Metz Gives $20,000 War Aid.

Herman A. Metz, former Congressman and ex-Controller, has contributed $20,000 to the American Physicians' Expedition Committee, of which he is a Treasurer, it was announced yesterday at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the organization at the offices of the President, Arthur von Briesen, 25 Broad Street.

The committee was organized last year to send medical relief expeditions to the Central Powers, from whose territory the American Red Cross, on account of lack of funds, had withdrawn the units sent there soon after the war began. The committee now has six large reserve hospitals in operation, four in Germany and two in Austria.

MORE STEEL MEN GET WAGE INCREASE

Continued from Page 1.

that it will follow the lead of the United States Steel Corporation, and increase the wages of its employes 10 per cent. The company has 5,000 men on its payroll in the Pueblo plant. The increase will represent an addition of $600,000 a year to the company's payroll. It is the third increase given the employes during the year, or an additional expense of more than $1,000,000 to the company.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company follows a policy of granting increases similar in amount to those given by the United States Steel Corporation to its employes.

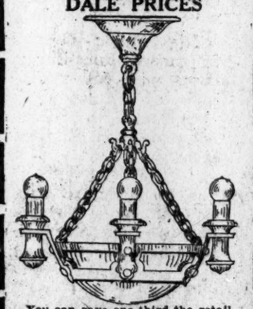
Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 22.—A bonus of 10 per cent. to be added on their year's wages will be paid before Christmas to about 3,000 employes of the Atlas Powder Company, including those of all the plants of the company, and those in the offices here. All employes who have worked for the company since September will share in the bonus.

It is explained that the bonus is a profit-sharing proposition, granted because the profits this year have been unusually good. The bonus checks will be issued about Dec. 15. The company's plants are at Tamaqua, Penn., Lake Hopatcong, N. J., Senter, Mich., Atlas, Mo., Kittanning, Penn., and Paterson, Okla.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—To aid them in combating increased cost of living, the laborers at nine plants of the Long-Bell Lumber Company in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas today received a wage increase. It was said the advance would increase the annual payroll by $250,000.

DALE PRICES



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SEES ALL EUROPE PURIFIED BY WAR

Dr. Francke Believes Higher Ideals Will Prevail When Peace Is Restored.

NO DISARMAMENT LIKELY

Says Germany Would Require Guarantees Which Probably Could Not Be Given.

Dr. Kuno Francke, Curator of the Germanic Museum of Harvard University, talked of Germany's future before the members of the Germanistic Society of America last evening. He glorified Germany, enumerated some of the great problems that the end of the war would leave for solution, and closed with an expression of the hope that the passions and hatreds of the war would pass away, and that from the ruins would arise a new Europe in which international brotherhood should be an acknowledged fact.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi presided at the meeting, which was the first of the 1916-1917 season of the Germanistic Society. The ballroom of the Hotel Astor, in which the meeting was held, was packed, and several hundred members who could not get in stood in the halls and listened as best they could to the end.

Dr. Francke referred to the unity which has characterized the German people, of all classes and degrees, during the present war. He described Germany as a nation which actually felt itself "as one," a people ready to sacrifice everything for the common ideals.

"What is the outlook which this extraordinary exhibition of a common national will opens up for Germany's future?" asked Dr. Francke. "This is the main question I shall endeavor to answer. In doing so I take it for granted that the war will not end with Germany's political or economic destruction. For even if, as seems happily improbable, the German arms should finally be overwhelmed by numbers and money, the German spirit will remain and will press on toward the working out of national conditions worthy of a people that has stood so marvelously this unparalleled test of public efficiency and virtue.

"It is certain that the millions who have fought this war in trenches, in submarines and in the air will return to civil life with a heightened sense of what citizenship implies and what is the people's due. On the other hand, every war—successful or otherwise—has the tendency to increase the demands of the advocates of militarism and of class rule. Serious clashes of opinion, therefore, between liberals and conservatives, progressives and reactionaries, Socialists and capitalists appear inevitable in the near future. What may be confidently hoped for is that this party struggle of the future will not have the same virulence and bitterness that it often had in Germany before the war; that, on the contrary, all the parties will recognize each other as fellow-servants of a common cause, differing from each other only in ways and means, not in ultimate aims and ideals, and therefore mutually inclined to reasonable enterprises."

Dr. Francke added that he was in a position to say that no man in all Germany more fully realized the need of reform and betterment than the Kaiser. He said that this information had come to him within the past few days in a letter from a friend who had spent the greater part of an evening discussing this phase of the situation with the Emperor.

"Unfortunately," he contiued, "there is little hope that after the war there will be less need of military preparedness. Germany, in particular, will agree to a reduction of armament only if she receives adequate pledges that disarmament will not be used as a weapon to cripple her permanently, and it is hard to see how such pledges can be given."

In such circumstances Dr. Francke said that all that a German patriot could hope for was that the German army should become what it was in reality already—"a people in arms." Before the war, he said, there was too wide a gap between the army officer and the civilian. That gap must disappear, and with it must come equality in the fullest sense of the word.

"I have purposely refrained," said Dr. Francke in conclusion, "from speaking of Germany's relation to other countries after the war. But I cannot close without expressing the belief that the war will bring a new life into all the nations engaged in it. They all stand in need—in many ways in greater need than Germany—of inner regeneration. They all have found in this war a source of moral quickening and public inspiration. May we not hope that the universal striving for inner reconstruction, the newly awakened longing for a higher civic consciousness, the ideal of a national life devoted to the cultivation of the highest physical, intellectual, and spiritual powers of the individual, will finally quench the blind passions and violent hatreds inflamed by the war, so that a regenerated Europe will once more, and more firmly than ever before, believe in international brotherhood?"

REICHSTAG TO MEET NOV. 25

Imperial Decree Fixes Date for Convening of Body.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam says that an imperial decree has fixed Nov. 25 for the convening of the Reichstag.

VANDERLIP WARNS NATION.

Annual Billion Dollar Loss in Strikes Must Cease, Banker Says.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, spoke last evening before the Fifth Avenue Association on the relations of capital to labor, and said that the greatest industrial problem of today was to find a way to deal with the social movements in a way to avoid the present billion dollar annual loss through labor disturbances.

"The recurring disturbances of strikes and of threatened strikes show that it is no small spirit of unrest that troubles the social and economic life of the nation," he said. "This country indulges in a lavish waste through strikes, the losses from which would appall any less wealthy nation. The cost of the recent garment makers' strike in New York City has been estimated to be in the nighborhood of $50,000,000. The last anthracite coal strike in the short course of five months caused a loss of $120,000,000 to employers and employes in the community.

"I have seen the statement that in a single year the losses that could be attributed to labor disturbances in this country total more than a billion dollars. Of course, the real losses that may be traced to the friction in the social order that exists from this one cause alone are beyond computation.

"The overwhelming majority of both employers and employes are fair-minded. There is, unfortunately, an element of employers who are greedy, who fail to recognize their duties to society, and who are unfair in their treatment of labor. Likewise, there is an element of labor that makes its living by perpetuating discord, an element that is without true patriotism to its own class and is blind to the economic principles that must rule all society, employing and employed.

"Good citizenship demands that employers must be alert to new agencies for industrial harmony. The provision for sickness, invalidity, and old age; the provision for hygienic working conditions, the payment of fair wages, and the general recognition of the humanities are demanded, in the light of our present-day intricate society, as fundamentals of good citizenship.

"Such tremendous strides in organization and in co-operation have been made by all the warring nations that I have heard it predicted that after the war we will speak of 'the Old United States' and 'the New Europe.' Taking the nation as a whole, there is reason to doubt whether the co-operative spirit has yet rooted itself deeply in the American mind.

"We find promising evidence of a better common understanding of this requirement in the formation of the National Industrial Conference Board. This body is said to be composed of 5,000 employers, members of twelve of our largest business organizations, which employ 7,000,000 workers. It hopes to promote a clearer understanding between the employer and the employe, and between its members and the public at large.

"Co-operative planning among progressive business organizations for the good of the nation strikes the keynote of what appears to be the surest possible way out of our past and present difficulties."

TANK PHOTOS RELEASED.

British Public Gets First Glimpse of New Terrible War Machines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—The censorship has now released the pictures of the tanks, including that of the one taken after action which has already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Several papers this morning come out with photographs showing the machines in action, crossing shell craters, firing guns and at rest.

The Daily Mirror, which reproduces a further searies of four pictures, announces it bought the right to reproduce yesterday's pictures from the Canadian Record Office for $5,000, which it claims is a record sum for a newspaper to pay for three photographs of the same subject. The Canadian Record Office will give the money to war charities. It has also arranged for The Daily Mirror to undertake the disposal of world's rights of other Canadian official pictures of tanks, the whole proceeds of world sales to be devoted to the Canadian War Memorials Fund.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons on the subject attracted notice. Mr. Ashley had asked why the censor had been prohibiting British newspapers from publishing photographs of the tanks when Canadian and American newspapers containing such photographs were allowed to enter this country. Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, said:

"I have seen some of these American photographs, and they bear no relation to the actual machine."

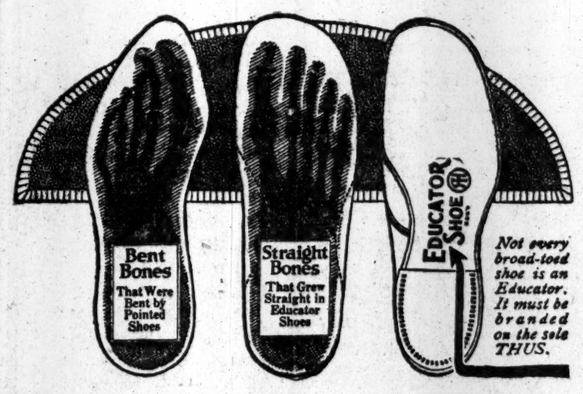
This has raised the question as to which American and Canadian papers Mr. Lloyd George examined. A comparison of the picture of tanks published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial and Current History show they "bear a relation" to those in today's Daily Mirror, which the latter describes as Canadian official photographs.

MUST CUT LONDON MENUS.

Runciman Orders Hotels to Do Away with Fancy Dishes—Savoy Agrees.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, addressing a meeting of leading London hotel keepers, demanded an immediate curtailment of menus. He declared that there must be an immediate and drastic cutting down and a decrease in the use of imported foods.

Following the meeting, the Savoy Hotel announced the cancellation of its special Christmas and New Year's dinners.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That Were Bent by Pointed Shoes
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AMERICAN TOBACCO STILL BEING HELD UP

Only 700 of the 5,000 Casks on the Copenhagen Docks Have Thus Far Been Released.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Most of the $2,000,000 worth of American tobacco, which it was thought here had been released by the British authorities through an agreement announced by the State Department a month ago, still is held up at Copenhagen, according to information reaching Washington today. Of the 5,000 casks on the Copenhagen docks, only 700 have been released. British authorities having failed to accept the statements of American owners of the remainder that all the conditions of importations to Denmark has been complided with.

Tobacco which has reached tidewater in this country also is being delayed in shipment to Europe, despite the British agreement, on account of the refusal of the Holland-America line to accept the shipments. The Allies several months ago forbade the importation of tobacco to countries contiguous to Germany or to Scandinavia, and shipping companies will not accept cargoes without letters of assurance from the British Embassy here that the goods will pass the blockade without delay.

Most of the tobacco held at Copenhagen was especially prepared for Germany and is of a grade which will deteriorats rapidly. Storage facilities at Copenhagen for this grade are poor.

U-BOAT DETAINS GREEK SHIP.

Vessel's Mail Is Seized and Cargo Is Thrown Overboard.

Marseilles, Nov. 22.—The Greek steamer MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—The Greek steamer Erissos has arrived here, and reports that she was stopped by a submarine, which seized 118 sacks of mail and forced her to throw her cargo overboard.

Make Sale of Islands Certain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22.—The Moderate, Liberal, Socialist, Radical, and Conservative members of the Joint Commission have signed a joint report in favor of the sale of the West Indian Islands, which is thereby made certain.

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WOMEN'S sport apparel by Knox combining comfort and correctness.

These latest KNOX styles will be exhibited at a Fashion Show on ice in the St. Nicholas Rink, 69 West 66th Street, on Thursday, November 23rd, at 11:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

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Reduced to 2.65
The silks are heavy satin striped tub silks of a fine quality, and in exclusive patterns.

Crepe de Chine Shirts *Reduced to* 4.95
Heavy crepe de chine with satin stripes; splendid quality, with exquisite color effects.

Imported Woven Madras Shirts
Reduced to 1.65
Exclusive designs; the materials are the same as those used in our made to order department.

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Reduced to 65c 85c 1.35 *and upward*

Tan Cape Gloves *(Odd Sizes)*
Reduced to 85c
Entire stock at corresponding reductions. Would advise an early selection while assortments are complete.

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CITY MAY SELL COAL FROM PUBLIC YARDS

State Officials Have Plan to Open a Grocery Store to Cut High Prices of Food.

REPORT FULL WAREHOUSES

Hartigan's Inspectors Say the Cold Storage Plants Here Are Now Unusually Well Filled.

Beginning with a proposal for New York City to enter the retail coal business by establishing a coal yard on the east side, and for New York State to enter the grocery business by establishing a market on the upper west side, the city and State authorities considered yesterday various legislative measures to meet continuing advances in the cost of living.

Inspectors of the Department of Weights and Measures reported that, while eggs, poultry, meats and other perishable foodstuffs were at unprecedentedly high prices, the cold storage plants in and near New York City contained more supplies than ever before. While the exact figures were not obtainable, it was learned that the supply of cold storage articles in plants near New York harbor was almost double the normal amount.

Commissioner Hartigan said a part of the unusually large supply was, unquestionably being held for speculation, but the rest, he said, was destined for shipment to Europe, the accumulation being caused by scarcity of cargo room in steamers for Europe.

Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Health Department, made several suggestions yesterday to the Wicks egislative Committee. He favored lifting the legal bars against skimmed milk, saying it would be sold for much less than the Grade B milk now most used, and that skimmed milk had considerable food value. Coal-tar dyes in ice cream, and the use of young calves for veal likewise were covered in his statement.

Much Legislation Impending.

Both the State Legislature and Congress probably will be flooded with high cost of living legislation. Many tentative bills have been taken to the City Hall for the indorsement of city officials. One or more bills probably will be introduced at Albany, authorizing the State to fix the maximum prices at which foodstuffs may be sold.

Another plan, which will be embodied in bills in the Legislature offered by New York City Assemblymen, will provide for supervision by the Public Service Commission of the handling of all foodstuffs within the State. Bills in Congress will put the interstate handling of foodstuffs under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The entrance by the city into the coal-selling business will probably be recommended in a report by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein to Mayor Mitchel today. Commissioner Wallstein has investigated charges that coal dealers in east side cellars were hoarding their stock for better prices.

City officials have discussed, but rejected, various proposals for the city, in one guise or another, to enter the wholesale and retail grocery business in order to fight the cost of living. Although the city may compete with private firms in the sale of coal, the officials are opposed to the extension of this competition to other lines.

The Mayor Issues a Statement.

Mayor Mitchel issued the following statement yesterday:

"Several days ago I took up with the Corporation Counsel the preparation of a markets bill for submission to the Legislature. This was merely in line with the efforts of this administration in 1915 and 1916 to provide relief through legislation. Both years the bill was beaten. If either of these bills had been enacted into law the city would have been enabled to provide a terminal market system.

"The object of the bill was to secure for the producer a direct means of having all food products placed at public auction, and to insure the prompt return to him of the amount for which the goods were sold, less the auctioneer's fees.

"The means of carrying out this plan was a new Department of Markets, with a Commissioner at the head, and such markets as the Board of Estimate would supply, the drafting of rules for the conduct of the public auctioneers, and the requirement of sufficient bonds to insure the prompt return of all moneys to the farm producer.

"A bill to carry out this intent was introduced in the Legislature at the request of the Mayor on Feb. 11, 1915, in the Assembly, and again in the following year on Feb. 9, 1916, by Senator Mills. Both years the measures were never reported out of the Cities Committee."

Another plan under discussion by city officials is the purchase of land for a great city-owned railroad terminal for foodstuffs.

According to State Food Commissioner John J. Dillon, an efficient terminal and distribution system would cost New York City $3,000,000 and would save the city $18,000,000 a year on poultry, $15,000,000 a year on butter, and $10,000,000 on eggs.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan said yesterday:

"When the public markets were established two years ago, they cut the price of foodstuffs one-third for those who patronized them, and there were a hundred thousand people a day who did patronize them. The same use of the public markets would cut the high price of food at this time."

"In spite of the fact that practically every dealer has raised the price of bread," said Commissioner Hartigan, "there is no evidence of any concerted action, and it appears plain that the increased cost of materials and labor have sent prices up, each baker acting individually. My inspectors found practically no five-cent loaves in a thorough canvass of the bakeries of this city. One or two of the large companies are putting out a five-cent article, but it is not much larger than a roll. The only five-cent loaves on the market are ten-ounce loaves. The standard six-cent loaf is now twelve ounces. The bakers decided that it was a better business policy to increase the price than to be continually diminishing the size of the loaf, and that view is considered the correct one by this office."

HE FAVORS SKIMMED MILK.

Food Expert Tells Way to Lower Prices—Dyed Ice Cream.

Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the City Health Department, told the Wicks Legislative Committee yesterday that a solution of New York's milk problem might be found in the sale of skimmed milk in the city. At present it is illegal to sell skimmed milk here. Mr. Brown did not say what he would regard as a fair price for skimmed milk, but intimated it might be much below the present price of 11 cents or more for Grade B.

Mr. Brown pointed out that the law prohibiting the entrance into New York of milk that had been separated from its butter fat was passed about twenty years ago, when the system of handling milk was different from the scientific system prevailing today.

"I think," said he, "that the attitude of the Health Department on this situation is clearly shown by the fact that it has already attempted to have introduced in the Legislature a bill calling for the repeal of this law, and thus allowing the sale of skimmed milk here."

Most of the testimony given by Mr. Brown before the committee yesterday concerned the making of ice cream. A longed discussion followed after he told the committee that it was difficult to define ice cream. He said much of the ice cream sold in the city contained coal tar dyes; that the Health Department permitted the use of some coal tar dyes, and pointed out that the department made a distinction between wholesome and unwholesome dyes.

He said that the Health Department records showed that two epidemics of typhoid fever in Brooklyn had been due to ice cream. This was because of handling of the ice cream by typhoid carriers. He also said it was his personal opinion that if the use of all coal tar dyes was prohibited in the manufacture of foods the people would be better off.

Mr. Brown told the committee, in reply to a question, that it was true some of the bakeries in New York used bad eggs in the glazing of bread. This, he said, was difficult of detection.

The committee took up the question of the city regulation which says that calves must be 4 weeks old before they may be sold in the city as veal. It was brought out that the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Public Health Service does not make any restriction of the age of the calf, but bases its restrictions upon the condition of the calf.

The investigation of the Wicks committee will continue this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building.

NO COAL CONSPIRACY FOUND.

Swann Calls Price Rise Artificial, but Doubts Law Has Been Violated.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday his investigation of the coal market had gone far enough to prove that the increase in cost to the small consumer was due to artificial raising of prices. On the other hand, he said, little evidence had been obtained yet to prove such a conspiracy as could be reached by the law, and that the increase might be due to independent action by speculators.

"A conspiracy in these cases is very hard to prove," he said, "and the situation that now presents itself might be called spontaneity of action rather than a legal conspiracy."

Supt. William M. Offley of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who is investigating the cause of the rise in price of coal, will make his report to Washington, and if evidence of a conspiracy is shown, the Department of Justice will start Grand Jury investigations in the districts concerned.

Both investigations, as far as they have progressed, have shown that the rise in price took place, as a rule, after the coal left the mines. Most of the great coal mining companies are now selling coal at practically the same rate at which it was selling a year ago.

Michael Burns of the Burns Brothers Coal Company described to District Attorney Swann yesterday how his firm had frequently run short of coal because the freight congestion delayed deliveries from the mines, and how he was forced to buy coal at exorbitant prices from speculators.

Louis H. Moss of 27 Cedar Street, counsel for Burns Brothers, said yesterday:

"The Reading, Lackawanna, Wilkes-Barre, and other large coal companies, which issue a circular at the beginning of each year naming coal prices for the coming year, have stuck to the prices named in those circulars. They have been unable to supply the amount called for by Burns Brothers, however, for the reason, as they give it, that there is a deficiency of 2,000,000 tons at the mines, that there is a car shortage, and that the demand has increased. They have been able to supply only about 40 or 50 per cent. of the amount which Burns Brothers had a reasonable right to expect."

E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, said yesterday:

"The public did not buy the usual amount of coal during the Summer months. For that reason there is now an abnormal demand, and in their desire to fill their bins and avoid high prices, the consumers are creating the very conditions they sought to avoid.

"There is not sufficient labor to operate the mines at a maximum capacity. The Lehigh Valley Company, for instance, has 1,700 less men than it had at this time a year ago. The simple fact is that the abnormally high wages paid in munitions factories have taken away many thousands of the men who formerly worked at the mines. Ordinarily vacancies in the ranks of our unskilled labor are filled by immigrants, but it is well known that the war has practically ended immigration."

FITZGERALD STARTS FOOD EMBARGO FIGHT

Announces He Will Demand Congress Forbid Exportation to Europe.

OPPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT

Representative Would Punish Great Britain and Reduce Home Living Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, issued a formal announcement today that he would demand legislation imposing an embargo on foodstuffs. Mr. Fitzgerald proposed to fight for such radical legislation, he declared, as retaliation against Great Britain for the blacklisting of American firms and to force a reduction in the cost of living in the United States.

This announcement, following a semi-official statement that the President would not recommend an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs, means that there will be a bitter struggle between the Administration and other forces at the very outset of this session. The legislators representing the farming districts are opposed to any restriction of their sales to foreign buyers, while the city dweller, feeling the effect of high prices, wants to see some halt made in the exportation.

When the embargo was first suggested in the case of ammunition the West and farming districts favored it, but since the effect of the war has spread from the manufacturing centres to the farmer, and wheat has risen to $1.75 a bushel, and all other products have increased proportionately, the farmer finds every reason to be opposed to an embargo.

"I favor an embargo on foodstuffs and it is my purpose to prepare a bill and to discuss the entire subject early in the coming session," Mr. Fitzgerald said. "Two reasons chiefly impel me to favor such legislation. It is the most effective weapon in our controversy with Great Britain over her unwarranted, outrageous, and indefensible blacklist of American merchants.

Aimed at Great Britain.

"Affronts as unending as the resulting injuries have been given us and Great Britain shows her contempt by her persistent infringement of our rights. As our foodstuffs are needed, abroad, an embargo on those exports will be more effective than weary months of diplomatic negotiations which end in the continuance of the indefensible practices against our rights.

"The embargo should be imposed for purely domestic reasons. The prices of foodstuffs have reached levels that are bringing widespread distress to the country. Many hundreds of thousands of our people are suffering from the lack of the necessities of life. Wholesale prices in many commodities are less abroad today than they were a year ago; here the retail prices have advanced alarmingly.

"The argument that nothing should be done to interfere with the expansion of our foreign trade does not impress me. Of what profit is it if our foreign trade is to grow with leaps and bounds while our own people are brought to the verge of starvation as a result of it? Every other nation of the world is conserving its food supply. Why should the people of the United States suffer from food privation to enable others to be satisfied with our foodstuffs? The time is ripe for the embargo, and I hope to see legislation speedily enacted to impose it. Let America be for Americans first."

There is no prohibition against the placing of an embargo on any products being sent out of the United States. Many persons have held the erroneous belief that the Constitution prohibited an embargo. The Constitution prohibits the imposition of an export tax. An authority on this subject today said:

"The precedent for an embargo is found in the early part of the nineteenth century. It was the outcome of the war between England and France. Both countries enacted measures which seriously interfered with the freedom of American commerce. The culmination was the Berlin decree issued by Napoleon in 1806, which was followed by the Milan decree and others. Napoleon, after a series of sweeping military successes on the Continent, established a so-called blockade of England, although he had not a single vessel capable of enforcing it.

Napoleon Seized Vessels.

"The Berlin and Milan decrees absolutely forbade trading with England. At first it was not understood that this policy, which came to be known historically as the Continental policy of Napoleon, would interfere with the trade of the United States. For a year it was not enforced against American vessels. Then Napolean began to seize those vessels wherever found, confiscate them and sell them.

"Innocent merchantmen which had been on the distant seas, wandering into a French port, were subject to this treatment. When the full purpose of Napoleon became evident there was a strong demand in the United States for a declaration of war against France. But the National Administration of that day was a peace Administration. A big element supported it for keeping the United States out of war. Another reason for not declaring war on France was that Great Britain was equally arrogant and indifferent to the rights of American commerce.

"Since the United States was not ready to go to war with either belligerent in order to enforce its rights, a party grew up which urged safety first by withdrawing American commerce from the seas. New England, which had the bulk of the trade, objected strenuously, but its objections did not prevail. The attitude of New England on this matter is a very interesting historical chapter.

"The embargo, which was duly authorized by Congress, was not popular with the country at large, either, and it never was fully effective. It was a sweeping measure, intended to prevent ships from leaving American ports until the trouble between England and France was settled.

"Notwithstanding that the purpose was to keep the United States out of war, some historians have traced the war with England in 1812 to incidents growing out of this embargo."

MAY INDICT POULTRY DEALERS

Swann Believes Prices Fixed—Egg Speculator Makes $75,000.

Several indictments of poultry dealers on charges of price-fixing in violation of the State anti-trust law are expected by District Attorney Swann, whose assistants are preparing evidence for the Grand Jury of a poultry-dealers' conspiracy.

Dealers who have been questioned by the District Attorney have admitted that since the murder of Barnet Baff, the greatest power in the live poultry business in this city, there has been found a combination of poultry dealers for "their own protection." Baff was accused of using his wholesale business and his chain of retail stores to "whipsaw" small dealers by selling to them at high prices at his wholesale market, and then underselling them in his own retail market. To prevent any successor to Baff from arising, it was said, the poultry dealers formed the Harlem and Bronx Live Poultry Dealers' Association and the Fourteenth Street Live Poultry Dealers' Association, which are now under investigation.

Henry A. Gordon, who was counsel for Barnet Baff, told Deputy District Attorney Markevich yesterday that it was he who had drawn up the plan of organization for the two associations and that he considered their practices entirely within the law.

In connection with the police, who are taking a census of the eggs stored in the city, District Attorney Swann has begun an investigation of the alleged hoarding of eggs to force up prices. Assistant District Attorney Eder, who is conducting the investigation, described yesterday how a speculator in eggs had admitted making $75,000 by manipulating the market.

"He told me," said Mr. Eder, "that he first bought a large quantity of eggs when the market was cheap. His purchase was so large that the dealers began to feel that there was a shortage impending. The speculator then sold them all for whatever he could get, flooding the market with eggs and forcing the price down. Then he rebought them all at once, forcing the market up, and then suddenly unloaded them again. He said he did this four times, cleaning up a total of $75,000."

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TAILLEUR & COSTUME SUITS—DAY & EVENING GOWNS—HANDSOME FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS and DEMI-SEASON MILLINERY.

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Broadway at 34th Street
To-day, Friday and Saturday
A Sale of 1,000 Men's Soft Hats at $1.35
¶ The balance of a sample line of hats from a leading hatter, together with remaining odd lots of hats from regular stock which have been selling at $3.
¶ Hats by well-known English, Italian and American hatters are represented in the following colors:
Brown, Olive, Tan and Several Shades of Green Black.
¶ All sizes, but not in every style. No mail orders filled. None sent C.O.D. or credited.

WHITMAN'S VICTORY DELIGHTS CONVICTS

Welfare League of Sing Sing Felicitates the Governor on His Re-election.

EXPECT REFORMS TO GO ON

Bulletin's Editorial Says the Record of Administration Shows Nothing Is to be Feared.

A return to "iron-handed administration," such as ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne warned against in his pre-election addresses, is not feared at Sing Sing as a result of the re-election of Governor Charles S. Whitman, if the real sentiment of the convicts is reflected in a front-page article in the Mutual Welfare League Bulletin of Nov. 20, congratulating Mr. Whitman on his victory. The Bulletin anticipates continued prison reform.

"Many there be," says The Bulletin, "who are looking forward with fear and trembling—the spectre of the 'old system' haunts them still—and they are not all behind the walls by any means. They hesitate; they fear; they tremble—of what they know not themselves. In reality they are looking backward and overlooking the fact that this is an age of progression, not retrogression—and the assurances that have been given of a more enlightened and still more sincere effort in behalf of the social outcast have every one rung true, and the future is of our own making.

"Although deprived of the power to vote, a deprivation for now and the future that constitutes a terrible part of the 'price we pay,' we are not debarred from congratulating and felicitating the Hon. Charles S. Whitman on his splendid victory at the polls on last Tuesday. Were it for no other reason, despite or because of the many other advantages for self-betterment accorded us under his present administration, we can look forward hopefully to the future, bearing in mind the message that the Rev. Dr. Peterson, the Protestant chaplain, brought us, to the effect that Governor Whitman looks hopefully forward to the day when incarceration and punishment for an offense against the laws will not bring with it the added stigma of disfranchisement—the loss of power to exercise our citizenship as represented at the election last Tuesday."

The Governor's Achievements.

The article contains a brief biography of the Governor of New York, mentioning, among other things, his "campaign against grafting in the Police Department," and the conviction of Becker and "the bank wreckers." The article continues:

"Governor Whitman also reorganized the Prison Department and signed a bill providing for the abolition of the old-time cell block at Sing Sing, the establishment of a farm and industrial prison on another site, and the Prison law, article 9, providing for the diminution of sentences by commutation and compensation.

"But it is in connection with our every day being that the greatest strides were made in the administration of prison affairs during the last two years. Hand in hand with the signing of the bill that sounded the death knell of the huge, insanitary cell-block, the hours that the prisoners were required to stay within its cramped, stifling confines were materially lessened, until now no more time is spent within the huge cell-block than necessity absolutely requires.

"Educational facilities and opportunities received greater impetus and more tangible encouragement during the past two years than were ever given this great essential to the reformation and reclamation of the prisoner in all the administrations that preceded that of the present and now re-elected Governor of the State.

"We can and do look forward hopefully and confidently to two more years of a benign, constructive, uplifting, and reformative administration of our penal institutions that will put the Empire State in the vanguard of them all when it comes to treating the convicted felon humanely, justly, and to the end that, while society receives its demanded evening of the score in the punishment of the offender, the prisoner will leave prison the better able to cope with and fight down the temptations that beset him because his opportunities behind the walls will have been increased a hundred-fold under the continuance of an administration that has thus far worked for our salvation, and will continue so to do only so long as we, ourselves, continue to work toward the goal that has been set for us to touch and clear; true reformation—doing good and making good.

"The record of past achievements and future ones planned for our betterment and uplift are as an open book for us to read and ponder. The efforts we have put forth to deserve them—and future benefits planned in our behalf—morally, educationally and industrially, are likewise a clearly printed page that is being scanned and thought over by those to whom we must look for two more years of hope, justice and reward.

"Twould be but idle repetition to repeat these assurances of aid toward our own self-betterment, for the record is clear. Let those who are keeping their end up keep pushing it higher, and those who are not—get on the job. For it is thus, and thus only, that we can hope for a continuance of that progressive program for the State, society, and our weal that is here but weakly touched upon."

WILSON THANKS PARKER.

Tells Progressive His Course Was One of Principle and Self-Respect.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—John M. Parker, who was the Progressive nominee for Vice President, made public tonight a letter from President Wilson expressing appreciation of Mr. Parker's support during the recent campaign. The letter follows:

My dear Mr. Parker: Now that the campaign is over, may I not tell you how my admiration has been excited by your course of action, a course marked by principle, self-respect, generosity, and a high sense of public duty? I hope that it will be possible for me some time to express in person my warm feeling of admiration and appreciation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

In making public the letter Mr. Parker said it was the first communication of any kind, either direct or indirect, he had with the President since he introduced Mr. Wilson at a meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress several years ago.

HILLQUIT GAINS FEW VOTES.

Inspection of Protested Ballots Begun, but Siegel Plurality Stands.

An inspection of the void and protested ballots cast in the Twentieth Congressional District began yesterday before Supreme Justice Shearn. Morris Hillquit, Socialist, who was defeated by Isaac Siegel, Republican, has contested the latter's election and Mr. Siegel consented to an order directing the judicial inspection of the ballots thrown out in order that the courts may determine as soon as possible whether or not his certificate of election is valid.

Justice Shearn directed that the inspection of the ballots proceed in the presence of one of his clerks. About 12,000 ballots were cast in the district and the plurality for Siegel was 405. More than 1,000 ballots were rejected as bearing no mark, and several hundred more were not counted on the ground that they were defective.

When the inspection of the ballots was adjourned last night, it was stated that Mr. Hillquit had gained a few votes but that the percentage of protested or void ballots now counted in his favor was not sufficient to wipe out Mr. Siegel's plurality. The count will continue today.

WILSON ELECTOR INDICTED.

If Convicted Before January, Alabama Associates Can Fill His Place.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 22.—The indictment of Y. M. Quinn, a Democratic Presidential Elector, on a charge of embezzlement will have no effect on the Alabama electoral vote, State officials here said today.

Should he be convicted before the Electors meet in January, the other Electors are authorized by the Alabama laws to fill the vacancy, it was said.

DIVANZATI ART SALE SOARS TO $246,950

A 16th Century Bolognese Walnut Table Brings $5,100, Top Price of Second Day's Auction.

$3,800 FOR ANTIQUE BENCH

L. Orselli, Antiquarian, Buys an Old Italian Bed for $2,000 — American Galleries Again Crowded.

The hall in the American Art Galleries in which the sale of art treasures from the Divanzati Palace and the Villa Pia, Florence, Italy, is being held all this week was crowded to capacity again yesterday afternoon, many persons having come from a distance to purchase articles of artistic value. It was announced at the end of the sale that the grand total for two days was $246,950. Yesterday the result was $77,807.50.

The highest price paid was $5,100 by Otto Bernet, agent, who bought a sixteenth century Bolognese walnut table. The height of the table is 2 feet 7 inches, length 8 feet 5 inches, and width 3 feet 3 inches. It has an oblong top of plain board with carved fluted moldings beneath. The two lyre-shaped legs are carved with bold volutes and scrolls on both sides, the edges carved with large imbrications and the feet formed as large lion's paws. There is a massive longitudinal brace with molded terminations keyed into the legs at each end.

R. Daniels bought a sixteenth century Florentine walnut bench for $3,800. The bench is rectangular, with a straight back and arms with molded cornice and frieze, inlaid with colored woods in a design of geometrical interlacements. Both back and arms are divided into molded panels surrounded by bands of inlay of a lozenged pattern. The seat is arranged to serve as a box with a molded top hinged so as to serve as a lid. The height of the bench is 3 feet 2 inches and length 8 feet 9 inches.

Umbrian Bookcase for $3,200.

E. L. Perera paid $3,200 for a fifteenth century Umbrian walnut library bookcase, the upper portion of which is fitted as a bookcase with six-hinged, four-panel doors, the middle portion fitted with four cupboards and six doors, the lower portion projecting forward and divided into cupboards with nine-hinged, double-panel doors. It stands on a plain chanfered base 9½ feet high, 13 feet 10 inches long, and has a depth of 3 feet 1 inch.

While the majority of those present on the opening afternoon were men, yesterday afternoon there were more women present. Mrs. Burke Roche bought a sixteenth century Italian velvet chasuble for $205, a seventeenth century damask coverlet for $180, another Italian coverlet for $185, two seventeenth century portieres for $410, a damask strip at $115, and many other less expensive articles. A sixteenth century Italian altar frontal cost Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt $90; she paid $160 for an Italian damask coverlet of red silk, and $280 for one of similar shape, but made of green silk damask.

Mrs. Hewitt also bought three Italian stools for $900, two seventeenth century gilt high pedestals for $750, and a sixteenth century Sienese inlaid walnut bench for $1,575.

Antiquarian Orselli a Buyer.

L. Orselli, antiquarian of Florence, Italy, who came to this country for the sale, bought a sixteenth century Italian gilt four post bed for $2,000, a Bolognese armoire for $750, and a walnut sideboard for $1,550. The Worcester Art Museum took a sixteenth century Italian embroidered silk cushion for $65, and two simple red velvet ones for $250, and the Minneapolis Museum of Art, through its Director, Joseph Breck, acquired a sixteenth century Umbrian walnut choir bookcase, as well as Florentine chancel stall, for $1,050.

Other works which brought high prices were: A fifteenth century walnut marriage chest, bought for $1,400 by Arnold Seligman, who also bought a Lombardic walnut credence for $1,800, and walnut table for $2,800, and a sixteenth century velvet in three strips for $810; a walnut synagogue cabinet bought by the Kleinberger Galleries for $1,000; a sixteenth century walnut table which went to Otto Bernet, agent, for $2,900, and a fifteenth century walnut table for $1,100.

David Belasco, art lover, who buys many things for his personal collection as well as to enhance scenic effects, bought a velvet table cover for $200, another for $230, two velvet cushions for $100, and an Italian brocatelle portiere for $80, and fifty-eight pieces of old red satin for $100.

Among those at the sale were Mrs. Joseph Baldwin, Mrs. James L. Breese, F. Forest Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, Mrs. Jonathan Buckley, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Benjamin C. Cable, and John Pratt.

IMPORT ARGENTINE WHEAT.

Cargo of 180,000 Bushels Reaches Galveston from Buenos Aires.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 22.—The American steamship Ausable arrived here today from Buenos Aires with a cargo of 180,000 bushels of wheat. The cargo is consigned to a firm in Fort Worth, and is the first wheat from Argentina ever imported into the United States through this port.

The local shipping circles, it is believed, this is the first full cargo of Argentine wheat ever imported into the United States. The steamship Maumee is expected to reach here in a few days with another cargo of wheat, and it is understood that a number of other shipments have been booked.

Arizona Governor Elected by 55.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 22.—With returns from all counties in the State except Cochise, tonight, on the vote for Governor, Campbell, Republican, is elected by a plurality of 55, assuming the plurality of Governor Hunt in Cochise County to be 832, the unofficial figures. Governor Hunt will make a contest.

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Club Cocktails

by shaking with ice. Pour over large lumps of ice or cool the bottle.

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MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

LASSOES CONNECTICUT BEAR

Beast Quits Crimmins Place, Eats a Pig, and Goes for a Swim.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTCHESTER, Nov. 22.—A bear which for several days has been a source of fright to residents of this region was captured this morning on Elmers Island, off Byram Shore, in Long Island Sound. The bear escaped from the estate of John D. Crimmins, at Noroton, Conn. Last week it killed and ate a pig owned by R. A. Elliott of Banksville.

It was discovered this morning on the estate of the late Seymour J. Hyde in Field Point Park, Greenwich, and the Greenwich police were notified. Sergeant Patrick Flannigan led an armed search for the bear, but without success. Shortly after 8 o'clock carpenters employed on the estate of W. T. Graham spied Bruin near the waterfront. Their yells caused the bear to plunge into the Sound, and Edward Nelson of Portchester and Anthony Thompson of Greenwich started in pursuit in a rowboat.

As the bear approached the breakwater near Elmers Island off Byram Shore, Portchester, Thompson, who had fashioned a lasso from a piece of rope, arose in the boat and threw his lariat over the bear's head. The bear pushed off the rope with its paws and ran upon the shore. Thompson cast the rope again and drew it tight around the bear's neck. The captive was pulled into the water and towed ashore, where it was put into a crate and returned to the Crimmins estate.

EAST DRY, TOO, SAYS BRYAN.

It Won't Be Long Before Prohibition Will Sweep Atlantic States.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—William J. Bryan reiterated this morning that he will fight for a nation-wide prohibition plank in the next Democratic platform and predicted that in a surprisingly short time the anti-rum would engulf the Eastern States. He came to Burlington to visit his old friend and political ally, James H. Birch, Sr., a wealthy carriage manufacturer.

"The question of prohibition is not local, although the sentiment in its favor is more advanced in some communities than in others," said Mr. Bryan. "The intimate effect of alcohol, however, is the same on every one and the evils of the saloon are the same everywhere. The prohibition reform, like all other reforms of the last twenty years, is moving from the South and West to the Northeast. Prohibition finally will be accepted in the Northeast as was the popular election of United States Senators and the income tax."

With his wife Mr. Bryan will go to Florida after a few days in New York and New England and will return to the Bryan home at Lincoln, Neb., next Spring. Mr. Birch said that he hoped to see Bryan the next Democratic candidate for President on a prohibition platform.

"Continuation of a Notable Public Sale"

This Afternoon Promptly at 2:30

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

The Famous Davanzati Palace Collection

THIS AFTERNOON'S SALE includes the Beautiful and Remarkable pieces of Italian Furniture of the 14th, 15th & 16th Centuries.

Catalogue Nos. 331 to 454 "A", inclusive.

The sale will be conducted by

MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY

and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

CHARITIES

How much money would you have given last summer—to make sure that YOUR child would not have infantile paralysis?

If your family escaped this terrible affliction, you can show your gratitude now.

There were 9,000 children in the city who did NOT escape.

It is too late to help the 2,400 who died. About 1,000 came out of their illness without serious injury.

But 5,600 are left with withered muscles and helpless limbs.

Nearly all of these are children of parents who are absolutely unable to pay for the care and attention necessary to restore them to health.

At least $250,000 is needed for one year. This money is sought by the New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, recently formed by Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health. About fifty agencies (hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, district nursing societies, etc.) comprise this Committee, and will receive allotments of funds, according to work actually performed, under most careful medical and surgical supervision.

Cures can be effected in a large percentage of cases by the proper treatment, consisting mainly of massage, muscle training and electricity, administered by skilled operators.

Before long it will be too late to do the stricken children any good; hence THE APPEAL FOR IMMEDIATE AID.

As a THANKSGIVING Contribution

in partial return for your own deliverance, how much are you now willing to give to bring back the strength of the children whose parents cannot afford to give them proper care?

Help must be given NOW—give as much as you can

$250,000 must be raised by Thanksgiving Day

CUT OUT AND MAIL THE COUPON BELOW

JAMES H. PERKINS, Treasurer
55 Wall Street, New York

I send herewith $..... as a contribution to the Thanksgiving Fund for the Cure of Paralyzed Children.

Name.....

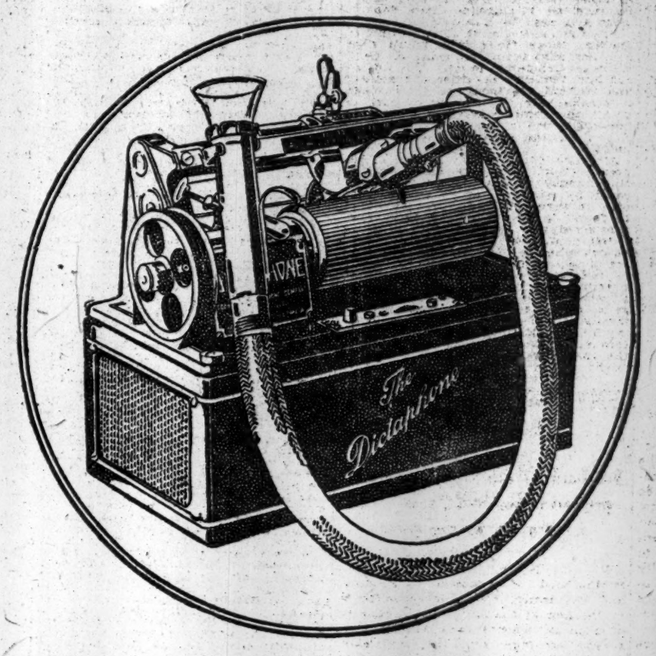
Address.....

COMMITTEE ON APPEAL

Robert W. de Forest, *Chairman*

Executive Committee

Mrs. William Fierson Hamilton, Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith, Elliot C. Bacon, George Blumenthal, Nicholas F. Brady, Irving T. Bush, William Hamlin Childs, Cleveland H. Dodge, Joseph P. Grace, Francis L. Hine, Adolph Lewisohn, Edwin P. Maynard, Thomas S. McLane, Edwin G. Merrill, Alexander M. White.



It doesn't cost a cent to dictate to The Dictaphone

Just think of this for a minute. Of all the office appliances that make for labor saving, convenience, economy and better work, only *one* can prove in actual dollars and cents the money it saves and earns for you.

And that *one* is The Dictaphone.

You can't say how much the telephone saves you in the course of a year. Yet it is indispensable.

You wouldn't think of doing business without the typewriter. Yet you can't say within a mile what the typewriter represents in cold cash saving.

You know the adding machine unquestionably makes for faster and more accurate work—yet you would only be *guessing* at the *amount* of saving it represents.

You rightly value filing systems, duplicating and addressing machines—but at a year's end you don't know what they've earned for you.

The Dictaphone's value is beyond argument. It is as *indispensable* as the telephone. And it is the only office appliance, except the telephone, that helps you directly in *your* work.

And you can tell down to a tenth of a cent how much it saves you. The saving of The Dictaphone is not only *time*—it is *money*. A gilt-edge investment that begins paying for itself the first day and returns dividends of at least a third, on every letter you write, mighty soon afterward.

It doesn't cost a cent to dictate to The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

From a Letter from Morse & Rogers

"We have found the use of the machines so advantageous that we feel we could not get along without them.

"The Dictaphone facilitates the handling of our business very materially and it enables our office and several departments to do decidedly better work."

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

Name .....

Address .....

Address personally Mr. .....
T1

This Advertisement Dictated to The Dictaphone

DECLARES 8-HOUR LAW NOT VALID

Continued from Page 1.

tical effect and what was intended to be accomplished by it, the judgment is, that as the court construes the terms of the law, it cannot be sustained. Since both parties have said they would not plead further, whatever the decision might be, a decree will be entered for the plaintiff, reciting that the defendant prays and is allowed an appeal in an open court.

"The case in which the plaintiffs were appointed receivers is in charge of the Judge who is acting here. An order will be entered in that case directing plaintiffs and their counsel to co-operate with the Department of Justice in lodging the appeal in the Supreme Court by Dec. 4 next and in then moving for the advancement thereof for such early hearing as that court may find it consistent to grant; also to invite counsel for all railroad companies and others similarly interested in the question involved to participate in the presentation of the motion to advance and in the arguments on the merits as fully as though their clients were parties to this litigation. Though the decree of the court in the case here will be final in form yet because of the exceptional circumstances the plaintiffs will be directed to keep their accounts and be prepared promptly to pay their employes on the basis of the Adamson law, should the decree be not sustained."

Neither the attorneys for many large railroad systems who were present in court, nor the Government counsel would comment on the court's decree as to whether it was regarded as a victory on the one hand, or a setback on the other. Apparently both sides regarded the case a means fo hastening a decision by the Supreme Court.

Following Judge Hook's decision, Mr. Hagerman gave notice of an appeal.

HITCH IN WASHINGTON OVER THE TEST CASE

Railroad Attorneys Urge Selection of Action With Wider Scope Than Oklahoma & Gulf's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A conference of several hours duration at the Department of Justice this evening between Attorney General Gregory, the Solicitor General, and attorneys representing the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the Burlington roads, resulted in a statement by the Attorney General that no agreement had been reached as to a stipulation in regard to a test case to bring the constitutionality of the eight-hour law before the Supreme Court. The conferences are to be continued. Thus far they have accomplished nothing.

The attorneys for the railroads were A. H. Harris for the New York Central, Fred D. McKenney for the Pennsylvania, and Chester M. Dawes for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. No statement was obtainable beyond expression of the expectation that eventually further conferences might establish an agreement with the Government for the selection of a test case which all concerned might accept as representative of conditions existing on the great majority of roads.

Attorney General Gregory, after the conference, said he had strong hopes that the record in a test case might be in the Supreme Court by Dec. 4, and that, in view of the great importance to the country of the questions involved, both legally and economically, that a decision would be had by January. Mr. Gregory did not wish to discuss any particular case as typical of all the interests involved so far as the railroads were concerned. It was important to the Government and to the roads, he said, that whatever case was taken to the Supreme Court, the bill should be drawn so as to include all elements in the questions at issue. That one case would be preferable to another, he said, arose from the varying circumstances in traffic, road, equipment, tributary territory, character of staples carried, and similar matters. Existing contracts also varied, he said, so that some roads were already working under the eight-hour plan and paying wages that met all demands by the employes. Many roads have several kinds of contracts with their employes, he said, which also introduced another element of variation. All these considerations, Mr. Gregory said, must be taken into consideration in selecting a case which was to be a typical test case.

In the conferences tonight it is said that the Department of Justice insisted that the case of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf, in which Judge Hook in Kansas City today held the Adamson act unconstitutional, should be made the test case. The railroad attorneys, however, were not convinced that the issues presented in it were sufficiently broad to cover all the points that might be developed against the Adamson act in a case involving a much larger property. They were inclined to insist that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé case, which is set for hearing tomorrow at Kansas City, would present the questions in issue more completely and with more justice to the carriers.

It was pointed out tonight that the railroad men here have had no opportunity to read the complaint filed in the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf case, although they are familiar with the actions begun by the larger roads and are satisfied that they cover the ground so thoroughly that the entire argument for the railroads could be made on them in the Supreme Court.

There was no indication tonight that the differences could not be reconciled. The Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf case, brought by a Federal receiver, subject to the authority of Judge Hook himself, might be pressed to an early conclusion in the Supreme Court without the concurrence of the other railroads of the country. If this were done, however, the Department of Justice might be compelled to defend any number of other suits which the railroads interested would press on the ground that the questions involved were not identical with those covered.

The department is anxious to get an early decision on the constitutionality of the Adamson law, but is said also to be anxious to avoid a multiplicity of defenses to all the many suits already brought. An understanding with the attorneys who participated in the conference today would bring all the principal railroads within the agreement and there would be a stipulation that actions begun would be dropped, and that no more would be instituted until the Supreme Court decision was handed down.

The only comment tonight from the Department of Justice, in the decision of Judge Hook, was this statement from Attorney General Gregory, made after he received intelligence from department attorneys in Kansas City:

"At the request of the Department of Justice, Judge Hook in the suit filed by the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company, to test the Adamson law, rendered his decision instanter and without argument, so as to make it possible for the Supreme Court to decide the question involved before the law goes into effect on Jan. 1 next. Appeal of the case will be perfected today."

Although officials familiar with Supreme Court precedure were not inclined today to believe that a decision could be had by Jan. 1, department officers were hopeful that a way would be found to do so. Among those who considered this aspect of the situation it was pointed out that the court would be compelled to disarrange its calendar completely to hear a case, and that it is not usual for it to decide such questions in a short time. It was suggested, too, that the fact that Congress was accused of forcing the law through, while it could have no bearing on a judicial finding on its constitutionality, would not be forgotten by the members of the court, and they might decline to act in haste.

WILL FIGHT EFFORTS TO CHECK STRIKES

Brotherhood Leader Declares Organized Labor Will Oppose Any Legislation by Congress.

W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, told a large audience at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science of Columbia University last night that organized labor would fight with every legal means at its command any attempt by Congress to enact legislation providing for compulsory arbitration in labor disputes. His remarks, which had an immediate bearing on a phase of the controversy with the railroads now in progress, and the suggestion by President Wilson that restrictive legislation to prevent strikes would be asked of Congress, precipitated a discussion in which Everett P. Wheeler, the lawyer, sharply criticised the spokesman for the brotherhoods for their position.

There was a slight flurry also when a man in the audience walked to the platform and suggested in a loud voice that the reason the President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was opposed to arbitration was that "he had never been an employer of labor."

The annual session of the Academy of Political Science had for speakers many prominent persons yesterday and was devoted almost exclusively to the problems that had grown out of the quarrel between the railroads and the trainmen. Consideration of the question will be continued this afternoon. At a dinner at the Hotel Astor tonight, at which Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission will preside, Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, will be one of the speakers. The others will be Bainbridge Colby and Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter asserted in his address last night that organized labor looked on compulsory arbitration as a violation of the Constitution, and as an effort by the "master classes" to deprive the workers of their economic power. This effort, in the view of organized labor, was particularly pernicious, he said, because the arbitrators were always chosen from the ranks of those who were naturally in sympathy with the employers.

"If the eight-hour day, questions of wages, and other such controversies are to be adjusted by arbitration," he said, "and there is an earnest desire to secure an unbiased award, no person with or in sympathy with the workers or the servant classes would probably be appointed as a 'neutral.'"

Mr. Wheeler, in replying, took Mr. Carter to task for using the phrase "master classes."

"There is no such thing in this country, and if it is sometimes found that employers are dishonest," he said, "it will also be admitted, and by this I am not referring to Mr. Carter, that there are also sometimes dishonest labor leaders."

Mr. Wheeler also contended that it was monstrous for organized labor to take the position that it could, without consulting the public, demoralize the life of the nation by tying railroads and subjecting countless thousands to the danger of actual starvation.

Commissioner William Lea Chambers of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation and Dr. Victor S. Clark of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, two of the speakers at the afternoon session of the Academy took opposite sides in a discussion of compulsory arbitration.

opposition to the principle of compulsory arbitration by legislative enactment. Dr. Clark, basing his conclusions on a wide survey of conditions in other countries, announced just as positively that legislation designed to curb the right of labor organizations to call strikes, when such strikes inflicted inconvenience on the public was a necessity.

"The private right of any group of citizens, whether employers or employes to enforce demands by unregulated force should cease as soon as it becomes a public wrong," he said.

Commissioner Chambers and Dr. Clark both made frequent references to the Canadian law which forbids strikes and lockouts in certain occupations until after the facts in controversy have been carefully investigated. Commissioner Chambers, quoting others, pointed to the fact that neither the Canadian nor Australian laws had been effective. In summing up his views, he said:

"Are not the principles of mediation and compulsion antagonistic? Can there be successful mediation where the parties are compelled to mediate? It seems to me that the very idea of mediation involves the idealism of voluntariness."

Dr. Clark went more exhaustively into the Canadian law than Commissioner Chambers. Some years ago, he said, he had been twice commissioned to investigate its operation for the United States Government, and he pointed out that the Canadian Industrial Disputes act did not compel arbitration, but merely provided that investigations must be had before strikes could be called, especially in transportation service and other callings widely affecting the public convenience.

"A law upon Canadian lines," he said, "would need to be very liberally drawn, very tactfully administered, and very leniently enforced to win the confidence and support of American labor. Nevertheless, legislation in this direction is demanded in the United States by the interest of all the people. The general right of the workers to better their condition by any means not detrimental to society as a whole is sacred. But the private right of any group of citizens, whether employers or employes, to enforce demands by unregulated force, should cease as soon as it becomes a public wrong."

It was learned before the session convened that Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, had been invited to speak at the night session, but had declined because he did not desire to appear on the same platform with William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, one of those selected to address the night session. After all Mr. Fitzgerald failed to appear at the night session.

MORE ROADS FILE SUITS.

Long Island and Jersey Central Attack the Adamson Law.

The Long Island Railroad yesterday filed in the United States District Court its injunction suit against the Adamson eight-hour law. Similar in form to the complaint of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which controls it, the Long Island Railroad's bill in equity asked that the Adamson law be declared unconstitutional; that the Federal authorities be restrained from bringing any action against the railroad for nonenforcement, and that a temporary injunction be granted against putting the law into operation on Jan. 1.

The bill argues that the Adamson law violated the right of contract, guaranteed by the Constitution, in that it invalidates an agreement as to wages now in effect between the Long Island Railroad and its employes.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey today filed suit in the Federal Court attacking the validity of the Adamson eight-hour law.

RIPLEY WILL FIGHT ON.

Says Hook's Decision Will Not Change Atchison's Course.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Railroad managers and attorneys here today were uncertain what effect the decision in the Kansas City court holding the Adamson law unconstitutional would have upon suits brought by other lines that are making a fight against the act.

E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, said that the decision had been anticipated by practically every railroad lawyer in the country who had studied the bill carefully. "However, this action does not alter our course in the least," he continued. "We will endeavor to get a decision in our case and will fight the law to the last."

Blewett Lee, general counsel for the Illinois Central, said: "Everything depends on what action is taken by the Attorney General. The railroads have gone to the courts to ask for protection from penalties for failing to do things required by law which the railroads cannot do.

"If the Government acts to give them protection, while this case is being decided, the various other suits may be postponed. If not, each railroad must continue its efforts to avoid penalties for not achieving the things required by law."

CAPT. HINSCH IS EXAMINED.

Asked About Sinking of Tug by the Deutschland, Now at Sea.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 22.—Captain Frederick Hinsch of the German steamer Neckar, the only person who escaped when the tug T. A. Scott, Jr., was sunk by the German merchant submarine in a collision last Friday morning, appeared before United States Inspectors Withey and Rankin today and was examined regarding the disaster. The Inspectors announced after the hearing that nothing would be given out regarding the testimony.

The Deutschland, returning to Germany with a valuable cargo, was believed today to have left American waters in safety. Darkness, which set in soon after she started yesterday afternoon, prevented observation of her progress along shore, and there was no word from her since she passed Watch Hill, R. I., at sunset last evening, a barely distinguishable object ten miles off shore. If she maintained her speed of ten knots an hour, it was figured, she should have passed Nantucket South Shoals Lightship in the darkness this morning.

MAYOR TO AID 5TH AVENUE.

Tells Association City Will Regulate Building and Relieve Congestion

Mayor Mitchel told the members of the Fifth Avenue Association at their annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that his administration was going to effect a relief in the Fifth Avenue congestion, that now forms the association's greatest problem.

"You are assured," he said, "that in the future Fifth Avenue will be protected against buildings unduly high and against a use that would destroy the character of the Fifth Avenue neighborhood.

"But there is one great Fifth Avenue problem remaining to be solved, and that is the problem of congestion. There are two things this administration hopes to accomplish. One is to succeed in the present efforts of the police to divert through traffic to First, Second, Third, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues, on which a large part of the through traffic which now blocks Fifth Avenue may in the future move. The task is almost done of relieving the conditions at Thirty-fourth Street and Forty-second Street in Fourth Avenue, so that much of the Fifth Avenue Traffic may move on that street.

Joseph P. Day said he had been asked by the Dinner Committee to make up a deficit in its fund. He then proceeded to auction off miniature lampposts placed at the speaker's table and denoted prominent corners along Fifth Avenue. They sold all the way from $100 to $500.

Lost property, certificates of stock, etc., should be advertised in the Lost and Found columns of The New York Times. See last page.—Advt.

FEAR PROHIBITION'S SPREAD

Hotel Men, in Executive Session, Discuss Invasion of 'Wet' Territory.

In executive session yesterday the New York State Hotel Association informally considered the spread of prohibition. The hotel men were extremely reticent about the matter, but it was understood that many of the members displayed considerable apprehension over the spread of "dry" territory.

The program for the business session of the association, which began yesterday, included general discussion on a number of topics relating to the hotel business, but this was postponed until today on the plea that many hotel keepers from the South and West, who are coming in for the National Congress of Hotel Associations on Friday and Saturday, and would probably arrive today, would like to hear them. The Village Hotel Keepers' Association, which has for some years maintained a separate organization, with about 900 members, was admitted to membership in the State Association.

Today there will be a buffet luncheon on the mezzanine floor of the Grand Central Palace for the visiting hotel men, and at night the annual dinner of the State Association will be held at the Waldorf, with E. M. Tierney of Binghampton as toastmaster. The success of the National Hotel Men's Exposition has been so great on the first two days that plans are already under way to take several more floors when the event occurs next year.

One of the visitors yesterday was P. Ritter, the Minister of Switzerland, who told officials of the exposition that even the hotel keepers of his country could learn a good deal from Americans about their art.

TO OFFER CHINESE LOAN.

Syndicate Which Is Underwriting $5,000,000 Credit Closed.

After the closing yesterday of the syndicate which is underwriting the $5,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. loan of the Republic of China an announcement of a public offering of the securities was made by the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago and Chandler & Co., Inc., of New York and Philadelphia.

The notes are secured by the first charge on the entire revenues derived from the Chinese tobacco and wine public sales tax, which the Government declares will net in 1916 $11,680,000, (Chinese currency,) or the equivalent of about $5,840,000 gold. It is said that in subsequent years this taxation will amount to at least $5,000,000.

The notes are offered at 97½, yielding about 6.90 per cent. Principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin at the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago or at the Central Trust Company in New York.

Contrary to published reports, it was learned yesterday that the fiscal agency held by Lee, Higginson & Co. for the Republic of China had not yet been disturbed. Ever since last Friday, when it was announced that the Chinese Minister had perfected arrangements with the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago for a loan of $5,000,000, Wall Street has been looking for a cancellation of the existing agreement with the New York banking house. It is generally believed that an official announcement on the subject will be made in the near future. Lee, Higginson & Co. advanced to China the sum of $1,000,000 some time ago, but thus far no part of it has been paid off.

ONCE IN A LIFETIME

THE average individual buys a home only once in a lifetime but the troubles that come from a bad title sometimes last longer than that.

It may pay to save on overhead expenses that come every month or every day, but it does not pay to economize on an expense that comes so seldom as title insurance.

Besides, it is not real economy because title insurance costs little, if any, more than the cheaper methods.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

"—and well gloved hands"

...The phrase always suggests a well groomed person. Does any other detail give such tone to the whole appearance as a pair of good gloves? Look about you.

It's a FOWNES

that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

7-20-4 R. H. SULLIVAN

On sale at all Liggett's Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

June joys this winter in California

You can paddle in the Pacific
Play polo, golf and tennis
Motor hundreds of miles on boulevards
Enjoy the luxury of big resort hotels on the seashore or inland
Your journey there will be a joy, too—via Santa Fe
The roadbed equipment and dining service (Fred Harvey) insures that.
Four daily California trains via the Santa Fe which includes the California Limited, exclusively first class. Then once a week in winter the Santa Fe De Luxe.
Visit Grand Canyon and Petrified forest en route
Booklets of trains and trip upon request.

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt., 377 and 1232 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3801.

The Mid-Week Pictorial, published weekly by The New York Times, a 24-page Rotogravure Picture Weekly, only one in the world. Thrilling photographs of the chief battle scenes, lands and personages of Europe's great war, all in soft rotogravure tones; also of chief current events. Current history in superb illustrations. Valuable now: priceless later. 10 cents a copy—$5.00 a year. Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.

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Desirable neighbors.

3 minutes' walk to Prospect Park and two subways.

House open Sunday from 2 to 6, or any time by appointment.

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162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn
Telephone Main 6480.

FROM ROASTER TO KITCHEN

CUT DOWN THE COST OF LIVING

Start now by taking advantage of buying

From New York's Oldest Wholesaler Direct Retailers' 30c Quality

Coffee

5 LBS FOR $1.00

Delivered Free in Greater New York and within 300 miles, C. O. D. or cash with order.

BEAN OR GROUND AS DESIRED

10 lbs. delivered free 1,000 miles.

We accept orders in 5-pound lots or over at the wholesale price—saving you 10c a pound.

Gillies Broken Coffee, 5 lbs. $1.25. Mail Orders Filled.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

GILLIES COFFEE CO.
233-237 Washington St., N. Y.
Between Park Pl. and Barclay St.
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GIMBEL VICTROLAS

$15 to $300 ---- Easy Terms

Every Model in Every Wood Finish

Have you a Victrola for Thanksgiving and Christmas? GIMBELS very easy terms of payment make it possible for every one to enjoy the world's finest music NOW—TODAY.

GIMBELS Combination Outfits.

Victrola VI	$25	Victrola XI	$100
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5
	$30		$105
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)	
Victrola VIII	$40	Victrola XIV	$150
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	7.50
	$45		$157.50
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly)	
Victrola IX	$50	Victrola XVI	$200
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	10
	$55		$210
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($10 Cash, $10 Monthly)	
Victrola X	$75	Victrola XVIII	$300
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	15
	$80		$315
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($15 Cash, $15 Monthly)	

Victrola XIV, $150.

You select your own records with the above outfits

There is no interest charge on time payments, the price being the same as though you paid cash.

Every Victrola is inspected by experts before delivery. We also care for them after delivery.

GIMBELS Victor records are guaranteed to be new and perfect

GIMBELS—Victrola Salon—Eighth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

"I Don't Know"

"I DO Know"

EVERY man, woman or child with a common school education should be able to answer the simple questions below. If you can't, you certainly need The Encyclopaedia Britannica—it answers everything.

Think of the satisfaction of never having to say "I don't know" to anybody, about anything! The Britannica equips you to say "I know," and nobody can dispute you.

Try these easy questions on yourself and your family. If you can't answer them, mail the coupon and we will send you the complete answers in booklet form.

QUESTIONS

What is lightning?
Did the American flag always have thirteen stripes?
Why don't we use the silk that spiders spin?
Does an ant sleep?
Was England always an island?
Did Europeans visit America before Columbus?
Where was the "Spanish Main"?
What do we mean by "the land of El Dorado"?
How are hailstones formed?
What do we mean by "Utopian"?
Who was "Mrs. Grundy"?
How did Constantinople get its name?
Where do we get the word "Thursday"?
Can diamonds be made?
What is paper made of?
What is the difference between iron and steel?
Who are the Cossacks?
What language do the Belgians speak?
Why does an iceberg float?
Where do we get cork?
How did Washington come to be the capital of the United States?
Where did potatoes come from?
Why is the eldest son of the King of England called "Prince of Wales"?
What is glass made of?
How did a bleak country like Greenland get such a misleading name?
How did we come to use postage stamps on our letters?
Is the whale a fish?
Why are red men called "Indians"?
How does a submarine find its way about when under water?
How old is London?
What is the greatest depth of the ocean?
Why have factories such tall chimneys?
Are safety pins a modern invention?
What is a rainbow?
What is a "tin can" made of?
Is it colder at the North Pole than anywhere else?
Why do silver spoons turn black when we use them to eat eggs?
What causes bright colors at sunset?
Was "King Arthur" a real person?
What is radium?
Can you name half of the animals that supply us with fur?
How did we get our system of numbers?
How long can a camel go without water?
How does a snake move about?
How did Austria come to own Bosnia?
How many years can a cat live?
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LAYS SUBWAY JAM TO ESTIMATE BOARD

Public Service Commissioner Whitney Says They Could Have Helped Congestion.

MONEY FOR STAIRS DENIED

Letter Says That Delay in Plans for Times Square Station Held Up New Work a Year.

The resolution of the Board of Estimate asking the Public Service Commission to investigate the congestion in the subway, and to explain the reasons for it, brought a caustic reply yesterday from Commissioner Travis H. Whitney. One of the causes for the congestion, Mr. Whitney said, was the refusal of the board to comply with the commission's request for an appropriation of $6,000 to construct an additional stairway at the Grand Central Station. In refusing the request the Board of Estimate explained that the stairway would be needed only until the new subway lines were in operation and that therefore the expense was not justified.

Mr. Whitney said that the commission knew that the congestion this Winter would be so bad as to justify the expenses and added:

The commission will have ready for operation by another Winter sufficient additional facilities to relieve the congestion for a time. I am aware that these facilities might possibly have been ready for use this Winter had this commission, which is not free from blame, acted promptly on two vital matters, namely, the point of connection between the Lexington Avenue line and the present subway, and the question of whether the Times Square station on the Broadway line should be a local or an express station. The first of these should have been settled immediately after the signing of the dual contracts.

As a matter of fact, for reasons best known to the then members of the commission and Board of Estimate, a final decision to make the connection diagonally at Forty-second Street was not made until Feb. 6, 1914, nearly a year after the signing of the dual contracts. The engineering department could not make plans until after the decision had been arrived at, thus delaying the receipt of bids until Oct. 6, 1914. Doing the best it can, the commission cannot now have this line ready for operation before next Summer.

The Times Square station was originally designated as a local station, and plans were made accordingly. So much opposition, however, arose, that the plans were stopped and finally, on Feb. 3, 1914, the commission decided that this station should be an express station. Had the decision been made promptly, this work might have been further advanced by nearly a year. As it is, the Broadway line can be used as far north as Fourteenth Street some time during this Winter, but operation cannot be had north of that point until a year from now.

Offering suggestions for the relief of the congestion, Mr. Whitney said that the requested appropriation of $6,000 might be made by the Board of Estimate. Another suggestion was that the Board of Estimate, without regarding its "various red tape rules," should act promptly upon requests of the commission for approval of contracts. Still another suggestion was that the Mayor approve a bill to be introduced into the Legislature at the coming session permitting the commission to take over any work that the contractor was not prosecuting properly and do it directly. Then Mr. Whitney said:

At the request of the commission the Legislature of 1914 passed such a bill, but for reasons best known to himself the Mayor vetoed it. The commission undertook to get the legislation because it foresaw the possibility that various contractors would delay the entire enterprise. As it is now the commission is completely handicapped because it cannot have even five dollars' worth of work done without preparing plans, securing bids, and awarding a contract. Yet there is work of the most vital character in connection with station finish and track laying that could be greatly expedited if the commission had, as a club, the power to do work directly.

Mr. Whitney said that the city was ten years behind time when it began the work of building additional rapid transit facilities, and that this work was not begun until the travel of the city, already congested, was increasing at the rate of 100,000,000 passengers a year.

The public was apparently unaware, he said, that while the date of final completion had been delayed there were in actual operation more than 80 miles of the 325 additional track miles, and that by the commencement of another Winter there would be 150 additional miles, which would include Lexington and Seventh Avenues, the Bronx and Queens lines, Broadway, and lines in Brooklyn.

After calling attention to the fact that it was estimated that the present subway would carry 400,000 passengers a day, and that by the later expenditure of $2,000,000 to lengthen the platforms, and in other improvements, the company, on its own behalf, had improved its equipment so that it became possible to operate thirty-four express trains an hour, Mr. Whitney said:

The subway during 1915, excluding Sundays, averaged over 1,000,000 passengers a day. During September of this year the daily average number of passengers was 1,069,000. So far this month the daily average has been over 1,200,000. On Monday of this week it was over 1,400,000. The point of extreme congestion is the Grand Central station, due to the enormous exchange of passengers at that point. So great is the number of passengers trying to alight and board the trains that it has not been possible for trains to leave the station within the period prescribed for a station stop, if a schedule of thirty-four trains an hour is to be maintained. A delay to any one train amounting to no more than ten seconds will cause caution signals to every train as far back as Ninety-sixth Street. Consequently delays accelerate the loss of time until at the end of the rush hour trains are from ten to fifteen minutes behind the schedule.

The operation of the Steinway tunnel bringing passengers to this point has increased the difficulty, for there are now over 20,000 passengers a day through this tunnel. The extension of this line to the Queensboro Bridge plaza is increasing the difficulty, and a really serious question is presented by the fact that the Astoria line is practically ready for operation. Yet if it is placed in operation it will merely serve to increase the congestion and difficulty at the Grand Central station.

Mr. Whitney concluded his letter by saying that the appropriation of $6,000 "for any possible means of ready relief seems paltry."

SUBWAY RECORD IS BROKEN.

1,400,747 Passengers Carried on Monday—Times Square's Growth.

All records for subway traffic were broken last Monday when 1,400,747 passengers were carried on the various branches of the system between 12:01 A. M. and 11:59 P. M. Times Square Station shows one of the largest increases in ticket sales. According to the Interborough's figures 142,000 persons pass through the station daily.

In passenger traffic the Grand Central Station is first, Brooklyn Bridge second, Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, third, Fulton Street fourth, Times Square fifth, and Twenty-third Street sixth. The number of persons who used the Times Square Station in 1913 was 13,211,957; in 1914, 13,664,628; in 1915, 14,307,604, and for the twelve months ending June 30 1916, 15,174,573.

At present Times Square is a way station on a single line, but it will soon be an express stop on two great trunk lines and the terminus of two others. All these are to be connected by a plaza stretching along the southern front of the Times Building down Broadway and Seventh Avenue, and along Forty-second Street and it would be a rash man who would prophesy today what developments this will lead to in the next decade.

SAYS MAYOR HURTS CHURCH

Father McMahon Holds Mitchel and Tumulty Have Betrayed Catholics.

Mayor Mitchel and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary of President Wilson, were portrayed yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon, in a lecture on "Catholics in Public Life; Their Responsibilities and Failures," delivered before the Catholic Library Association, as Catholics in public life who had betrayed their church. Dr. McMahon, whose lecture was the first of five to be delivered this Winter, did not mention Mr. Mitchel or Mr. Tumulty by name, but he made his reference unmistakable to his hearers and afterward he said that he had had these men in mind.

Dr. McMahon said he based his charge on Mayor Mitchel's course in the recent public charities controversy and on Mr. Tumulty's attitude in relation to the Catholic question in Mexico. Referring to the Mayor, Dr. McMahon said:

"He precipitated this conflict which brought up the question of the supremacy of the Catholic Church in its own sphere—charity. One who proclaimed himself a co-religionist and an exponent of the church betrayed it, with a vehemence surely not called for he announced as his principle that the church and the State should be entirely separated. Theoretically, this principle is untrue. Practically, we act as if they were separated.

"The disastrous consequence of the enunciation of this false principle by one who is recognized by the general public as an exponent of the Catholic Church is the vulgar assumption that the church is intriguing for political power. In the newspapers we have already read of the coming Mayoralty campaign and this is forecast as one of the chief issues. It will bring to the surface what is worst in human nature, for that is a characteristic of religious controversies; already we see it outlined, owing to a Catholic in public life asserting what is not true of the teaching of the Catholic Church."

Dr. McMahon said that Mr. Tumulty, as a Catholic in public life, had suppressed the truth in regard to the treatment of Catholics in Mexico, and thus had sought to cloak over the true state of affairs, "and make Catholics in this country partakers of the wrongs done co-religionists in Mexico."

TALKS FINANCE TO SILK MEN

Dr. Willis Thinks Reserve Bank May Rival the Bank of England.

Dr. H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, at the opening session of the second annual Silk Convention in Paterson, N. J., said that after the war the Federal Reserve Banks might take as important a place in finance as the Bank of England held in Europe before the war. But to bring this about, he said, American business interests must co-operate.

Outlining the purpose of the Federal Reserve act Dr. Willis said it was intended to improve business generally, to lay the foundation for more efficient service, to make credit uniform, and to reduce the cost of production.

D. E. Douty, manager of the United States Conditioning and Testing Company, who read a paper on "Progress in the Movement to Improve the American Silk Supply," said a number of new silk sources might be developed, but that at present Japan had almost a monopoly, producing about 70 per cent. of the silk used in this country. Mr. Douty said the Philippines might become an important factor, and that the experiments started there by the Government four years ago and carried on by private enterprises and the Salvation Army were bringing promising results. India, he said, might be extensively developed. The principal obstacle to silk production in this country, he said, was the cost of labor. In Japan and China, he said, labor for silk production costs about ten cents a day.

Papers on topics of interest to the trade were read by J. E. Hug of the Wilkes-Barre Silk Company and George A. Post of Paterson.

The convention will continue today.

CRIPPLES NEED $250,000.

Committee to Seek That Sum Next Week for Paralysis After Care.

A campaign to raise a fund of $250,000 for the benefit of the victims of last Summer's infantile paralysis epidemic was started yesterday after a meeting of the After-Care Committee's Committee of Appeal at the Hotel Manhattan. It was announced by Chairman Robert W. de Forest of the committee that it was expected the fund would be raised inside of one week—that is, by Thanksgiving Day. The campaign will be waged by personal solicitation of gifts and by newspaper advertising.

There are now about 5,600 crippled children in need of expert attention, and with $250,000 the committee believes these cripples can be amply attended for one year. The fund will be administered by the Executive Committee of the Committee on Appeal, consisting, in addition to Mr. de Forest, of the following: Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith, Elliot C. Bacon, George Blumenthal, Nicholas F. Brady, Irving T. Bush, William Hamilton Childs, Cleveland H. Dodge, Joseph P. Grace, Francis L. Hine, Adolph Lewisohn, Edwin P. Maynard, Thomas S. McLane, Edwin G. Merrill, and Alexander M. White.

It was announced that Mr. de Forest, William Church Osborn, John T. Pratt, Alfred T. White, and Dr. Thomas J. Riley, Chairman of the New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, would be Trustees of the fund.

The latest compilation of the statistics of the epidemic show that 9,000 children were stricken, 2,400 died, and 1,004 were left without serious injury.

N. Y. AIR BRAKE TO PAY 20%.

Directors Take Action on Dividends for Next Year.

Owners of shares of the New York Air Brake Company, which were placed on a 10 per cent. dividend basis on Aug. 16 last, are to receive 20 per cent in the coming year. At the Directors' meeting yesterday a regular dividend of $12.50 was declared, and an extra disbursement of the same amount. The $25 is payable, $5 on Dec. 22, and the balance in four quarterly installments of $5 each on March 23, June 22, Sept. 21, and Dec. 21, 1917.

In announcing the increase President Starbuck said that net earnings for the first ten months of this year were in excess of $8,000,000, and that the Directors felt that a beginning should be made in the matter of extra distributions, a policy which it is expected to continue. The company has $10,000,000 in cash on hand, or the equivalent of $100 a share for the stock outstanding.

The stock made a new high record at 186 on Monday and sold as high as 183½ yesterday, but closed the session at 177 with a net loss of 5½ points.

GOETHALS TO OPEN OFFICE.

Will Head Engineering Concern in This City with New Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Nov. 22.—It was learned here today that General Goethals would open a consulting engineering office in New York the first of the year. George Wells, who was connected with the building of the Panama Canal, has resigned and will be associated with General Goethals in the new enterprise.

Sidney Williamson will enter the new firm later.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PLEDGE $300,000 FOR SUFFRAGE

Women at Albany Convention Provide Generously for Their 1917 Battle.

CHRISTMAS SACRIFICES, TOO

Will Give and Receive for the Cause—Address by Mrs. Catt Arouses Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—There was great enthusiasm at the convention of the State Woman Suffrage Party today, when more than $300,000 was pledged for the work of getting the vote in 1917. Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, the Treasurer, in asking for funds, called for a sacrifice at Christmas time in giving and receiving gifts. Christmas sacrifice cards, with illustrations by Alice Morgan Wright and verses by Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, were shown and are to be widely circulated. The women will sign a pledge that is printed on one side.

A speech by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the national suffrage President, brought all the women to their feet applauding enthusiastically. The bequest of the Leslie millions had been a bugbear to the women so far, it was said, and Mrs. Catt, who is to receive the money if it should finally be given to the women for the suffrage work, explained the conditions. Since the publication of the will it has been more difficult for the women to raise money, as it has been felt that the Leslie bequest furnished all that was needed.

"Five decisions regarding the will have been handed down," said Mrs. Catt, "but it is still in litigation. If the money should ever come to us I should like to feel that it would be used for some one thing which we could not do without it. I do not think any woman should feel that she would give a penny less because of it. As long as I have a dollar I know that the surplus will go into the suffrage coffers."

Then the pledges began to come in generously. Each of the chairmen of the twelve campaign districts into which the State is divided by the suffragists promised to raise a certain sum for her district. Pledges were as follows:

District.	
First—Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York City	$150,000
Second—Mrs. Raymond Brown, New York City	5,000
Third—Miss Leila Stott, Albany	8,000
Fourth—Mrs. Robert Ford, Canton	2,000
Fifth—Mrs. W. F. Canough, Syracuse	5,000
Sixth—Miss Lillian Huffcut, Binghamton	6,750
Seventh—Mrs. A. C. Clement, Rochester	2,000
Eighth—Mrs. F. J. Tone, Niagara	19,500
Ninth—Mrs. Carl Osterheld, Yonkers	25,000
Tenth—Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Stantsburg	4,500
Eleventh—Mrs. George Notman, Keene Valley	4,500
Twelfth—Miss Lucy C. Watson, Utica	5,000

There was also pledged for the teachers $5,000, through the Educational Section of the State Suffrage Party $8,000 and through the Publicity Section $25,000.

Mrs. Alice Duer Miller then rose to say that she would pledge $5,000 to help raise the budget to an even $300,000. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw promised $2,000 in the name of Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Miss Mary Dreier promised $1,000 for the Industrial Section.

Pledging then became general, and women representing smaller districts or organizations promised sums to make up the large ones pledged by their respective campaign Chairmen. Miss Grace Strachan in the interest of education said that she understood that Franklin and Clinton Counties of New York State were the most illiterate north of Georgia, and she would give $25 for suffrage in the interest of Franklin County.

At the morning session of the convention the prize to the woman who obtained the greatest number of suffrage signatures during harvest week was awarded. It was a medal designed by Alice Morgan Wright, and went to Mrs. Cornelia de Zeng-Foster of Syracuse.

There was a large reception at the Executive Mansion in the evening, when all the suffragists in their smartest evening gowns were received by Mrs. Whitman. The Governor was in New York City.

Home Defense League to Drill.

Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that arrangements had been made whereby all members of the Home Defense League, who so desire, could take part in military drills this Winter. The drills will be held in the various city armories and Commissioner Woods expects at least 15,000 of the 21,000 leaguers to participate. Major Gen. Leonard Wood has agreed to designate an adequate number of officers from his department to supervise the work. Members of the league who wish to drill are asked to report this week to the police station in the precinct in which they live.

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At the Family Table
BENEATH the mellow glow of this harmonious fixture, let good digestion wait on appetite —and health on both.
Ask to see No. 2545E.
THIS fixture and hundreds of others can be seen at our showrooms.
See for yourself.
VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS.
Write today for Booklet "B."
SHAPIRO & ARONSON
20 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK
One Block East of Brooklyn Bridge.

WINTER
Used Car Sale

We Must Dispose of the Following Cars Within the Next 10 Days In Order to Make Room for 1917 Season

1916 Chandler 6 Cyl. 7 Passenger
1915 Chandler 6 cyl. 5 Passenger
1916 Chandler 6 Cyl. Springfield Sedan
1916 Chandler 6 Cyl. Runabout
1916 Overland with winter top
1916 Oakland 6 Cyl. Runabout
Renault Landaulet 7 Pass. 35 H. P.
1916 Briscoe 8 Cyl. 5 Passenger touring
1914 Cadillac 7 Passenger touring
1913 Cadillac 5 Passenger touring
1914 Buick 5 Passenger 37 B
1916 Pullman Runabout
1916 Overland Runabout

Brady-Murray Motors Corp.
Chandler Used Car Dept.
1876 BROADWAY
Phone 9175 Columbus.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try It and Be Convinced!

18 MONTHS FOR BLACKMAIL.

Donohue Pleaded Guilty to Extorting $500 from Philadelphia Woman.

Judge Thomas of the Federal District Court yesterday sentenced Edward, known as "Doc," Donohue to eighteen months' imprisonment for having blackmailed Mrs. Regina A. Klipper, a buyer for a Philadelphia department store, out of $500. Donohue was one of the gang of men who blackmailed men and women by posing as Federal officers and threatening to prosecute the victims under the Mann White Slave act.

Mrs. Klipper was induced to come to this city by Frank Crocker, another member of the gang, and it was while she and Crocker were together at a hotel that the bogus officers appeared and scared her into paying blackmail. Donohue's light sentence was due to the fact that he pleaded guilty and so saved Mrs. Klipper from testifying in a public trial.

Vassar Day at Settlement Fair.

Vassar Day at the College Settlement Bazaar, at 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday added more than $400 to the receipts. The restaurant tables were well filled at both the luncheon and tea hours. Among the visitors were Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, Mrs. Horace Hatch, President of the New York branch of the Associated Alumnae of Vassar, and Mrs. John Bates Clark. Miss Mona MacIntyre had charge of the waitresses, and Miss Jeanette Langhaar of the saleswomen. Today Mount Holyoke and Bryn Mawr graduates will be in charge of the fair.

SENDS MESSAGE TO PRINTER

President Completes Address Which He Will Deliver Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—President Wilson's annual message to Congress was put in final shape late today and sent to the Public Printer. It deals almost exclusively with domestic affairs, except in its discussion of trade relations of the United States with the rest of the world.

The President prepared the entire message in shorthand. It will be delivered before a joint session of the Senate and House the day after Congress convenes next month.

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"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 & $6.00

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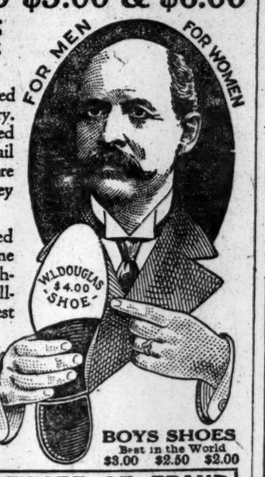
W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.



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Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
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1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas shoes for women.

On Christmas Morning

TRUE—many possible gifts are not good enough; others you know he doesn't want. But a *Gillette* you can be *sure* of—for *any man*—anywhere.

Christmas Gillettes now in the stores—$5 to $50

About the nicest "little gift" for the Gillette User is a packet of Blades—50c. or $1

NO STROPPING — Gillette — NO HONING
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

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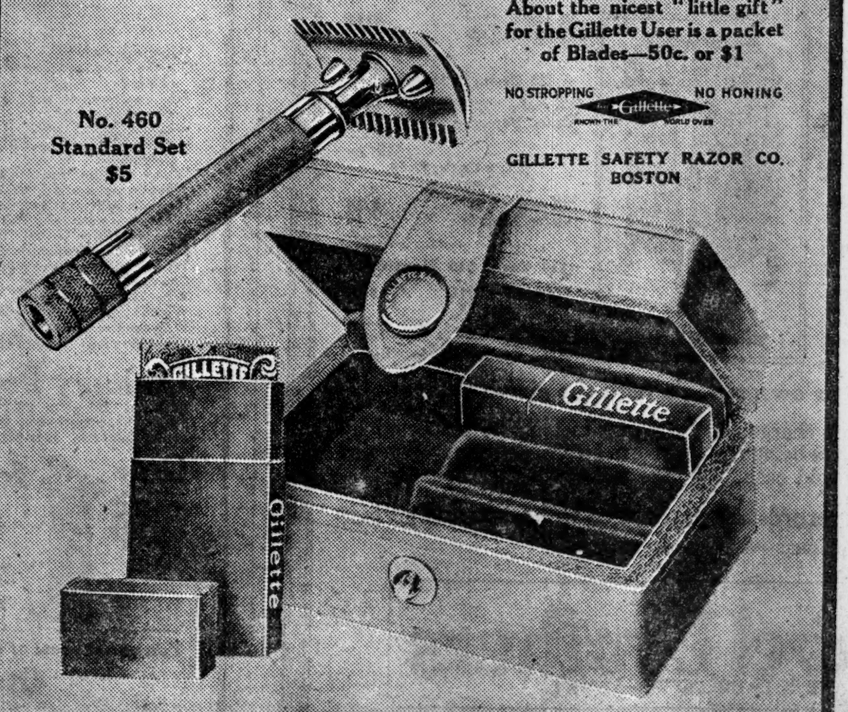
BOSTON

No. 460
Standard Set
$5



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Manufacturers, Advertising Managers and Agents—

1,000,000 for $3.50 Per Agate Line

Manufacturers, Advertising Managers and Advertising Agents find their greatest problem of distribution and sales when they come to buying Home circulation in towns under 10,000 population and in rural districts.

If you use only publications with "metropolitan" circulation, the story of YOUR PRODUCT is read only in "spots"—the big cities of the U. S.

This applies to:

1. Food Products
2. Home Necessities and Luxuries
3. Wearing Apparel for All the Family
4. General Publicity and Mail-Order

HOME LIFE'S 1,000,000 families are in towns of 10 000 and under, and in rural districts where over 65% of the population of the United States lives.

There are only about 600 Post-offices in cities over 10,000, but there are over 55,000 Post-offices where HOME LIFE'S 1,000,000 families should be buying your product.

Join good advertising company (absolutely clear-cut and clean, without exception) by ordering your story told in HOME LIFE to 5,000,000 readers in the small town and rural field.

Let us submit proofs of the high character of HOME LIFE'S advertising and editorial columns. Also our co-operation work and methods of securing high-class dealers' attention should prove valuable to you.

Back of HOME LIFE in your service, stand men of acknowledged wide experience in the small town magazine field for 25 years.

Unlimited capital, for publication and service purposes, has made HOME LIFE a veritable gold mine of results—as wise men in advertising are proving every month to their great profit.

Let us serve you.

Join Good Company

Introduce Your Product in Over 1,000,000 Homes in The Small Town Field

BEST evidence of the paying power of HOME LIFE may be found in the *continued* patronage of such Advertisers as the following:

Corn Products Refining Co.
Knox Gelatine
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Gold Dust Twins
Montgomery Ward & Co.
Detroit Vapor Stove Co.
Bissell Carpet Sweeper
National Biscuit Co.
Quaker Oats
Walter Baker Co., Ltd.
Wing and Son
Coca-Cola
Bellas Hess & Co.
Blue Jay Corn Plasters
Tangle Foot
Fels Naptha
Aladdin Homes
Etc., Etc., Every Month

Smart Company Too!

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"Dependable Purchasing Power"

Write, Wire, Telephone or Call for All Facts

GERMAN NEWSPAPER ACCUSER OF GRAVES

Frankfort Gazette Says He Is Max Meincke, with a Record of Arrests.

HE DENIES THE CHARGES

Self-Confessed Spy Asserts He Headed a College for Kaiser's Secret Service.

According to the Frankfort Gazette, "Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves," who describes himself as an international spy of worldwide fame, at one time in the confidence of the highest officials of Germany, including the Kaiser himself, is in reality Max Meincke, at one time connected with a more or less private detective agency in Brussels. A recent issue of the paper, reviewing his career, asserts that Graves, or Meincke, has never been connected with the German Secret Service.

According to the story as told by the Gazette, Graves has served terms in prison in both Germany and in Great Britain. John J. Halligan, his lawyer, of 308 Broadway, admitted yesterday that Graves had been sentenced to eighteen months in Scotland several years ago, and also that his client had been sentenced four months in jail in Bulgaria prior to his conviction in Scotland. On both occasions, he added, the offense was one of espionage undertaken in behalf of and at the instigation of the German Government.

Mr. Halligan said yesterday that Graves had told him that he had used the name Meincke as an alias while working as a spy in Belgium before the present war started.

Educated to be a Dentist.

On Monday Graves appeared in the Supreme Court of New York County and announced his intention of becoming an American citizen. In his application he gave the name under which he is known in this country, said that he was born in "Central Europe," was a subject of the late Franz Josef, and that he was born May 7, 1878.

"'Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves,'" the article in the Frankfort Gazette reads, "who has been lecturing and writing books against Germany in the United States, is Max Meincke, who was born in Berlin May 7, 1882. He studied dentistry for a time and was later in the employ of a merchant. In 1898 he left Germany for the first time.

"In 1911 he appeared in Wiesbaden as 'A. K. Graves, M. D.,' and on May 27 of the same year was sentenced in a German court to six months' imprisonment, but before the sentence was imposed he fled to Stettin. Meincke first asserted when examined in court that he had earned the title of doctor of medicine at the University of Adelaide in Australia, and that his right to the name 'Graves' was due to the fact that he had been adopted by a Major Graves in Tavistock, West Australia.

"Investigations by the proper authorities disclosed that no such person as the Major Graves mentioned by Meincke existed and furthermore that there was no town in West Australia called Tavistock. When confronted with these facts Meincke admitted that he had been exaggerating.

Cipher Codes Lend to Arrest.

"While still living in Wiesbaden Meincke endeavored to attract attention to himself by veiled allusions to acts involving espionage which he said he had accomplished. Subsequently he left Germany and went to Scotland and in 1912 was arrested at Glasgow, tried, and sentenced to serve eighteen months in prison for having in his possession ciphers which he refused to decipher."

"All of these statements against my client," said Mr. Halligan, "are inspired by the German Government. He may have been known as Meincke in Brussels and probably was. Dr. Graves tells me that he had so many aliases that he has forgotten some of them, and that the name Meincke may be among those which have slipped his memory. Any statement that he has served several terms in German prisons is false and nobody knows that better than do the German authorities.

"When he was in Belgium before the war he was not there in the employ of any private detective agency, but as the agent of the German Government, sent there to get military maps of the country. He was sent to England for the same purpose and would have succeeded but for the fact that he was betrayed by an enemy at the German court, who wanted him out of the way. That enemy was very close to Crown Prince Frederick William. He did not serve the sentence imposed in Scotland, but was released for 'reasons of state' by the British Government."

A copy of the article which appeared in the Gazette has been placed in the hands of the United States naturalization authorities in New York and it was said yesterday that in the event Graves applied for full citizenship he would be asked to explain certain statements made in the article. Up to the present he has only asserted that it is his "intention" to apply for citizenship.

Dr. Graves is at liberty under $2,000 bail, charged with having attempted to blackmail the Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador. He says he has certain cipher letters addressed to, but not intended, he says, for the Countess.

Story Is Malicious, Says Graves.

Dr. Graves issued the following statement last night in regard to the article in the Frankfort Gazette:

"The whole article is malicious and unfair, and I do not wish at present to make a detailed statement in regard to it. I will, however, call attention to certain points which I want to make clear.

"First, concerning the assertion that I was ever connected with a detective agency in Brussels: I was there as the head of an institution, a college of philosophy, the funds of which were supplied by the German Government, and the Faculty of which were my subordinates in the Imperial Secret Service.

"Second, as to my serving terms in English prisons: I was caught, tried, and convicted in 1912 in England as a German spy, and, after fighting the British Government to a standstill, when I was convicted I admitted that I had had a fair and square trial. The British Government is not in the habit of convicting any man without an exhaustive trial, and if the British Government found me guilty of being a German spy you may rest assured that a German spy I was.

"Third, I was never convicted in Bulgaria. I was arrested there and released after forty-eight hours.

"Fourth, as regards the statement about my veiled allusions to espionage made in Weisbaden: This must seem a joke to any one acquainted with German officialdom, for no one with even the slightest suspicion of espionage attached to him would be able to travel 100 meters in Germany, especially in Prussia."

MACHINE GUN BOARD CALLED TOGETHER

Baker Issues Order That May Cause Emergency Purchase of Lewis Rifles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Orders have been issued by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, hurriedly reassembling the Machine-gun Board, after it had recommended the purchase of 4,600 Vickers water-cooled machine guns from the appropriation of $12,000,000 now available. The board is to meet in this city on Friday morning.

It is said that the recall is to enable the board to divide the appropriation so as immediately to obtain a number of the light Lewis guns, which have been so effective in the British advance.

The Machine-gun Board reported that the Vickers weapon had been developed to a more reliable state of efficiency than of the other rifles tested, using .30 ammunition. The board found that some of the lighter rifles by proper effort on the part of their inventors could be developed to a state of efficiency for the United States service ammunition, and the board declared its opinion that "a lighter rifle better fulfills the requirements of the service for certain special purposes, such as aeroplanes and use of skirmishers, etc." The Vickers is a heavy machine gun. The Lewis type is a lightweight machine gun. The board recommended that in the equipment of troops the proportion should be two of the light machine guns to one of the heavy type.

The board found that the Vickers rifle fulfilled to a high degree the requirements for a heavy type of gun, but declared it was not able at the time its report was made to recommend a gun that would fulfill the requirements for light type, but expected that the tests to be made next May would enable it to make such a recommendation.

The board recommended also that should a limited quantity of guns be required before the Vickers rifles could be obtained the existing sources of supply in this country could promptly supply Lewis, Vickers, and Colt guns that did not use the army service ammunition, and that if a purchase should become necessary for an emergency, the Government should buy the required number of that one of the three rifles—Lewis, Vickers, and Colt—that could be obtained promptly and most advantageously at the time, but should promptness of delivery be practically the same that preference should be given to the different rifles in the order named. The board recommended that should war be declared all the Vickers, Lewis, and Colt rifles in the country be bought.

FIGHTS LITTER IN STREETS.

League Offers Prizes for Essays on Evil by School Children.

The Anti-Litter League, 49 West Twentieth Street, which is organizing committees in all boroughs of New York City, announced yesterday that in order to stimulate interest among the thousands of school children $50 in cash prizes would be awarded to them for the best essays on litter. The awards will be: First prize, $25; second prize, $10; third prize, $5; fourth prize, $2, and eight prizes of $1 each. Through the school children it is planned to educate shopkeepers, janitors, porters and others in street cleanliness.

"Litter is in the streets simply because we are heedless," said Clarkson Cowl of James A. Hearn & Son, President of the Anti-Litter League. "London, Berlin and Paris are shining contrasts to us. The problem of clearing away the litter of New York City is a matter of detail. Happily we start with our local advantages. We have inventive minds, a clean atmosphere and a very sympathetic public when once any subject is brought convincingly home to it."

WIFE'S NOVEL NOT EVIDENCE

Court Rejects Story Said to Bear Out Asche's Charges.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan decided yesterday that a short novel written by Mrs. Asta Asche, after she brought suit for a separation against her husband, Herman T. Asche, an importer of food products in this city, was not competent evidence, although Mr. Asche's lawyer contended that the book substantiated in many respects the charges made by the husband.

Mrs. Asche, who is a daughter of Andrew O'Connor, an American sculptor well known in Paris, in her novel, expressed warm regard for a character known as "Hap," in the suit against her husband, she admitted under cross examination that she knew a Hal Bernstein whom she called "Hap."

Justice Cohalan first admitted the novel in evidence, but after he had read the eleven pages of manuscript he rejected it. Mrs. Asche's attorneys contended that it was merely fiction. Mr. and Mrs. Asche were married on March 27 last, and separated on May 8, after spending their honeymoon in Florida and living together in an apartment at 419 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Asche testified that because of her husband's cruelty her weight dropped from 142 to 115 pounds.

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CIVIL SERVICE.
WANTED
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
SALARY $3,536.
Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, to November 28, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Technical, 5; Mechanics, 2. Requirements: Three years' experience in design, construction or operation of plants for the production or utilization of power, or similar experience. Minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CIVIL SERVICE.
WANTED
Civil Service Examiner
(Mechanical Engineering)
SALARY $2,700.
Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, to November 27 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 2; Duties, 2; Oral, 1. Requirements: Have had at least five years' experience in mechanical engineering of a nature tending to qualify them for the duties of the position. The completion of a full course of study in a recognized technical institution will receive due consideration. Minimum age 25 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT.

Real Russia in New York
RUSSIAN BAZAAR
Seventy-first Regiment Armory
Dec. 4 to 9, 1916.

The most unique Bazaar New York has ever seen. True Russian atmosphere throughout—Russian colorings, Russian architecture, Russian music, Russian costumes, Russian dancing and other Russian entertainments. Great exhibit of "Kustarny" products (the work of Russian peasant artists and artisans).

The proceeds of the Bazaar will be used to alleviate the suffering of sick and wounded in Russia—*without regard to race or creed.*

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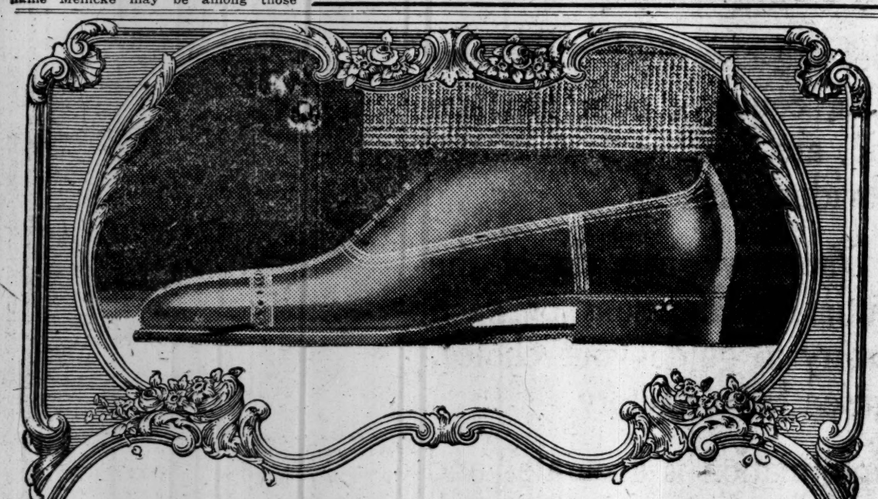
Those desiring to aid in the Bazaar are invited to communicate with:
Captain W. R. Fearn, 229 West 42d St., Chairman Bazaar Committee.
F. S. Hastings, 80 Broadway, Chairman Donations Committee.
E. C. Porter, 60 Broadway, Chairman Ticket Advance Sales Committee.
A. Znamiecki, Treasurer, care of The National City Bank of New York.
Max Straus, 37 Broadway, Chairman Concession Committee.
Admission Tickets, 25c., for sale at McBride's and Tyson's.



A Shoe Worth Knowing
Right Here and Now!

HERE is a shoe of *pronounced popularity* in twelve of the largest cities of America. It is worth every man's attention. It is worth seeing and *trying on* in the store.

A time like this in the leather trade—in the shoe-world—serves to show where the *real* values are.

All over the country thousands of *new customers* are going to the Regal Stores: and they are happy to find in Regal Stores the *style* they want, the *foot-comfort*, and the *good leather* at a fair price.

There are men everywhere who are paying *too little* for their shoes. Others pay *too much*. The most general difficulty is that too much of what is paid is not represented *in the shoe*.

This dressy shoe is cut from the beautiful mahogany-colored Cordo Calf now so popular. A leather that is good to the foot and easy to keep up, this handsome Regal Cordo Calf takes a rich polish and holds it. Benched on the Briton, one of the smartest of the English lasts—flat heavy sole, broad shank, low heel. Double heel-foxing with continuous three-quarter back stay; invisible eyelets to top; spaced stitching around vamp, perforations across tip.

The price $7.

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REGAL SHOES
268 Summer Street
Boston, Mass.

"For Me there is but one Phonograph"

"THE truth of the matter is—I never was able to interest myself in a phonograph until I heard the Aeolian-Vocalion. Not that I discount the certain qualities of many of the instruments which are today so well known.

"No . . . . I recognize that for a long time the phonograph has been a worthy instrument. That listening to a phonograph always has given me a suggestion of its future possibilities rather than immediate musical satisfaction demonstrates nothing. I am likely to be over critical.

"The day I first heard the Vocalion I was no more than ever interested in phonographs. It was just an idle curiosity that sent me to see the *new* phonograph—a curiosity that had almost waned before I passed the threshold of the store. So it was in the spirit of 'seeing the thing through' in courtesy to the salesman who waited upon me that I consented to hear a record or two played.

"I shall never forget my Vocalion *premier*. As the young man adjusted the record and started the motor—merely with a quick movement of the tone-arm, a clever convenience I noted—I sat unexpectant, waiting for the usual.

"Then . . . . . suddenly the great, rich tones of a wonderfully played 'cello were sounding. It was almost impossible to believe that a phonograph was bringing such tone from a record. I reasoned against the evidence of my ears. But gradually I lost all sense of listening to a phonograph—it was Pablo Casals himself, who played to me Handel's Largo as I never before had heard it.

"I came to hear a single record. I remained to luxuriate in the new-found beauties of *many* familiar and near-familiar ones.

"And, finally, the Graduola expression device was explained. A bit stage frightened I was as I attempted to operate it. But the self-consciousness quickly passed and I found myself enjoying hugely a new experience. This fine voice that rang through the room was *mine*. I pressed the Graduola together—the tone grew in volume until my throat tensed in sympathetic effort. I drew the Graduola apart—the tone whispered in exquisite pianissimo as I breathed softly less I disturb these sweet, delicate sounds . . . . .

"I might have known that a great musical instrument maker would produce a new and different phonograph. For a musical instrument is not a thing of science alone—it must be made by a man who knows and a man who feels.

"For me there is but one phonograph—the Vocalion. For you?—when you have heard you will decide."

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"The new Phonograph produced by musical instrument makers"

The Fifteen-Minute Test: Come to Aeolian Hall tomorrow, select your favorite vocal record, an orchestral and a solo instrumental record. They will demonstrate how the Vocalion meets every demand—will prove the Vocalion tone the most wonderful phonograph tone in the world.

Then *play* the instrumental record with the Graduola . . . . . no need to tell what enjoyment you will find, only the experience will bring complete understanding and appreciation.

Vocalion prices are $35 to $350. Art styles to $2000. Liberal terms. Equitable allowances on other phonographs taken in exchange. Write for the interesting new catalogue, free upon request.

Buy Columbia Records at Aeolian Hall

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MRS. W. PIERCE HURT IN AIRSHIP'S FALL

Hunters Rescue Sperry and Woman Passenger from Craft Wrecked in Sound Marshes.

BOTH TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

But Doctors Say Aviator and His Companion Are Not Injured Seriously and Will Be Out Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 22.—Duck hunters in the marshes half a mile west of town this afternoon saw something come swiftly toward them through the air from the direction of Amityville and finally recognized it as Lawrence Sperry's hydroaeroplane, in which he is accustomed to make flights over Great South Bay. The craft was about 500 feet above the water when the hunters saw it descend suddenly, and then heard Sperry call for help.

Men in power boats started toward the hydroaeroplane, and James Hyde, of the theatrical firm of Hyde & Behman, with Schuyler Watts and James Wyckoff, were first to reach the flying craft. They found Sperry and Mrs. Waldo Pierce of New York clinging to the boat part of the machine. The 'plane was buried nose down in the mud a quarter of a mile from shore and half a mile from the entrance to Mud Creek.

Although they had been in the water only a few minutes, Sperry and Mrs. Pierce were nearly overcome by the cold. Mrs. Pierce was almost senseless. She and Sperry were lifted into the power boat, which raced with them to the steamboat pier here, where an ambulance was summoned from the South Side Hospital. Sperry was able to walk to the ambulance with assistance, but Mrs. Pierce was carried on a stretcher.

In the hospital both recovered rapidly, and Dr. James S. Ames found that no bones were broken and neither was hurt internally, though both were suffering from exposure. Mrs. Pierce asked that no word of the accident be conveyed to her relatives in New York, as it was trivial and she would soon be out of the hospital.

Sperry and Mrs. Pierce both made light of the affair, and said there had been nothing wrong with the machine, that it had not fallen nor got beyond control of the aviator. They had intended to alight on the water, Sperry said, and had done so successfully, coming to grief when the craft, then afloat, stuck a "syke," as the stakes holding flat fish nets are called.

The boat was making better than forty miles an hour at the time, and was wrecked at once, Sperry and Mrs. Pierce being tossed from the seats, which were instantly submerged as the boat buried its nose in the mud.

Hunters who saw the craft come down had previously declared that it had fallen like a wounded duck, but Sperry was insistent that this had not been the case. It is probable that both he and Mrs. Pierce will leave the hospital tomorrow, if not late tonight.

To Sell Fire Department Property.

Joseph P. Day has been appointed auctioneer by the city Fire Department to sell at auction the condemned properties of the department, consisting of old fire engines, hose wagons, copper wire, brass fittings, &c. The sale will be held at 10 A. M. today at the repair shops of the department, Fifty-sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue.

INVESTIGATES GIRL'S DEATH.

Brooklyn Coroner Summons Christian Science Practitioner.

Coroner Frank S. Senior of Brooklyn is conducting an investigation into circumstances attending the death of Ethel Maher, a 16-year-old schoolgirl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Charles Maher of 1,206 Carroll Street, who for several weeks before her death, on Tuesday, was attended by Mrs. Mary Fanshawe, a Christian Scientist of 903 Sterling Place.

The case was called to the attention of the Coroner yesterday, when a death certificate signed by Dr. William M. Love of 857 Lincoln Place was rejected by Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings and sent to the Coroner for investigation. When seen by newspapermen yesterday Dr. Love said that he was called upon to examine Miss Maher on Nov. 9 and on Nov. 16.

"On the first visit," said Dr. Love, "I found that she was suffering from acute kidney trouble. The second time I was called was because the neighbors believed the girl had infantile paralysis. There was no trace of the disease, but by this time dropsy had developed. While attending Miss Maher I made sure that she desired a Christian Scientist to attend her, for if her parents were forcing her to have such treatment I might have treated her myself, but the girl was entirely satisfied with the care she was receiving, so, under the law as interpreted, I could not go further.

"Before I left, however, I told Mr. and Mrs. Maher and Mrs. Fanshawe that if the proper medical steps were not taken that Ethel would certainly die. I am positive that if a physician had been called in and no other complications developed the girl would eventually have recovered. But it is only fair to all concerned to say that the girl herself was determined to have no other attention than that of a Christian Scientist, in whose ministrations she had absolute faith."

Coroner Senior sent Coroner's Physician Wuest to the Maher home to make an examination of the body. When Dr. Wuest arrived he found that the undertaker had already prepared the body for burial, and that it would be futile to perform an autopsy. The Coroner has summoned Mrs. Fanshawe to appear before him tomorrow at a preliminary hearing which he will hold.

$670 FOR HAWAIIAN STAMP.

Yale Professor Pays Season's Record Price for Missionary Issue.

The highest price paid this season for a postage stamp at public sale was given this week at the Collectors' Club, 30 East Forty-second Street, when a professor of Yale University paid $670 for one of the famous missionary stamps of Hawaii, issued in 1851. It was of the 5-cent variety, blue, and was canceled in red, leaving the design much clearer than is usually the case with the customary black cancellation. In perfect condition, the stamp is valued in the standard catalogues at $1,000.

J. C. Morgenthau, who did not care to give the buyer's name, said yesterday it was the first time in this country that this variety of the Hawaiian Missionary stamp had been sold at auction. Another high price, at the same sale, was $205 paid for a particularly fine copy of the United States proprietary revenue $5 stamp of the 1871 issue. This is the highest price at which a copy of that value has ever sold for at auction.

American Academy Now National.

Supreme Court Justice Philbin yesterday granted an application of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, a New York corporation, for permission to consolidate with the organization of the same name and of identical membership, which obtained a charter from Congress on April 17 last. The corporation owns property at 155th Street and Broadway, valued at $100,000, deeded to it by Archer M. Huntington for the purpose of the Academy. It has investments of $100,000 in bonds, which yield $4,500 a year, and a bank balance of $4,379. The members decided that the corporate purposes of the organization could be best carried out by consolidation under the Federal charter.

CABRERA OBSTRUCTS CONFERENCE AGAIN

Mexican Commissioners Think President Wilson Will Not Dare Risk a War.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 22.—Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section of the American-Mexican Joint Commission, today succeeded in again introducing his dilatory methods for preventing final action on the proposals submitted to the Mexicans by the Americans on Tuesday. The work of the commission again drifted, under his guidance, into the quibbling that has lasted for more than three months.

There was no evidence tonight that the Mexicans had any intention of agreeing promptly to the proposals of the American members. They have not communicated to General Carranza the text of the proposed protocol and they do not intend to do so until they have exhausted every effort to strip it of everything which is objectionable to them. It was stated today on reliable authority that if the proposition was submitted to General Carranza in its present form there would be little probability of its meeting with his approval.

The American Commissioners are taking the new turn of affairs with the equanimity which has characterized their work throughout. It is not expected that they will press matters for a few days, and it is known that they have not yet told the Mexicans what alternative the American Government intends to offer, should they refuse to accept the proposition now before them.

It is known that the Mexicans are placing every reliance on the belief that President Wilson will be unable to carry the American people with him, should he finally decide that United States forces must be sent into Mexico to establish peace and place a new Government in power. They have collected considerable data regarding the mobilization of the militia on the border and the difficulties in bringing the regular army and militia contingents up to full war strength, and are convinced from this that the President will not dare to embark upon a war with Mexico.

Other possible courses of action are regarded by the Mexicans as negligible and unlikely. The withdrawal of the recognition of General Carranza is among these possibilities. The result of the recent election has been interpreted by the Mexicans as an indorsement by the American people of this recognition and they believe that the President would not have the support of Congress in changing his policy now. Until the question is placed squarely before the Mexican Commissioners and they are forced to communicate it to General Carranza, it is not probable that they will be willing to give a definite answer to the American proposals.

Rafael Nieto, Sub-Secretary of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, came here this morning from Philadelphia, where he has been conferring with Mr. Cabrera. He stayed here only a few hours, leaving for Mexico by way of Laredo. It is believed possible that he carries a full report to the First Chief in Queretaro, and that they will delay action until after his arrival. Whether the American Commissioners will be willing to wait so long is problematical.

Both American and Mexican Commissioners were extremely reticent regarding the discussions in the commission room today. Secretary Lane stated that the situation was still hopeful, and, turning to Mr. Cabrera, said:

"Would not you say that the situation was hopeful?"

"If you wish me to say that the situation is still hopeful, I will say so," answered Mr. Cabrera.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Secretary Baker took luncheon with the President today and discussed the Mexican border situation and the proceedings of the Atlantic City conference.

QUERETARO CONGRESS OPENS.

Constitutional Assembly Attended by Nearly 200 Delegates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Nov. 22.—The first preliminary meeting of the Constitutional Congress was held here this morning in the Fine Arts School, nearly 200 Deputies from all parts of the republic attending. Before the opening session General Federico Montes, Governor of Queretaro, welcomed the Deputies. Chairman and Secretaries were chosen and examination of credentials was begun.

Before the morning session adjourned several thousand persons paraded in the principal streets and marched to the front of the building, where the meeting was held to greet the Deputies. The city was artistically decorated in honor of General Carranza, who is expected to arrive tomorrow morning.

Several foreign diplomats are preparing to come to Queretaro and remain here with Carranza.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—Charles B. Parker, the American Chargé d'Affaires, left today for Queretaro, where General Carranza is attending the Constitutional Convention. Walter C. Thurston, Second Secretary, was left in charge of American interests here.

SEVENTH STARTS FOR HOME.

Sixty-ninth and Other Regiments Join in a Farewell.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Tex., Nov. 22.—With the officers and bands of three regiments, and all the young women of the countryside at the railway to give the soldiers farewell, the Seventh New York left here early this evening for home. With the music, the cheering, and the tears, it seemed as if a glorious war were ended, and that the whole border army was on its way home for muster out.

An eight-hour ordeal of farewell began at noon, when the officers and men of the Seventh were the guests of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at lunch. Detachments from the companies of the Sixty-ninth on the border patrol came to the base to aid in entraining the home-going regiment, and welcome signs were displayed in every mess hall. After the reception the Seventh marched back to its camp, its color sergeants bearing the green and gold Irish banner in token of the good will existing between the two units.

While the Seventh was clearing up its camp, Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston and the staff officers of the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo came over from the Pharr camp with their band to bid the regiment goodbye. The Sixty-ninth marched out with the Third Tennessee band, and formed on the parade ground to escort its neighbor to the train. As soon as the Seventy-fourth band withdrew to the parade ground Colonel Gordon Johnston sent the band of the Twelfth Regiment over to cheer the spirits of the Seventh, and the commanding officer, with his Adjutant, Captain E. E. Gauche, rode to the parade ground to see the farewell.

Headed by the Twelfth band and its own field music the Seventh marched to the parade ground and stood at present arms while the Sixty-ninth filed away toward the railway. Band concerts were in full blast everywhere.

The regiment expects to arrive in New York on Monday.

WAITRESSES OVERWORKED.

Consumers' League Report Shows They Work 9 to 12 Hours a Day.

Fifty-four per cent. of the women employed in restaurants in the city work more than fifty-four hours a week, 20 per cent. work twelve hours a day, and 4 per cent. work all night, says a report of the Consumers' League, made public last night by Miss Nellie Swarts, the executive secretary. One-third of the women do not have one day off in seven, and the majority are not allowed time off for meals.

"Nor is the burden of restaurant work balanced by an adequate wage," the report sets forth. "Professor Streightoff has fixed $9 a week as the minimum amount upon which a girl can live independently in New York City. Eighty-seven per cent. of all women restaurant workers are paid less than $9, but when food and tips are estimated and added, the proportion receiving less than a living wage is 31 per cent.

"Excessive hours, plus physical and nervous strain, plus low wages and poor living conditions, mean exhaustion, disease, immorality, pauperism, and a weaker generation to follow our own. The Consumers' League concurs heartily with the feeling of a restaurat waitress when she says: 'It would be the grandest thing in the world if the twelve-hour day were done away with.'"

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time

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Highest Quality—Lowest Prices

Standard construction throughout, such as Timken Axles, Timken Bearings, David Brown Worms and Gears, Stewart Vacuum Systems, etc.

¾ ton	$950
1 ton	$1250
2 ton	$1875
3 ton	$2250
4 ton	$2850
5 ton	$3350

Many large concerns are buying KISSEL TRUCKS and saving big money. Why not yours?
KISSEL TRUCKS are backed by one of the oldest and strongest organizations in the industry.

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The Hupmobile has a one-hand steering wheel.

It is medium-coupled. By that I mean that you neither have to slew it around to steer, nor does the slightest move set you off at a sharp angle.

One revolution either way turns you from straight-ahead to round-the-corner.

Chas. E. Riess

The mark of superior motor car service

A Hupmobile demonstrator, the other day, was suspected of putting picric acid, or ether, or some other stimulant in the gasoline. It took three separate tests—with the man himself at the wheel—to convince him that it was only the normal Hupmobile performance he was getting.

The performance was too good to be believed.

PHONE CIRCLE 1616

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HOPES ART WILL END WAR AMONG NATIONS

Arthur Nikisch Sure that First Rapprochement Will Come in that Field.

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (via Sayville.)—The Berner Tageblatt reports an interview with Arthur Nikisch, who is touring Switzerland with his symphony orchestra. Speaking of Germany's food troubles, the conductor said:

"In earlier years, when anybody inquired who I was, I always answered: 'I'm a poor musician, with four hungry children at home.' Today I often say the same thing, but nobody will believe me any longer. Today no one is hungering in Germany, for the poor, too, are being cared for. If Herr Grey would only finally come to see that we can't be—but wouldn't you rather interview the artist?"

The Swiss interviewer switched from food to art, and Nikisch poured out his heart to overflowing. "I must go on record with the fact that the German public in this heavy time shows almost more understanding for art than formerly. The good theatres are overfilled, and, if I may speak of myself, my concerts are always sold out. Last week I was a guest with the Berlin Philharmonic, and we could have sold four times as many seats as the great hall holds.

"Now, as before, our composers are industriously at work. In the last two years we have had a whole row of operatic first performances. Nor is any difference made by us between Germany and enemy composers. A few days ago I gave a concert devoted to the works of Tschaikowsky and Berlitz; not a soul took umbrage at it. I knew that Wagner was boycotted in France. But that's childishness, for art should work reconciliatingly and not be employed as an instrument of hate.

"I am convinced that in France, too, a different feeling will prevail. In the last two years I have received many letters from English, French, and Russian friends, all animated as I am by the wish that the time may not be far distant when we all, regardless of national distinction, can devote ourselves to the true international.

Asked if he didn't believe much of the hate would none the less survive, Nikisch replied:

"I can't believe it. I am convinced that it is in the field of art that the first rapprochement among the fighting nations will again take place. In this field it is necessary to build further and to strive to the end that such a catastrophe as the present will in the future be prevented."

FRANCIS ROGERS'S RECITAL.

Excellent Singing Heard in the Comedy Theatre.

Francis Rogers is an invariable appearance in the song recitals of the early New York season, and, when the fates are propitious, of other parts of the season as well. Familiarity with his singing has bred the conviction of its constant improvement, year by year, by the application of a fine intelligence, a cultivated musical feeling, devotion to high artistic ideals. His art has been refined and enriched thus, and has gained likewise in its directness of appeal and in its significance.

Mr. Rogers has cultivated the highest finish of diction with such success that not a word of what he sings need be missed, especially in a small and intimate auditorium like the Comedy Theatre, where he gave his recital yesterday afternoon. In this he has approached very near to an ideal that is strange, or at least far away, to altogether too many singers. He has also acquired resources for the interpretation and expression of emotion that are much beyond what he once had, and although Mr. Rogers cannot be said to be a singer of a burning temperament, his singing is finely felt, artistic, and wholly sympathetic.

He began his program yesterday with airs by Bach, Bononcini, Sarti, and Handel; music that peculiarly requires such a finished style as his. The most important of his modern songs was Schumann's cycle, "Dichterliebe." The last group in English included a pretty Japanese lyric by Isidor Luckstone (who played Mr. Rogers's accompaniments beautifully) and one of Howard Brockway's harmonizations of Kentucky folk song, "The Nightingale." In some of these last it might have been wondered if Mr. Rogers were not tempted to a too frequent use of the head tones that he has cultivated to such a degree of excellence and a consequent sacrificing of his robuster tones.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rachel Crothers has dramatized Kate Douglas Wiggin's story, "Mother Cary's Chickens," and the play will be placed in rehearsal shortly by John Cort. Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" was acted several years ago.

E. H. Sothern's donation to the British Red Cross for the first two weeks of his appearance in "If I Were King" on tour amounted to $4,500. This amount represented his entire personal profits from the production for that period.

The Hippodrome and the Globe, both under the Dillingham management, are sparring for the presence of the Navy football team after the Army-Navy game Saturday. The Hippodrome has correspondence proving that they will be there, while last night the Globe issued a bulletin announcing the players' intention of seeing Raymond Hitchcock in "Betty." A division of the squad may be necessary.

A further extension has been made of the engagement of "The Yellow Jacket" in special performances at the Cort. Additional performances are announced for the afternoons of Dec. 4, 5, 7, and 8 and the morning of Dec. 9.

A new burlesque by Barney Gerard entitled "Some Show" will be presented next week at the Columbia. Edmond Hayes, a former vaudeville headliner, will be the principal comedian.

Ruth Chatterton, Marjorie Rambeau, John Drew, and William Faversham will be among the box occupants at the Cohan & Harris Theatre this afternoon for the professional performance of "Captain Kidd, Jr."

Kai Rau, who styles himself as a "mind reader," will give a demonstration of his alleged psychic powers tomorrow morning, when he will start from Columbus Circle in the Strand auto, and, blindfolded, drive the machine through the streets. He will select a medium to assist him from invited guests who will take the joy ride.

The attendance at the Neighborhood Playhouse for the performances of the Shaw and Dunsany playlets given by Gertrude Kingston and company has been so large that the engagement has been extended through next week.

A screen version of E. H. Sothern's stage success, "An Enemy of the King," will be exhibited next week at the Rialto. This is the second of the series of pictures for which Mr. Southern acted last Summer in the Vitagraph studios.

GUIOMAR NOVAES PLAYS.

Young Brazilian Pianist Repeats Her Success of Last Season.

Miss Guiomar Novaes, who delighted lovers of pianoforte playing at several recitals in New York last season, delighted them still more at another in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. She has already demonstrated that though she is still hardly more than a young girl, she is an artist of distinguished and unusual powers. Her intensely musical feeling, that vitalizes and thrills in so much of what she plays; the instinctive grasp of the composer's intentions, the command of the indefinable thing called style, necessary to bring those intentions to realization—these are attributes of a musician by the grace of God.

Miss Novaes has learned much, as an artist must. She is equipped with brilliant technique that has a singular clarity and perfection of articulation; and her left hand, particularly, vigor and freedom. Her touch is invigorating, sympathetic. She has a richly-colored, full and round tone in all ranges of dynamics, losing none of its beauty in the loudest passages. Her feeling for the musical line, for the significance of the phrase, for accent and rhythm, for the larger proportions, as well as for the finish of detail, is most admirable. And, in general, what she possesses that is not taught in the schools or by the masters, is the most valuable part of her equipment.

Miss Novaes has grown in maturity and ripeness since she first appeared here a year ago. She has parted with some of the few immaturities that appeared in her playing then; as a disposition toward contrasts sometimes in dynamics, sometimes in tempi, that were extreme.

She played yesterday César Franck's "Prelude, Chorale and Fugue," Chopin's Impromptu, Op. 36, his Sonata in B flat minor; Saint-Saëns's arrangement of ballet music by Gluck, Stojowski's "Vers l'Azur," Isidor Philipp's "Barcarolle," and Saint-Saëns's "Etude en forme de Valse." The culminating portion of this program was Chopin's Sonata, which she played with an intense and fiery energy and poetic feeling. There might be some question as to what she makes of the last movement by playing it in such a manner and at such a pace; a question as to how much the musical significance of it is made to suffer by turning it into the ghostly soughing of the night wind. But of the rest there could be little question.

MME. MATZENAUER IN SONGS

Well-Known Operatic Singer Gives Recital in Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, known as the possessor of one of the finest contralto or mezzo voices heard lately in the company of the Metropolitan Opera House, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. There was a numerous audience, persistent in applause, that heard a program different from what most German operatic singers are accustomed to present. Mme. Matzenauer's songs were divided equally between Italian, German, French, and English. Her Italian songs were all Sgambati's, and to them she added another. In German there were little known songs by Strauss, Erich Wolff, Cone and Marx; in French, Debussy, Trémisot and Foudrain were represented, and in English, Frank La Forge and Cyril Scott.

All these songs were not suited to Mme. Matzenauer's style and powers of interpretation. In some her voice was called upon to go a little too high. There was a certain lack of differentiation in the mood and spirit of them, though sometimes the singer was successful in an unexpected direction, as in the playful interpolated Italian song. What was to be enjoyed most in her singing was the purely sensuous beauty of her voice, its richness of quality, its lusciousness and evenness, its sheer weight and power, as well as the smooth and effortless delivery. It was not notable for the clearness and finish of the diction. Mme. Matzenauer's performance was intelligent and sympathetic, but it hardly showed her to be so potent as a song singer as she is in the dramatic parts best suited to her.

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BATTLES OF THE SOMME

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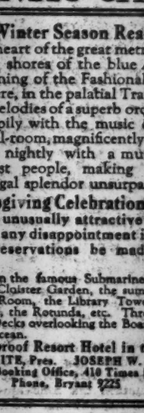

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1916.

"THE FREE FUTURE OF THE WORLD."

"We have drunk to our English brother," sings KIPLING, "and we hope he'll understand." Our English brother does not understand that the peace for which "Cosmos" contends in his contributions to THE TIMES, now attracting worldwide attention, is the same peace, identically the same peace, that the British Prime Minister declared to be the only one the Allies would accept, peace that, "when it comes, must be such as will be built upon a sure and stable foundation, the security of the weak, the liberties of Europe, the free future of the world."

The London Chronicle in its editorial comment upon the articles contributed by "Cosmos" to this newspaper declares that a peace would be utterly worthless if contracted with the false Power that invaded Belgium in 1914, the Power that is now driving Belgians into slavery, the Power that sank the Lusitania, since an undertaking given by such a Power could have no real stability at all. "We are bound to fight on for a solid material guarantee," not for a peace made to be broken before Waterloo, "we need an after-Waterloo peace." But if a peace embodying every quality of righteousness and justice, having all the stability of an after-Waterloo peace, can be achieved without the appalling sacrifice of blood and treasure which the Waterloo simile connotes, why should it not be talked about, considered, and when the day comes, as we hope it will come, be accepted?

The London Times says that the British reply to the suggestion of "Cosmos" "is still contained in Premier ASQUITH'S Guildhall declaration." That declaration we here subjoin:

> We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all and more than all that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed.

The security of France against the menace of aggression, the rights of the smaller European nationalities established upon an unassailable foundation, and the complete and final destruction of "the military domination of Prussia" are all embodied in the plan of peace which "Cosmos" discusses, as our British friends will see when the plan is fully set forth. Neither THE TIMES nor its contributor has entered upon this discussion without forethought. Neither the one nor the other would for a moment assume that a peace which did not assure protection against the aggressions of Prussian militarism, which did not provide for the freedom of nationalities small and great, would be worth making. The conditions set forth by Prime Minister ASQUITH are the essence, the indispensable foundations of peace. Reared upon any other foundations the structure would be insecure.

This we hope our British brother will see and understand. We well know that all talk of peace now runs counter to one of the strongest impulses in the heart and mind of civilized man, the sense of natural justice, the feeling that crime should have its exemplary punishment. The crime of bringing on this war transcends in its awful guilt any other crime chargeable against men or Governments. It is natural, it is inevitable, that in the countries of the Allies there should be a demand that that great transgression be atoned for upon the field of a second Waterloo. We are not surprised, therefore, that, totally misunderstanding the suggestions of "Cosmos" as embodying the proposal that the war be declared a "draw," English sentiment should reject it. Nothing could be further from the truth than the belief that it is argued in these articles that the accepted end of the war should be a "draw." The war is not a "draw," nothing can make it a "draw." Germany and Austria are already defeated, the war which they began is ended, since the purposes for which they began it are now forever beyond their grasp, or perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that the war has passed over into a struggle for very different purposes. It is now a war of dynasties fighting for their lives. If at the end of the war the Hohenzollerns were left free to continue their age-long policies, if Germany were left under their domination, it would be necessary to begin without an instant's delay the preparation for the next war. Peace on such terms is not worth making, for all the enormous sacrifices thus far made by the Allies would have been in vain. Nothing could be further from the thoughts of "Cosmos" or of THE TIMES.

But if the German people, now suffering privations and enduring miseries of which the outside world has no true conception, should take it into their heads to achieve their own liberation, to deliver themselves from the horrors which nothing but the desperation and the selfish designs of their ruling classes now compel them to endure, the Waterloo of which our British brethren speak would have come to achievement, all the purposes of the war save those born of the spirit of vengefulness would have been accomplished. An honorable peace could be made, a peace of victory, a peace based upon "the liberties of Europe, the free future of the world."

Surely the war could end then, end formally in the signing of the peace treaty. So far as human vision can pierce the future, that is probably the only way it could end save through the actual conquest and devastation of Germany by arms. The blockade of the Allies has enforced upon the Central Powers the dreadful and increasing constraint of want that is every day approaching nearer to actual starvation. Are the resources of England and the Allies limited to shutting out foodstuffs and supplies from Germany and Austria? Can they not contrive means to supply the people of the Central Powers with generous exports of ideas? Would it be impossible for our brethren in England to make it known within the Kaiser's dominion that their quarrel is with the Prussian hydra, not with the German people? There are responsive minds in Germany, plenty of them. Resourceful nations know how to work within the lines of the enemy as well as without. The time is propitious. The last Hapsburg of whom history will be able to say that he governed as well as reigned lies cold in death. Already in Russia the public press has the courage to say and is permitted to say that nothing can hold back the Empire from the precipice save the creation of a responsible ministry, of a constitutional form of Government. The anachronisms of absolute rule and of divine right are in truth upon the edge of a precipice. No great impulse is required to push them over the brink. To the natural and growing yearning for greater liberty in Germany there is added the incalculable auxiliary force of the revolt against intolerable suffering and privation. Enlightened and liberal minds in Germany, and there are many of them, are ready for the sowing of the seed. The task will be difficult. Can it be more difficult than the continued marshaling and employment of millions of men and all the enginery of war for two or three years more of fighting? At least it would be less costly and the harvest would not be one of blood.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Born in the year that saw CHARLES X. driven from the throne of France, seated on his own in the great revolutionary '48, FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, Apostolic King of Hungary, lived through a period characterized by the rise and growth of liberalism, of democracy; of nationalism. Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism, both destined to be instruments of autocracy, had their birth just about the time of his accession. Italian unity, German unity, and overmastering German power, the fall of Napoleon the Little, the defeat and resurrection of France, her conquest of a great colonial empire, the democratic and imperial growth of Great Britain, Russia beaten and defrauded again and again, but essentially invincible and tending to liberal institutions; Turkey slowly fading from the map of Europe—history for eighty years was seen, and in some part made, by the ruler whose long reign, exceeded in Europe only by that of LOUIS XIV., has ended at last.

Something, much of the spirit of LOUIS XIV., was in FRANCIS JOSEPH. For over 1,300 years the Hapsburgs have added field to field. Their art of acquiring dominion by marriage alliances is embalmed in a famous Latin epigram. In the welter of races which is Austria-Hungary the Emperor-King has been the one point of union. The divine right of the Hapsburgs, the prosperity of his dynasty, was the steady principle of FRANCIS JOSEPH. Somebody extolled a certain Austrian as a patriot to the Emperor FRANCIS. "They call him a patriot for Austria, but is he also a patriot for me?" was the answer.

It might have been the motto of FRANCIS JOSEPH. Any statesman who dared to oppose him was sure to be disgraced. Chancellors, Premiers, Austrian and Hungarian, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, great noblemen, great officials, were driven into obscurity because they were deemed no longer useful to the sacred family. They were like priests whose service has ceased to be pleasurable to a god. Was it not glory enough to have served?

It is hard for Americans to understand the ruling idea of this Hapsburg. He was a sort of divine King. Not merely as to persons, but as to parties, policies, races, he was the indifferent and sublime deity, who gives and takes, who is beyond gratitude or question. He favored the Austrian Germans until they opposed the army increase and the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878. Then he turned on them, coquetted with the Slavs; nor did the Germans bask in his smile again until they assented to the Bosnia-Herzegovina annexation in 1908. Meanwhile he had forced upon them universal suffrage, which condemned them to a perpetual minority in Parliament. His imperial displeasure now restrained the Czechs, now visited sharply other Slavs. Now he threatened to crush the Magyars of Hungary by universal suffrage. What was the Constitution of Hungary? The prerogatives of the sacred King must not be touched. Sic volo, sic jubeo: that was FRANCIS JOSEPH'S system of government.

His venerable years, his treasury of experience and worldly wisdom, the woes as of Thebes or Pelops's line that thronged upon him, Queretaro, Meyerling, Geneva, Serajevo, have created a legend, also respect and a sort of tenderness. Elopements, disappearances, picaresque Archdukes and Princesses have appealed to the romantics. From Burgundians and Bourbons, from Medicis and Wittelsbachs, from mad or tainted Spanish and Portuguese Infantes and Infantas, a legacy of mental decadence and disequilibrium has been described by the specialists. The underhung Hapsburg lower jaw and swollen lower lip, the high, long Hapsburg nose, are familiar to students of portrait galleries. Not of that Hapsburg "lunatic fringe" was FRANCIS JOSEPH. Remembering the monstrous evil he did or consented to in his latter years, the misfortune that was to be near him, as if he had the evil eye, you like to look at the youth of sixty-odd years ago, slim, lithe, graceful, with "a warm blue eye," a dancer of wonderful agility even for a Viennese and an Archduke.

The "warm blue eye" looked coldly through two generations and a half on cruel things. The warm blue eye shed no tear when BATTHYANYI, Premier of Hungary that was, was shot. It was a mercy, and the man had tried to kill himself. Hanging was the Hapsburg remedy for liberalism and patriotism. Let the Italians tell how many men, patriotic priests and the strong, brave enthusiasts of "young Italy," were imprisoned flogged, hanged in the long ruthlessness of the white coats in Lombardy and Venetia. Was it 632 in one year that were hanged for the edification of "the warm blue eye"? Only the other day the Hapsburg was at his old work, hanging Italian Irredentists caught on the Dalmatian shore.

On how many men and women of many races has this Hapsburg god, calm and implacable, brought death and woes unnumbered! That he is dead is no plea in mitigation. Let him have that "Justice the Foundation of Kingdoms" which stares so ironically from the outer gateway of the Vienna Burg, that justice which he never gave his peoples. Bomba is dead, but we do not have to praise him. This man of many accomplishments, popular, or said to be, time-honored, sought always to serve his dynasty alone. He had his misfortunes, likewise his private consolations. It may be doubted if ever he was an unhappy man. Gods are not unhappy. They are worshipped and sacrificed to. In the immeasurable and still uncompleted sacrifice of the youth, the hope, of Europe to two dynastic gods, the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg, FRANCIS JOSEPH'S is the second, the weaker, hand, but it drips with guilt that all the future age of this world, which he helped make "a hostel of sorrow," cannot wash away.

The "Drang nach Osten" mastered him. The Mediterranean, the Aegean, the Adriatic beckoned him. What but a vassal's part in "Middle Europe," from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf, could be Austria's if the monstrous megalomaniac dream could have been consummated? His purpose as to Serbia was clear. Serajevo, where there had been assassinations by Bosnian fanatics before the heir apparent was done to death, was but a pretext. How much pleasure did the old Emperor get out of the performances and the plight of Austria-Hungary in carrying out the scheme? One still writes "Austria-Hungary," though Hungary and the Hungarians seem the strength of what is left of the composite "nation" of all nationalities.

So let him pass, a true Hapsburg, who wrought infinite evil. His successor, CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH, has the merit of being 29, a gay young Major, a "Vienna blood." Little is known of him. Will he feel tired of being dragged about by the Kaiser? Will that constitutional Dualism which came into shape in his predecessor's reign be uncomfortable, be unformed or repressed? If CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH is a true Hapsburg, his sole aim will be to aggrandize the Crown.

THE EIGHT-HOUR INJUNCTION SUIT.

It was fortunate that a little Oklahoma railway was in a Federal receivership. That fact eased the way for a speedy Federal decision which might be accepted as the basis of an appeal in the Adamson law case. Otherwise there could not fail to be difficulty in deciding what railway or what lawyers should be chosen to make the test. There can be no jealousy about the selection of the Oklahoma road, and the lawyers needed not to give themselves too much trouble about it. The court needed little assistance to make a decision merely as a basis of appeal. As a formality for that purpose Judge HOOK decided that the law is unconstitutional, and directed that every railway in the United States should have opportunity to be heard before final decision. In any other way than this the alternative would be that each of nearly 200 railway systems should proceed independently. That would make necessary thousands of cases, for each system has mileage in several Federal jurisdictions, to say nothing of State courts.

It does not follow that the law cannot be sustained. That depends upon the higher court. It will be difficult for the Supreme Court to annul the law without saying what it means. That would be a great gain, whatever the effect upon the law. The best thing about it is that the decision is possible at a time when Congress is in session, and can consider the subject anew. Generally speaking, it is better that an issue should be decided aright than that it should be decided quickly. This controversy is an exception. Even the Supreme Court cannot decide this issue by itself without making new law. That is the function of Congress. The outstanding fact is that the law has few friends. Even those responsible for it are reduced to saying in its defense that their intentions should be enacted, since the law is not clearly expressive of them. This law begins with an obscurity which baffles interpretation, and enacts contention which cannot be ended within any known future. It leads up a blind alley, and nobody knows what is at the end of it. The door through which pass 400,000 trainmen, millions should pass through, or the trainmen should not pass.

Such a fire has been lighted that everybody, all who hope to receive the eight-hour day and all who must pay for it, must wish that the proposal should be considered on its merits, without prejudice created by legislation under threat. The only chance of that is to make a fresh start; perhaps with provision that the railway portion of the controversy should be settled finally in accordance with the main settlement. The brotherhoods ought to be content to receive their current wages, under an engagement that the wages they demand under the new proposal should be set aside to await the ultimate outcome. That is provided for in Judge HOOK'S decision. It is a promising beginning toward untanglement.

HIGHER WAGES AND UNHAPPINESS.

Perhaps there never was such a time of wage increases. Certainly there never was less unemployment. At the same time there is equally remarkable unrest. There would seem to be a presumption that the labor leaders spoke truly when they said that they never would be satisfied for labor. That is the plain declaration of the brotherhoods in the eight-hour law case. They got what they asked, and they were satisfied only so long as they thought that what they got was an addition to what they had. The suggestion that they should lose anything by the law which gives them two hours more pay for nothing is the root of the dissension between them and the railways. It is demonstrated that labor bodies should be moderate as truly as employers should be open-minded and responsive to the troubles of those on fixed pay at a time of rising prices.

The example of the Steel Corporation is a model in both respects. The men are unorganized, but they are reasonable. They are reasonable because the corporation is reasonable, even benevolent. It cut dividends and maintained wages. The men remember it. When profits came in a flood wages were raised repeatedly, without a demand. It is true that the publicity of the corporation's accounts makes other procedure difficult. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that the concern which thus shows its care for its organization is the "worst enemy of labor," according to those who are rather making trouble than benefiting themselves. The Consolidated Gas Company is another leading corporation which has made thousands easier in their circumstances at a cost to itself of a million a year. There are many cases of even larger increases in the aggregate, although less imposing individually.

After counseling both labor and capital to be reasonable in these dizzy times, the next best advice to both of them is that they should be thrifty. In that respect capital is the better example. Earnings are being put back into properties instead of being disbursed. It is a guarantee of cheap production when it is necessary to consider costs. It is a guarantee of stability of dividends, and of maintenance of wages longer than otherwise would be possible when the reaction comes. Labor, on the other hand, is taking its fling, as though prosperity were everlasting, and as though its maintenance for labor were a matter of organized compulsion. Along that road there lies trouble for both capital and labor. The best guarantee for comfort in hard times is a nest egg of reserve funds.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Enormous Army of Visitors.

Just how many people from other parts of the country are now here is a question to which, of course, only guesses can be given for answer, but the fact that all the rooms in a large majority of the city's innumerable hotels have occupants, many of whom had to search long before they could find "accommodations," shows that the ordinary, everyday influx of strangers has been multiplied many times. Perhaps there are between a quarter and a half million of them.

This is a multitude that would swamp and submerge any other city in the country, but the resident New Yorker, going about his regular business, notices no particular difference in conditions unless that business takes him, as commonly it doesn't, into the hotels and restaurants. The transportation lines are crowded, but there is nothing new in that for him—they always are. And it is hardly correct to call these visitors "strangers." Most of them have been here before, and feel, if not exactly "at home," at least that they are in a place so familiar that they can make their way about and see whatever they want to see with little or no assistance from anybody.

All of them have money to spend, and they are spending it with ease and confidence. Judging from the expression on their faces, they seem to think that they are getting what they came for and do not consider the price excessive. It is characteristic of New York that this profitable form of immigration is not the result of any "acceleration." It is welcome, indeed, for, like other merchants and purveyors, ours have eyes keenly observant of the chance so often—and so inaccurately—described as "main," but no special invitation has been extended, and no special inducements were offered. That is not New York's habit. It lets other cities fight for party conventions and the annual meetings of big societies, and does not begrudge those cities their success when they achieve it, but for its own part New York trusts, for getting its full share of visitors, to what can be called its natural attractions for all of the hinterlanders. The latter often profess a sort of hostility to New York, but they do like to get here, once in a while, just the same.

A Distance of More Than Miles.

With the Deutschland started, and really started this time, on her way home across the Atlantic, opportunity is offered for comparing the experiences of her commander and crew in New London with the welcome, entertainment, and farewell they had in Baltimore. There evidently was a decided difference of sentiment and treatment as between the Southern and the New England port.

Baltimore showed, more than the hospitality due to well-behaved travelers from a country with which the United States Government, though not without grievances many and serious, is still on friendly terms—more than the appreciation earned by a display of real courage, skill, and enterprise. Baltimore treated Captain KOENIG and his men as heroes, and its expressions of admiration were not mitigated by any memory of what other German submarines have done or are doing. It rejoiced openly and vehemently over the foiling of the cruisers that watched for the Deutschland outside the three-mile limit, and gave her Captain more than excuse for believing, as he has since said, he does believe, that the sympathies of America are with Germany, not the Allies.

New London has refrained from making that grave mistake. She, too, was hospitable and appreciative to the full extent demanded by the circumstances. In the opinion of some she even exceeded due measure, just a little. But there was in her behavior a commendable moderation, and the German sailors owned a good deal less than the whole of the old town. All that they had a right to ask, and a little more, was accorded to them in common courtesy, but there was no hesitation about bringing the law to bear on them when a lamentable accident justified claims for damages.

The conduct of New London in this rather delicate matter was, on the whole, beyond reasonable criticism. Seemingly, she did not realize, quite as clearly as she might, the uses to which the Deutschland's cargo, if landed, will be put, but let that go. Having said that the goods on our counters were for sale to any customers who would come and get them, of course we must stand by the announcement.

More Than Chemistry Is Involved.

Probably the members of that diet squad out in Chicago were judicious in following the instinct that told them, before entering upon their experiment in cheap living, to guard against its effects by eating with a special heartiness. For, while it is easy to figure out just the amount of food required to sustain life by making up for its theoretical wastes of heat and substance, immemorial experience has demonstrated that this is not enough—that a merely sufficient diet does not long maintain either health or happiness.

Measurement and weighing, after many previous experiments of this kind, have seemed to proclaim their complete success, but no mention has been made of the fact that the heroes and heroines of the adventure felt at its conclusion a sense of "goneness," of something missing, that led them, as soon as free from the observing eye, to return hastily to the more-than-just-enough.

No doubt some of us eat too much, even in these days of high prices, and no doubt we suffer from it. Yet scrupulous dieters rarely justify by appearance or condition the surpassing virtues of their scanty or undiversified regimen. After all, appetite, taste, and inclination are not the worst of guides in matters alimentary. They do lead us astray, not infrequently, but their protests against restriction to the amount of food that will barely sustain life are well grounded.

Awaiting Germany's Move.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning's news from Washington, which months ago would have appeared alarming, tells us that the worst problem the President has on his hands is the German. We read the familiar words, "The future of the submarine is felt to rest entirely with Germany. With the American attitude known, the next step must come from Berlin."

Week in and week out, since the Lusitania was sunk, the next step has come from Berlin. A recent step was the sinking of the Marina, another the sinking of the Arabia. Thus Germany steps along her bloody road while we remain fixed. But is it necessary for Washington to tell us this? The whole world knows that Germany will take her steps and that we will do nothing.

HARRISON W. SMITH.
Auburndale, Mass., Nov. 20, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Water Colors of a 10-Year-Old Girl—Haskell and the MacDowell Club.

Water colors and drawings by Georgia S. Engelhard, a child 10 years old, are on exhibition at the Photo-Secession Gallery. They date back to Miss Engelhard's fourth year and are said to be the product of a talent unguided and untaught. Her method is her own. She draws a bit of detail quite closely and then rapidly schemes out a picture, developing it in harmony with this fragment. At least she did this with her most important tree picture, and it is a picture of which many a tree painter might be proud, for it gives the color and character of the subject. So does the birch picture, charming and blond. The artist—one may drop the matter of her age—is strongest in her horse studies. Horses interest her. She knows their habitual gestures, the shape of their big pink nostrils, their gayety or submission of temperament. She has one horse straining upward, his long neck all muscular reactions, sniffing the promising air; and another, drooping and dejected, meek yet sinister. Her best horse picture she calls "The Horse's Heaven"—a group of white heads, pale yellow harness, seen against a background of a truly heavenly blue. It is a very painter-like performance. Of course there is no mystery in being born with an eye for color or an ear for music, but the latter is more generally recognized. Miss Engelhard has the gift of seeing true, the best possible beginning for an artistic career.

Etchings by Ernest Haskell.

Ernest Haskell always has been more or less concerned with trees. Their physiognomy has meant something to him. He once made an etching of a ragged old pine branch into which he put as much sentiment as might be evoked by the sight of a human derelict. His "Dwarfs of Sable Island" also had their impish character and you thought of the dwarfs of the Court of Philip IV. Now Mr. Haskell is doing etchings of California trees, the classic Redwoods of the Yosemite and the Monterey Pines, also the Cypresses of Florida and Live Oaks and White Oaks and Weeping Willows. His paint is every whit as respectful of the individuality of his subjects as when he is doing pretty mid-Victorian flounced ladies or Whistlerian Joes with red hair. His recent work is on exhibition at the Kennedy & Co. Galleries until Dec. 9.

The MacDowell Club Exhibition.

The group occupying the galleries of the MacDowell Club until Dec. 5 has something definite to say for itself, which is not always the case in the exhibitions of this hospitable gallery. The exhibitors are most of them seasoned to publicity, and the walls wear the aspect of mild professionalism. Josephine Paddock's large, well understood, and thoroughly entertaining canvases would under any conditions add exhilaration to the adventure of looking at pictures. They are character studies that lean toward caricature, and caricature is something that seems, however unreasonably, to demand a restricted scale. As it grows in area it appears to shrink in witty quality. Still Miss Paddock's work is too refreshing for the art of the nagger to be practiced upon it. You could read a cynical little comment in her "Youth," a child of vacant little features in a whirlwind of tremendously significant clothes.

Ernest D. Roth seldom fails in his sympathy with place. Note his study of a village in France for its unmistakably Gallic flavor, the Gaul of the road between Paris and Versailles with stout houses that have withstood the machinations of nature and man up to the present overwhelming moment. Walter Farndon's "The Old Fountain" might also have come from "somewhere in France" if it were not for the human various disposed around it. As a matter of fact it is a portrait of Flushing and satisfactory to those who know the region. The artist has a sharp way with his vermilions that adds snap to his palette. William Starkweather's "A New England Road" has no nonsense about its picturesqueness. The fence is in horrible condition; but the houses are freshly painted and the sun shines its brightest, and you get from the picture something true of New England towns not often told in art, their livableness. Other painters of the group are Olaf Brauner, Emily Nichols Hatch, C. M. S. Midjo, Alta West Salisbury and Anna Milo Upjohn.

Showing the Spirit of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate Mr. Wythe Williams and THE TIMES upon the story of a visit to Fort Douaumont in last Monday's paper. It was a classic of war correspondence. Has it occurred to you that the articles by experienced war correspondents reflect, as they appear, in a most interesting way, the spirit and condition of the war itself? The story of last Monday could not have been written two years ago. It would not have truly reflected the spirit of the war as it is today.

CHARLES V. BARTON.
Los Angeles, Nov. 18, 1916.

THE GAME.

Towering stands, gray in the sombre light,
A brown field, foot-trodden, and lime-streaks of white;
A deep, booming cheer, with the echo resounding,
The thud of the boot against leather—and the cleated feet—pounding. . . .

The feel of the ball in the arms—ah, the glorious feel of it!
The dash toward the goal-line—the cheer—ah, the deepening peal of it!
The short, dodging dash—hands outstretched for the touch of you;
The tackle—the fall, the ball still in the clutch of you!

The signals! "Two-seven-three-ten!" Ah, the thrill of it!
The stands' sudden silence—the strange, quiet chill of it!
The impact of man against man, muscles straining—
The moment of doubt—then the forward plunge—*gaining!*

"Down!" muffled and faint—two yards more! Oh, the joy of it!
Strength against strength—the sweet-bitter alloy of it!
Man against man—manhood playing with heart and soul!
Cheers, songs—the pigskin—the yearning to reach the goal!

Nearer and nearer—a touchdown! The call for it!
Dive!—Plunge!—dash onward! Give anything—*all* for it!
One yard! Another! Two more! Through the ceaseless din
Plunge toward the nearing line—win—*only win!*

Nearer! A yard to go! Deep sounds the booming call!
Sharp, rasping signals—the feel of the mud-stained ball!
One plunge—a mass of men—"Down!" Then a cry of glee!
Cheers—ah, a touchdown—a *touchdown*—and VICTORY.

EARL REED SILVERS.

All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

In application of the principles thus far discussed it would appear that agreement between Great Britain and Germany in regard to establishing "the right of all nations, great and small, to free development" probably depends upon the granting of autonomy to Ireland, to Poland, and to the South Slavonic peoples, as well as upon the general adoption of the open-door policy in foreign trade. Belgium must, of course, be restored and indemnified by Germany. In like manner Serbia must be restored and indemnified by Austria-Hungary. Underlying and supporting all of these acts would be a new international guarantee for the national security of all peoples, great and small alike. If the mind of Great Britain and the mind of Germany could meet on these points—and why should they not?—there is no reason to suppose that either France or Russia would hold back, unless perhaps it might be in regard to the more complete application of the open-door policy in foreign trade. But France, who seeks nothing unreasonable for herself, and asks only national security and the protection of the principles of public conduct in which she ardently believes, would almost certainly assent to a plan that would ask her to sacrifice so little in the way of a modified economic policy in order to attain so much of permanent good for herself and for the world. The situation as regards Russia appears to be quite similar, particularly if Russia can be assured of that free access to the sea throughout the year which she has so long desired, and which she should have in the general interest as well as in her own.

There would then remain the one important question referred to by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in his speech of Nov. 9 last, and not mentioned by Viscount Grey in his speech of Oct. 23, namely, the conditions on the seas.

That Germany is deeply concerned on this point has long been apparent. The freedom of the seas is one of the five points covered by the peace program of the Bund Neues Vaterland. It is made one of the peace aims of the German Socialists. Dr. Dernburg includes it in his six proposals for peace made public on April 18, 1915. The Imperial German Chancellor evidently lays great stress upon it. One must inquire, therefore, just what is meant by the freedom of the seas and in what respect that freedom is now lacking or denied.

Under existing international law the seas are, and long have been, free outside of the conventional three-mile limit. There are no longer any pirates, and no charge is made for traversing the seas between one port and another. There are no rights of way over the ocean. In law, therefore, the seas would seem to be even freer than the land. Small peoples with insignificant navies, such as the Norwegians, the Danes, the Dutch, and the Portuguese, have been and are successful sea-traders to no inconsiderable extent. Germany herself has, within the past forty years, built up a stupendous merchant marine, and at the outbreak of the present war her flag was as familiar as any other in the seaports of six continents. It would appear then that the desired freedom of the seas has nothing to do with the normal conditions of international peace; it must relate entirely to the abnormal conditions of international war. So far, therefore, as future international wars can be guarded against and averted by an agreement upon such policies as have already been described, all differences as to freedom of the seas will disappear. If, however, the world is to contemplate another international war like that now raging, what is the ground for that German uneasiness as to the freedom of the seas which is so apparent?

It is, however, not yet entirely clear just what specific things Germany aims at in pressing for freedom of the seas. The freedom of the seas to which the United States, for example, owes its existence and its prosperity, and for which both Holland and Great Britain stoutly contended in days gone by, is the freedom which Grotius defined when he laid it down as a specific and unimpeachable axiom of the law of nations, the spirit of which is self-evident and immutable, that: "Every nation is free to travel to every other nation, and to trade with it." It is in this broad and fundamental sense that the world already possesses freedom of the seas. Those municipal regulations which so often restrict and harass international trade have no application on the sea itself, but only at the ports of entry. Doubtless, however, the mind of Germany, like the mind of Great Britain, has come very largely under the dominance of the argument of that American book which has, on the whole, had more influence in shaping modern European policy than any other work published on this side of the Atlantic. That book is the late Admiral Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power upon History." This illuminating book has, however, nothing whatever to do with the freedom of the seas. It deals wholly with questions relating to the control of the seas, a quite different matter. Two of Admiral Mahan's ruling contentions are that commerce needs navies for its protection and that sea power has throughout the history of war been an important and often a decisive factor. It is plain that in time of war, and as one of the incidents of war, the control of the seas will rest with the most powerful and best distributed navy. At such a time the seas cannot possibly be free to ships of war, which must take their chances in battle with an antagonist. What Germany doubtless has in mind is the fact that the British Navy is not only powerful enough to control the seas in time of war, but that this control may be, and in the German view is, so used as to deprive Germany and her allies of some advantages through trade with neutrals to which they are legally entitled. This narrows the question down to neutral trade in time of war and to the exemption of private property from capture at sea. On this topic there has been much discussion in recent years, and the policies to which the United States is committed have been stated over and over again. What, if any, just ground of complaint against Great Britain and her allies have Germany and the neutral nations because of the way in which Great Britain has exercised its power of sea control in time of war, and how far must these grievances be taken into account in laying the foundations for a just and stable peace?

Nov. 22, 1916. COSMOS.

IMPORTANT SCHOOL ITEMS.

The Case for a Business Manager and Mr. Wirt's Services.

New York, Nov. 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Aldermen has under consideration two items, in the school budget for the ensuing year, which are of the utmost importance from an educational and an economic point of view. At the request of the Board of Education the Board of Estimate has allowed $10,000 to establish the position of Business Manager in the Department of Education, and $10,000 to retain the services of Superintendent Wirt, as consultant, in reorganizing the fifty schools on the duplicate school plan, for which approximately $6,000,000 was appropriated last Spring.

It is difficult to understand how any one who is familiar with the management of the schools in recent years can object to either of these items. No private corporation could hope to survive without efficient co-ordination of its interdependent business functions, or without certainty of vision and punch in seeing things through. Yet the school authorities have been compelled to work under just such insuperable handicaps. It is therefore not surprising that the Board of Education and thoughtful citizens are inclined to look with favor upon what seems to be a welcome solution of an intolerable situation.

The suggestion that a Business Manager be appointed for the schools is not new. Several cities already employ such an official. Four years ago the Committee on School Inquiry of New York City recommended the appointment of a Business Manager to co-ordinate a variety of closely related functions which are still performed with great delay and much waste of energy by several committees of the Board of Education. The leaders of the board, who were in control until recently, did nothing effective about this recommendation, however, and, now that a definite proposition has been made to carry it out, they are seeking further delay. In view of the recognized need for such service, there is little justification for a policy of obstruction.

The retention of Superintendent Wirt for the next year is naturally an essential part of an efficiency program at this time. On Jan. 1, when his present contract expires, the school authorities will be in the midst of reorganizing on a duplicate basis the fifty schools for which $6,000,000 was appropriated six months ago. Experience in the schools which have already been reorganized has amply demonstrated the desirability of retaining Mr. Wirt, not only to advise upon questions of equipment, but also to co-operate with the school principals in formulating their program. Indeed, from the point of view of sound business, no more inappropriate time could be imagined for discontinuing his services than in the midst of carrying out a plan of reorganization on the scale recently undertaken.

The chief objection to retaining him has been the plea of economy. When it is realized, however, what economies his services have made possible, this argument falls to the ground. In the Bronx, for example, he has demonstrated that for approximately $1,000,000, a sum no larger than the amount necessary to erect two schools, all the children in twelve schools could not only be taken off part-time but be given a lengthened school day and an enriched school life, which would have cost the city, under the traditional program, approximately $6,000,000.

New York City has invested a large sum of money in the effort to reorganize its schools on a modern, progressive basis. During the first two years of this reorganization, lack of sympathy with or of understanding of the plan delayed full accomplishment. Now, however, the time is ripe for the city to realize on its investment and the Board of Aldermen can render no greater civic service in seeing this thing through than by approving the efficiency program recommended by the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate.

HOWARD W. NUDD,
Director Public Education Association.

Clothing for the Sick and Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call the attention of your readers to the annual collection of new garments for the sick and poor, now being made by the New York City Branch of the Needlework Guild of America, at Room 270, Tower, Metropolitan Life Insurance Building? In proportion to its size, New York is far behind many of the five hundred branches of this organization in the United States, while the applications here for which we have no garments are increasing year by year. We beg for new members and additional contributions. Two or more new garments a year constitute membership, and there are no other dues.

Further information will be furnished and contributions will be gladly received at the room until Nov. 25.

GRACE SIGELOW,
President of the New York City Branch.
New York, Nov. 20, 1916.

MISS BENSON WED TO JOHN M. ROBINSON

One of Her Bridesmaids Is Miss Marion Cleveland, Daughter of the Late President.

700 AT PASSAIC WEDDING

Bride Is a Daughter of Vice President of Tidewater Oil Company —Bridegroom Is a Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 22.—Miss Margaret Harton Benson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sumner Benson of Pennington Avenue, and John Noel Robinson of Sewickley, Penn., were married this evening, in the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Charles R. Erdman of Princeton University, and the Rev. Dr. James Dallas Steele of this city, officiated. There were 700 guests at the church.

The bride's attendants were Miss Jane Benson, her sister, who was maid of honor, and the following bridesmaids, the Misses Helen B. Emerson and Lucie Emerson of Titusville, Penn.; Marjory Woods of Sewickley, Penn.; Olive Benson of this city; Marion Cleveland, of Princeton, daughter of the late President Cleveland, and Eugenie G. Hick of Richmond, Va.

Alexander C. Robinson, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were David Robinson and Kinley J. Tenor of Sewickley, Penn.; Lawrence G. Noyes of St. Paul; Arthur H. Jackson, Robertson L. Cleveland, and Russell V. A. Plimpton of New York City.

Miss Benson wore a gown of white chiffon velvet covered with white chiffon embroidered in pearls and silver. Her veil was of Brussels white lace, caught up with natural orange blossoms. She wore a diamond bar pin, a gift of the bridegroom, and carried lilies of the valley and white bouvardia.

The maid of honor wore pale blue tulle with silver lace over pale blue silk, and carried sunburst roses. The bridesmaids wore gowns of bright yellow.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benson. More than five hundred guests attended. The house was decorated with Autumnal foliage and flowers. Tables were set about the spacious grounds under canopies.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Robinson left on a Southern trip. They will reside at 85 Ascension Street, this city, on their return.

Mr. Benson, father of the bride, is Vice President and Treasurer of the Tidewater Oil Company of New York and New Jersey. Mr. Robinson is a son of Alexander C. Robinson, a banker of Pittsburgh, and is associated with the National Bank of Commerce in New York. He was graduated from Princeton University last June. The bride is a graduate of the Misses Masters School at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and she made her début into society several months ago.

HOSTESSES AT LUNCHEONS.

Mrs. E. W. Packard and Mrs. Henry S. McKee Entertain at Sherry's.

Mrs. Edward W. Packard gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Muriel Oakes, one of last year's buds, and a number of last and this Winter's débutantes. The guests included the Misses Genevieve Clendenin, Elsie Saltus, Adelaide Flint, Florence Gilbert, Madge Lesher, Anne Scott, Dorothy Hollister, Isabel Yeomans, Helen Barrett, and Beatrice Pynchon.

Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee also entertained at Sherry's with a luncheon for her granddaughter by marriage, Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee 2d, who was Miss Alice Martin Davies, and whose marriage to Mr. McKee took place last June. The guests included Mrs. Julian Tappan Davies, the Misses Phoebe T. Davis, Madeleine M. Carey, Nina Paris, Eugenie Oakes Rand, Nancy Richard, and Nathalie Bishop, all of New York, Elizabeth Cushman of Albany, and Marion Brown of Portland, Me., all of whom were Mrs. McKee's wedding attendants. There were also additional guests.

Murray-Atkinson Wedding Nov. 29.

The marriage of Miss Dolores Laura Atkinson, a sister of Mrs. Gaspard Edesse of 133 East Thirty-fourth Street, and James Wilson Murray of Ossining, N. Y., is to take place on Nov. 29 at the Hotel Gotham. A large reception is to follow the ceremony.

Miss Jones to Wed Jerome Block.

Mrs. Rebecca Jones of the Hotel Belleclair, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Hortense Jones, to Jerome Block, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Block of 172 West Seventy-ninth Street. The wedding is to take place early in January.

Passengers for Havana.

Some of those to sail today for Havana, Cuba, on the Ward Line Steamship Morro Castle are: Herman Lockman, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Stott, Miss Josephine Cordner, Mrs. J. W. Lawson, Louis Parody, Miss Maria Alfaro, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Atkinson, Louis Parody, Alberto Fuentes.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the Hellig Olav are:

Dr. William C. Achard, Lieutenant Nicolay W. Coch, P. A. Chance, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Colin, J. N. Farson, Mrs. Clara Haussen, Miss Ida Haussen, Paul Hoff, Henri de Lacour, Frederick Major, George W. Oliphant, Miss Elizabeth Peters, N. C. Wiber, H. C. Walby, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Van Laer, Mrs. Caroline S. Hibbard, M. D.; Gustave Steen, Max Georgii, Mrs. H. E. Harder, Arthur J. Anderson, Miss Anna Anderson, Ivan B. Hanson, C. O. Thomsen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Stockholm from Gothenburg were:

Mrs. Emily Bergfelt, Emil Carlson, John Daniel, Miss Iris Elmy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hibbard, Andrew Jackson, Douglas Jenkins, Miss Sofia Johnson, Dr. Carl Johnson, R. Lyssell, Frederick Murray, Miss Julia Oswald, Clinton Nicodemus, Mr. and Mrs. N. Perry, Robert Simpson, Andrew Ward, Baron Caspar Wrede, Miss Hilda Watt, Mrs. Ellen Harrison.

DIAMONDS

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NORWAY SPREAD PARALYSIS.

Dr. Flexner Adds That Its Recurrence Here May Be Feared.

The outbreak of infantile paralysis in this city last Summer had its origin in an epidemic that visited Norway in 1905, Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of Research in the Rockefeller Institute, told the members of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in an address he delivered in the lecture hall of the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. Dr. Flexner warned his auditors that the plague might come to New York again, and that physicians, if not aided by laymen, would be powerless to prevent its vigorous recurrence.

"The outbreak of last Summer was in the nature of a phenomenon," said Dr. Flexner, "for never in the history of the world had so many cases of the disease been confined to one locality. The last previous appearance of infantile paralysis in large numbers was in Norway in 1905 and near Rutland, Vt., when in 1898 about 200 cases were reported. New York's plague of last Summer had since traveled around the globe.

"As to the future of the disease in this country, I am afraid that it has spread too far and become so firmly intrenched, as it were, for it ever to be eradicated. However, I am confident that its reappearances will be sporadic. It will be a miracle if it disappeared altogether, so I am telling you to be forewarned and forearmed."

CHANGE TO 'MANON LESCAUT'

Frieda Hempel's Illness Prevents Performance of 'The Pearl Fishers.'

The continued indisposition of Frieda Hempel, who has been suffering from a throat affection for several days, caused the substitution of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" for "The Pearl Fishers" last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Notice of the change was posted in the outer lobby, but few persons availed themselves of the offer to redeem their seats, and most of those turned in were bought by others.

The same cast of principals that sang the Puccini opera on the occasion of its first presentation this season appeared last night, with the exception of Giuseppe Le Luca, who replaced Antonio Scotti in the rôle of Lescaut. Frances Alda sang Manon, although she had sung the preceding night in Philadelphia and returned to the city early yesterday morning suffering from a cold.

BILLIE BURKE HAS A PLAY.

She Will Leave the Movies to Act in a Comedy by Sheldon.

Billie Burke will return to the stage early in the new year in a new comedy by Edward Sheldon. The play, which treats of different strata of New York life, is as yet without a title. The company is being engaged, rehearsals will be begun early in January and the first performance will be given a month later.

This will be Miss Burke's first appearance on the dramatic stage since she played "Jerry" under the late Charles Frohman's direction. Since then she has been acting for the screen, and it is said she recently refused a movie contract that would have paid her $250,000 for six months' work. Miss Burke will appear under the management of her husband, Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr. Their baby daughter, born last month, has been named Florenz Patricia Burke Ziegfeld.

DIET SQUAD BEGINS TEST.

Several Members Gain Weight on First Day of Experiment.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Twelve employes of the Chicago Health Department today began a two weeks' experiment intended to demonstrate that a person can live properly on 40 cents a day.

At the first meal, breakfast, served at 8:30 o'clock, Health Commissioner Robertson directed the "diet squad" to learn to eat slowly, asserting that "the faster you eat, the more you eat." The menu consisted of fresh apples, liver, bacon, one egg, muffins, butter, and coffee.

$39,916 FOR FRENCH BOOKS.

Highest Price, $800, at Huntington Sale Paid by G. D. Smith.

The sale of French books from the library of Henry E. Huntington was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total for the session was $14,648.50. The grand total is $39,-916.25. George D. Smith paid the highest price of the day, $800, for "Les Graveurs du dix-huitieme siede," by Roger Portalis and Henri Beraldi, Paris, 1880-82, three volumes extended to six by the insertion of 869 rare plates, in binding by Chambolle-Durn.

Other items, with catalogue numbers, prices paid and the names of the successful bidders, sold as follows:

No. 601—"La Reine Marie Antoinette," by Pierre de Noihac, Paris, 1890, one of fifty copies on Japan paper, in binding by Lortic, six rare portraits laid in; Gabriel Wels $280

No. 611—"Les Metamorphoses d'Ovide," Paris, 1667-71, four volumes, first issue of this edition, in binding by Chambolle-Duru; Dr. Joseph Martini 400

No. 612—"Les Amours of Ovid," translated by de Seguier, with vignettes in color by Meaulle, after design by Meyer; Paris, 1870, in binding by Rousells; James F. Drake 760

No. 692—"Paul et Virginie," by Saint-Pierre, Paris, 1838, large China paper copy, in binding by Cuzin, extra, illustrated, only twelve copies known, the Felix Chancel copy; M. Sloog 400

No. 790—"Zadig, ou la Destinee," by Voltaire, Paris, 1803, one of fifty copies with the plates in four states, showing the color process, in binding by Meunier; George D. Smith 270

No. 812—"Le Reve," by Emile Zola, Japan paper edition, Paris, 1892, extra-illustrated, in binding by Meunier; Gabriel Wels 310

No. 838—"Le Misanthrope," by Moliere, the scarce first edition, Paris, 1667, in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet; James F. Drake 215

No. 840—"L'Avare," by Moliere, scarce first edition, Paris, 1669, in binding by R. W. Smith; James F. Drake 205

No. 841—"Les Fourberies de Scapin," by Moliere, first edition, Paris, 1671, in binding by Duru; James F. Drake 215

No. 846—Advis Pour Dresser Une Bibliotheque," by Gabriel Naude, first edition, Paris, 1627, rare, the first practical treatise on librarianship by the librarian to Cardinal Mazarin, in binding by Chambolle-Duru; James F. Drake 200

Mrs. Boissevain Is Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 22.—At the Good Samaritan Hospital tonight it was said that Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, suffragist, would recover.

One week ago today Mrs. Boissevain's husband, sister, and parents were steeling themselves against her death, which seemed inevitable. Last Saturday she made a faint rally that gradually developed into a permanent improvement.

Sir Hiram Maxim Critically Ill.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the automatic system of firearms, is critically ill. He is 76 years old.

For Christmas—Books

BOOKS make the Best Presents

The BEST place to go for BOOKS (whether books of the day, rare first editions, dainty single volumes, or choice sets in rich bindings) is our convenient and comfortable store. It is worth while to visit our

Children's Book Room

Catalogues on request. Please state which one is wanted.

"New Christmas Books"—"Rare Books and Fine Editions"—"Books for Children"

Putnams 2 West 45th Street, New York Just west of 5th Avenue

JACK LONDON DIES SUDDENLY ON RANCH

Novelist Is Found Unconscious from Uremia, and Expires After Eleven Hours.

WROTE HIS LIFE OF TOIL

His Experiences as Sailor Reflected in His Fiction — "Call of the Wild" Gave Him His Fame.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Nov. 22.—Jack London, the author, died at his Glen Ellen, Cal., ranch near here at 7:45 o'clock tonight, a victim of uremic poisoning. London was taken ill last night and was found unconscious early today by a servant who went to his room to awaken him.

His sister, Mrs. Eliza Shepard, summoned physicians from this city. It was at first believed that the author was a victim of ptomaine poisoning, but later it developed he was suffering from a severe form of uremia. Dr. J. Wilson Shiels of San Francisco, a close friend of the writer, was summoned during the day.

From the time London was found this morning he did not regain consciousness. About midday he seemed to rally, but later suffered a relapse and sank rapidly until the end came.

Besides his sister, Mrs. Shepard, London is survived by a daughter, who is a student at the University of California; his mother, who lives in Oakland, Cal., and his widow, Charmion London. Mrs. London was with her husband when death came.

Mr. and Mrs. London recently returned from a sojourn of several months in the Hawaiian Islands, and have been living in their Glen Ellen ranch, one of the most elaborately equipped in Northern California.

Jack London was born in San Francisco on Jan. 12, 1876. He was the son of John London, a frontiersman, scout, and trapper, who had come to San Francisco in 1873. His early life was spent on California ranches up to the age of nine years, when the family removed to Oakland, Cal. Since his ninth year, with the exception of intermittent periods at school, his life was one of toil, which has been vividly presented to the readers of his works, for practically all of his novels and short stories have a background taken from his own life.

His experiences in youth as an oysterman and bayman, his long voyage on a sealing schooner along the coast north of Russian side of the Bering Sea, his many short voyages, his year of following the life of a tramp bent on acquiring experience and investigating social and economic conditions, have all been brilliantly built into his many works of fiction.

How He Started as a Writer.

He gave the following account in an interview of how he got his start as a writer:

"In my fitful school days I had written the usual compositions, which had been praised in the usual way, and while working in the jute mills I still made an occasional try. The factory occupied thirteen hours of my day, and being young and husky, I wanted a little for myself, so there was not much left for composition. The San Francisco Call offered a prize for a descriptive article. My mother urged me to try for it, and I did, taking for my subject, 'Typhoon Off the Coast of China.'

"Very tired and sleepy and knowing I had to be up at 5:30, I began the article at midnight and worked straight on until I had written 2,000 words, the limit of the article, but with my story half worked out. I continued adding another 2,000 words before I had finished, and the third night I spent in cutting out the excess, so as to bring the article within the conditions of the contest. The first prize came to me, and my success seriously turned my thoughts to writing, but my blood was still too hot for a settled routine."

At 19 years London entered the University of California, but half way through his freshman year he had to quit for lack of money or means to support himself. He went to work in a laundry, writing in all his spare time.

Seeks Gold in the Klondike.

London gave up work in the laundry to go to the Klondike during the gold rush there in 1897. He was one of the few who made it in the Winter of that year over Chilcoot Pass. After a year of unsuccessful gold seeking he fell a victim of the scurvy. Unable to get a homebound steamer, he and two camp mates embarked in an open boat for the Bering Sea. It was immediately upon his return to San Francisco that he began to turn out literature.

More than once in his books London insisted that he gained his literary equipment through his hard life. His Alaskan experiences were reflected in his earlier works. He leaped into fame as one of the foremost young American authors with "The Call of the Wild," published in 1903. In 1904 and 1905, after the series of Alaskan stories had given him great fame and founded the school of writers who for some years after plied their stories in an arctic setting, London went to Korea as a war correspondent. After his return he settled down to produce fiction in amazing volume, interrupting this only for a number of picturesque cruises. In recent years he and Mrs. London had lived a large part of the time at Hawaii.

His Novels.

London was the author of the following: "The Son of the Wolf," 1900; "The God of His Fathers," 1901; "A Daughter of the Snows," 1902; "The Children of the Frost," "The Cruise of the Dazzler," "The Faith of Men," "The Sea Wolf," "The Game," "War of the Classes," "Tales of the Fish-Patrol," "Moon Face," "White Fang," "Before Adam," "Love of Life," "Martin Eden," "The Iron Heil," "The Road," "Lost Face," "Revolution," "Burning Daylight," "Theft," "When God Laughs," "Adventure," "The Cruise of the Snark," "Smoke Bellew," "Night-Born," "The Abysmal Brute," "The Valley of the Moon," and "A Son of the Sun."

CUSTOMS MEN AT DINNER.

Wittpenn Is Absent, but Prior Engagement, He Wires, Is Cause.

Customs officials attending the national conference here attended last night a dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters and Frank Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department. H. Otto Wittpenn, Naval Officer of the Port of New York, was absent.

Mr. Wittpenn in a telegram said it was impossible to cancel a prior engagement. Friends of the Naval Officer said his failure to attend had no connection with the controversy raised at the convention as to the value of the office of Naval Officer to the Government.

A resolution was adopted voicing the appreciation of the Customs officers at the support given to them by President Wilson. It also set forth that the President had maintained the integrity of the civil service, and had eliminated the spoils system in the Customs Service.

Among the Customs Collectors present from distant points were M. A. Franklin of Honolulu; J. F. Pugh, Juneau, Alaska; A. Morrison of Pembina, S. D.; T. C. Burket of Portland, Ore.; J. O. Davis, San Francisco; Zach Lamar Cobb, El Paso; A. J. King, Great Falls, Mont., and P. Cook, Customs Agent at Charleston, S. C.

Articles found may be listed in the Lost and Found columns of The New York Times today. See last page.—Advt.

MRS. ALMERIC H. PAGET DIES

Former Miss Pauline Whitney of New York Expires at Esher, Eng.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, who was prior to her marriage Miss Pauline Whitney of New York, died suddenly tonight at Esher, Surrey, after a three weeks' illness.

Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget was Miss Pauline Whitney, the eldest daughter of the late William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, by his first wife, Miss Payne, who was a daughter of Senator Payne of Ohio. Her marriage to Mr. Paget took place on Nov. 12, 1895, in St. Thomas's Church, New York, and Grover Cleveland, then President, attended it.

Almeric Paget had been living in the United States since about 1880, when he settled in Minnesota and went into the real estate business, acquired much land, and became wealthy. He was one of the fourteen children, and the youngest son, of the second Marquis of Anglesey, and it was necessary for him to acquire wealth if he had any, as there was none for him to inherit.

Mr. and Mrs. Paget made their home in this city for several years after their marriage, but eight or nine years ago went to England to live, and had a house on Berkeley Square, London. Mr. Paget became a High Sheriff, and from 1910 a member of Parliament. He is a brother of General Sir Arthur Paget, who married Miss Minnie Stevens, a daughter of Mrs. Paran Stevens.

Mrs. Paget was a sister of Henry Payne Whitney, Payne Whitney, and Miss Dorothy Whitney, who is now Mrs. Willard D. Straight. She left two children, the Misses Olive Cecilia and Dorothy Wyndham Paget.

MRS. EMILY M. BISHOP DIES.

Author, Health Culturist, and Suffrage Pioneer Was 58.

Mrs. Emily Montague Bishop, widow of Coleman Bishop, formerly editor of Judge, died yesterday in New York Hospital, in her fifty-ninth year. She was an author, lecturer, health culturist, and a pioneer in the universal suffrage movement, and lived at 610 West 110th Street.

Mrs. Bishop was born in Forestville, N. Y., the daughter of Asa L. and Anna E. De Witt Mulkin. She was educated in the Forestville High School and was afterward a lecturer at the chautauqua Assembly. She was one of the prime workers in the establishment of a physical culture department at the Chautauqua Institute at one time, and Principal and Director of Health Culture in the School of Expression.

Just before her illness Mrs. Bishop became connected with the Women's Democratic League and spoke at meetings on behalf of President Wilson.

MISS LOUISA PARSONS DEAD.

Noted Nurse Was One of the Founders of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—A cable was received here today from Sir William Osler of Oxford University announcing the death of Miss Louisa Parsons, trained nurse, who studied under Florence Nightingale and was one of the founders of Johns Hopkins Hospital. She also opened the University of Maryland Hospital here.

Miss Parsons accompanied Lord Wolseley's Egyptian expedition in 1882, receiving decorations from the Khédive of Egypt and Queen Victoria. Contracting typhoid from the expedition, she came to America. She also helped Clara H. Barton in the relief work after the Beaufort, S. C., flood. She also saw service in the Spanish-American and Boer wars.

Thomas J. Reynolds.

Thomas J. Reynolds, an old theatrical manager, died yesterday at his home, 4,379 Richardson Avenue, the Bronx. He was Superintendent of the Madison Square Garden for a number of years and had been connected with a number of theatres in this city. He was a member of Polar Star Lodge 245 F. and A. M., Palestine Commandery, Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine. Mr. Reynolds left a widow and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS X. HOOPER, who invented the Colors-Wooden press and developed the art of printing on linen, jute bags, and tin, died in Baltimore yesterday. He had a large manufacturing establishment. He was 62 years old.

Mrs. MILDRED WHITE BROOKS, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Ashby White and widow of Colonel Franklin W. Brooks, died yesterday at the home of her son, Franklin Brooks, a lawyer in this city. She was born in Maysville, Ky., on April 17, 1848.

Mrs. ANNIE KILPATRICK, youngest daughter of the late Denman Thompson, died suddenly in Boston yesterday. Mrs. Kilpatrick appeared with her father for many years in "The Old Homestead."

Mrs. LILLIAN OWENS EDWARDS, widow of Ernest Edwards, for twenty years an advertising agent in this city, died on Monday at her home, 2,024 Jerome Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, aged 49 years. After the death of her husband in 1912 Mrs. Edwards carried on the business at 429 Sixth Avenue.

Mrs. MARY ANN REARDON PLACE, wife of Harry C. Place, died on Monday at her home, 226 Ross Street, Brooklyn. She was 41 years old and was born in Westbury, L. I.

Mrs. EMMA LEONA THOMPSON MURRAY, an active member of the P. E. Church of the Good Shepherd and a teacher in the Sunday school, died at her home, 162 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She is survived by her husband, George A. Murray, a son and a daughter.

FRANK JAMES THOMPSON, for forty years sexton of Christ P. E. Church in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 45 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Thompson was a charter member of Old Glory Council, Jr., O. U. A. M., of which he was the Treasurer for many years, and also belonged to Lyceum Lodge No. 33, I. O. O. F. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

FREDERICK BOWER, 67 years old, a retired engineer, died on Tuesday at his home, 349 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Bower was at one time chief engineer of public buildings under the old Brooklyn Board of Charities Commissioners, and later for many years was chief engineer of the Consolidated Car Company's plant in this city. He was a member of Manual Lodge No. 686, F. and A. M.; the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association, and the National Association of Engineers.

Mrs. ADELINE T. MYER, 61 years old, wife of Peter Myer, died on Monday at her home, 202 Ross Street, Brooklyn. She had been a resident of the Eastern District for nearly twenty-five years.

The Rev. JOHN F. BOYLE, 44 years old, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Lancaster, Mass., died yesterday from a stroke of paralysis he suffered on Tuesday in his home in Lancaster.

Miss KATHERINE ABRAHAM, aged 92, oldest teacher in the Pittsburgh (Penn.) public schools, is dead at her home there. She retired after having taught in the same school building for fifty years.

COLEMAN WYNNE died on Tuesday night at his home, 161 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J., in his twenty-eighth year. He had been for several years with the banking firm of William R. Read & Co. of New York. Mr. Wynne was a member of the Montclair Athletic Club, Montclair Club, and the Montclair Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

JOHN C. ROURKE, a civil war veteran, died yesterday at the home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-second year. He was a corporal in Battalion C, United States Engineers.

FREDERICK R. SAVACOOL, a retired merchant, died on Tuesday at his home in Newton, N. J., in his ninety-third year. He left five sons.

JOSEPH R. CARPENTER, a veteran of the civil war, is dead at his home in Philadelphia, in his eighty-eighth year. He was a member of the firm of Butler & Carpenter, which made all the revenue stamps for the United States Government, and retired twenty five years ago.

DE WITT C. PALMER, one of the oldest Sound Captains, died on Tuesday at his home in Greenwich, Conn., in his sixty-sixth year.

CHARLES McLAUGHLIN, one-time Park Commissioner in Paterson, N. J., and for many years a member of the firm of J. H. Bunnell & Co., New York, is dead at his home, 407 Park Avenue, Paterson, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Scotland, and had lived in Paterson for forty years. Mr. McLaughlin was at one time a Director of the old Paterson Central Railroad Company.

ROBERT WARD, who was well known as a vaudeville performer, died at Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday, in his sixty-third year. His real name was Robert Matthew Hennessey, and he was born in Philadelphia.

ANGUS H. McLEOD, for twenty-one years President of the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury, Vt., died yesterday at his home in that city. He was born in Cote St. George, Ontario, on Nov. 22, 1842.

Mrs. ELLEN McCARTHY died at her home at Chenoa, Ill., yesterday, at the age of 102.

PATRICK CASSIDY, one of the oldest employes of the Crucible Steel Company, died on Tuesday at the works at Harrison, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year.

CORNELIUS M. HOULAHAN, General Manager and Treasurer of the D. H. Ahrend Company of 52 Duane Street, is dead at his home, 114 South Second Street, Lakeview Heights, N. J., in his thirty-fourth year.

BISHOP MILLSPAUGH DEAD.

Episcopal Head of the Diocese of Kansas Expires at 68.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 22.—The Right Rev. Frank A. Millspaugh, Bishop of the Diocese of Kansas of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at his home here today, in his sixty-ninth year.

Bishop Millspaugh, the third Bishop of Kansas, was consecrated in 1895. He was born at Nicholas, N. Y., and was a son of the late Cornelius and Elvira Rosebrook Millspaugh. He was graduated from Shattuck School in Faribault, Minn., in 1870, and then attended the Seabury Divinity School, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of B. D., receiving his degree of D. D. two years later. Following his graduation Bishop Millspaugh was appointed a deacon, and one year later, in 1874, a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During 1873-76 he was a missionary in Minnesota, then becoming Dean of the Omaha Cathedral, where he remained until 1886.

Bishop Millspaugh was then appointed rector of St. Paul's Church in Minneapolis, remaining there until 1894, when he was appointed Dean of Grace Cathedral in Topeka, Kan. On Sept. 19, 1895, he was consecrated Bishop of Kansas. He was President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Nebraska, and during 1876-86 was Deputy from Nebraska to the General Conventions. At the time of his death Bishop Millspaugh was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Minnesota.

He married Miss Mary C. Clarkson of Omaha on Oct. 20, 1882.

Dr. John J. Mason.

Dr. John J. Mason, who practiced for many years in this city as a nerve specialist, died yesterday at his home, 771 Madison Avenue. He was born in Thompson, Conn., and was educated at Harvard University and the Harvard Medical School. Until he retired from practice he was a member of several clubs and societies in New York and Newport, R. I., where he was well known. Dr. Mason left a widow.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LUFTIG.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Luftig, (nee Lena Kohn,) a son, at 574 West End Av., Nov. 21, 1916.

MENDELSON.—Nov. 21, at Lying-in-Hospital, New York City, to Mr. and Mrs. Abe M. Mendelson, (nee Carrie Rukeyser,) a daughter. Milwaukee and Chicago papers please copy.

Married.

MARTINI—GRAVES.—Nov. 20, Iernie M. W. Graves to Herbert E. Martini.

Died.

BARR.—Suddenly, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Percy L. Barr, beloved husband of Rosalie L. Barr. Funeral services from 23 West 128th St., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BEINERT.—On Nov. 21, 1916, Norman, beloved son of Julius and Madeleine Beinert, in his 7th year. Funeral services Thursday, Nov. 23, at 10:30 A. M., at 333 46th St., Brooklyn.

BISHOP.—Nov. 22, Emily M. Chapel Stephen Merritt. Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St.

BROKAW.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, Daniel Dewitt Brokaw, in his 69th year. Funeral from late residence, 111 Sycamore Av., North Plainfield, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 23, 11 A. M. Carriages will meet 9:45 train from foot Liberty St.

BROOKS.—In New York City, Nov. 22, Mrs. Mildred White Brooks, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Ashby White. Born, Maysville, Ky., April 17, 1848, widow of the late Colonel Franklin W. Brooks and mother of Franklin Brooks, New York City. Funeral notice later.

CARMODY.—Theresa. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Bldg.,) Thursday morning, 11 o'clock.

COLEMAN.—Samuel H., beloved husband of Henrietta Coleman and our dear father. Funeral at his late residence, 58 East 120th St., on Friday, Nov. 24, at 10 A. M. sharp. Relatives, friends, and societies are invited to attend.

COOK.—At Salisbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, Louise Demorest, wife of Martin R. Cook of Bayonne, N. J. Funeral private.

DIEUDONNE.—On Nov. 21, 1916, at his residence, 172 East 83th Street, William, beloved husband of Christine Dieudonne. Funeral from Chapel, 153 East 44th Street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1:30 P. M.

DREW.—At West Orange, N. J., Nov. 20, 1916, Robert N. Drew, in his 74th year. Funeral from his late residence, 342 Gregory Avenue, corner Wellington Avenue, West Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M. Thence to All Saints' Church, Valley and Forest Streets, Orange, where services will be held at 2:30 P. M. Lackawanna Railroad, Hoboken to Highland Avenue Station. Danbury, Conn., papers please copy.

DUNCAN.—Suddenly, Monday, Nov. 20, John, third son of the late George and Margaret Davie Duncan. Funeral services at his late home, 83 Walnut St., Ridgewood, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 24, at 10:30 A. M.

ERMANN.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 21, at Atlantic City, Pauline Ermann, beloved mother of Sophie Marcus of Berlin, and sister of Max and Winkler and Sarah Hirschman. Funeral services at Salem Fields Chapel, Thursday, Nov. 23, at 10:30 A. M.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, after a lingering illness, Augusta Russell, daughter of the late James B. and Elizabeth B. Hall of Utica. Services at the home of her brother-in-law, Edward T. Nichols, 37 5th Av., at 4 P. M., Nov. 23, 1916. Interment at Middletown, Conn.

HAMMILL.—Raymond Lawrence, beloved son of James Edward and Mary Elizabeth Brangan, Tuesday, Nov. 21. Funeral from his late residence, 1,876 Guerlain St., Bronx, thence to St. Raymond's Church, Friday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M. Interment private.

JOBERT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, at his late residence, 166 West 129th St., George A. Jobert. Requiem mass 10:30 A. M., Friday, Nov. 25, at Church of Notre Dame, corner 114th St., Morningside Drive.

KENNY.—On Nov. 22, Delia L., wife of the late Phillip and beloved mother of Jenny Kenny, aged 67 years. Funeral at her late residence, 544 West 147th St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

KLACKNER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 20, John, beloved father of George C. Klackner, in his 69th year. Funeral Friday morning, Nov. 24, at 9 o'clock, from his residence, 7 West 28th, thence to St. Ann's Church, East 12th St., between 3d and 4th Avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be read at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, also members of the Empire Fishing Club, are invited to attend. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MAJOR.—At the French Hospital, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1916, Walter Charles Major. Funeral private.

MANCHEE.—On Nov. 20, 1916, at his late home, 745 Highland Av., Newark, N. J., Percy D., beloved husband of Mabel Manchee, aged 50 years. Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Ridge St., Newark, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited. Interment private.

MANN.—Emma Christina, widow of Henry Mann and beloved mother of Olas Alexander, Ellery Wilson and Richard Henry Mann, on Nov. 22, 1916, in her 52d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 711 West 178th St., Friday evening, Nov. 24, at 8:15 o'clock. Interment private.

MASON.—Dr. John J., died at his residence in New York, 771 Madison Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 22. Funeral services will be held at Newport, R. I.

MILLER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, Thomas Lothian, beloved husband of Flora L. Miller, at his residence, 102 West 93d St. Funeral services private.

MITCHELL.—On Nov. 21, 1916, in Chicago, Dr. Alice Mitchell. Funeral services at South Street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., upon the arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 9:45 A. M. Friday.

MOREY.—In Ridgewood, N. J., on Nov. 22, 1916, Judson H., husband of Bess Morey, (nee Starr.) Funeral on Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, at 8 P. M., from his late residence, 66 Beverly Road, Ridgewood, N. J. Interment Albany. Albany papers please copy.

NEWTON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, at the Memorial Hospital, New York City, Howard Bunlap Newton, husband of Jane Martin Newton. The funeral will be from his home at Norwich, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 24.

REID.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, Anne Eglinton Reid. Funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 73d St., on Friday, Nov. 24, at 10 A. M.

REYNOLDS.—Thomas J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, survived by wife, two daughters, and one son, member of Polar Star Lodge, 245, F. and A. M., Palestine Commandery, Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine; Theatrical Protective Union, Theatrical Mechanics' Association. Services Friday evening, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 4,379 Richardson Av., 238th St., Wakefield, New York City. Interment Saturday, private.

SAMSON.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Nov. 22, Madeleine Sidenberg, beloved wife of Charles Felix Samson, in the 37th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SENFF.—At Liberty, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1916, Violet Hall, beloved wife of Werner A. Senff. Funeral service at Fresh Pond Crematory, Middle Village, L. I., Friday, Nov. 24, 4 P. M.

SLOTE.—Suddenly, at Middletown, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, Edgar Alonzo Slote, beloved husband of Henrietta B. Slote, in his 62d year. Funeral services on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, Middletown, N. J. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 1:20 P. M. A short service and interment at Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y., at 1 o'clock, Friday.

SLOTE.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Edgar Alonzo Slote, a member of this society, on Nov. 21, 1916.

DE LANCEY NICOLL, President.
GUY VAN AMRINGE, Secretary.

TRAUTMANN.—Theresa, beloved wife of David Trautmann and mother of Julia, Sarah, and Leon, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at the age of 48 years. Funeral at her late residence, 26 West 113th St., New York City, on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, at 10 A. M. sharp. Kindly omit flowers.

TRICKER.—Christopher W., at his residence, 186 West 80th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 22. Services Thursday evening at 8:30. Interment private, at Arlington, N. J.

UNDERHILL.—Edward Beekman, Jr., in his 58th year, suddenly, at his residence, 35 Fort Washington

CRACK ELEVENS HAVE FINAL HARD PRACTICE FOR SATURDAY'S GAMES

HARVARD FALTERS AGAINST ELI PLAYS

'Varsity's Showing When Scrubs Use Yale Tactics Not Satisfactory to Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—Harvard's football workout today was light, but the drill on plays for the Yale game was thorough. The team is now fitted for the big game as far as the coaches can make it so, and as the regular men are all in first-class trim, there is an unmistakable sign of confidence on the whole.

Today's drill started with a lot of work for the 'Varsity against Yale's offense as shown by the scrubs and the results were not altogether satisfactory. Then the regulars went through their own plays for the last time with all the coaches watching every movement. Finally the gates were opened and the students came down with their band and cheered lustily while the three 'Varsity elevens ran up and down the field rehearsing their plays. The lineup continued as it has been all week with Coolidge and Harte, ends; Caner and Wheeler, tackles; Dadmun and Snow, guards; Harris, centre; Robinson, quarter, and Thacher, Casey, and Horween in the back field.

The coaches are worrying a little about the physical condition of Wheeler and Dadmun, both of whom have bad legs, but Robinson now seems all right. His choice over Murray has come as a great surprise not only to those who have followed the game, but to the team itself.

There was a ten-minute kicking drill in the open practice today, Horween and Minot both booting the ball well. Flower seems to have been passed by Minot, but nevertheless he is bound to be considered a possible substitute Saturday.

Speaking before a mass meeting of one thousand students in Harvard Union tonight, Coach Percy D. Haughton of the football team warned them to beware of overconfidence because, he said, "It is an insidious disease and has beaten many a Harvard team before this time."

He criticised the students for their lack of support of the team in the Brown game last Saturday, and urged them to go to New Haven, adding: "Holler until you are black in the face and go hoarse—but not in whisper."

Pointing to the Harvard team, which was seated on the stage, Haughton exclaimed "These fellows are going to outplay and outfight Yale, but it is up to you fellows to outcheer Yale in the stands."

Captain Dadmun also pleaded for better support by the students than was given in the Brown game. He has written a new song for the Yale game on Saturday.

OMIT FORDHAM SCRIMMAGE.

Coaches Instead Rehearse Men In New Style of Attack.

At the last minute yesterday it was decided to abandon the usual midweek scrimmage at Fordham, Coach Gargan being unwilling to risk the loss of any more men by chance injuries with the prospect of two hard games in the next seven days. A practice game had been arranged with one of the battleship fleet, but the sailors were unable to get up to the Bronx gridiron, with the result that the players escaped all hard work altogether. Instead the coaches continued their work on the new plays. The entire first team was in uniform and the lineup remained unchanged during the entire afternoon. The coaches were unwilling to stop the progress of the regulars in the new open attack, which will be used for the first time against Gallaudet. Treanor, who broke one of the toes on his left foot when he was in the middle of a mass play at Worcester, was back at centre. Perkins, who was in his place during the last two periods against Holy Cross, is lame because of a wrenched knee.

ROSEN TO PILOT COLUMBIA.

Coach Metcalf Puts 'Varsity Through a Stiff Workout.

Coach Metcalf thought three days of rest sufficient for the battered Columbia squad, and yesterday brought 'Varsity and second elevens together for the first scrimmage since the Wesleyan game. The linemen received the most direction. Metcalf himself took charge of the rush wall men.

Tackling, also, came in for a share of the coaches' attention yesterday in an effort to eradicate the faults of Columbia's work in this respect. Fred Dunn, right end and half back, rejoined the squad, but Kennedy, the other wing man, was still on the sidelines with an injured leg. Metcalf has decided to start Jimmy Rosen at quarter back against New York University Saturday. Rosen took McCabe's place in the last game after the second quarter and showed unexpected ability.

WEST VIRGINIA REJOICES.

Athletic Director Jubilant Over Tie Game with Dartmouth.

G. E. Pyle, athletic director at West Virginia University, has gone back to Morgantown, W. Va., jubilant over the showing his team made against Dartmouth in their game last Saturday, when the Southern team held the Hanoverians to a 7-7 tie. The team, which stopped over at the Hotel Martinique between trains, started for home Sunday night. Of the seven games contested in this season by the West Virginia eleven, two have resulted in tie scores and in the remaining five the team has won three and lost two.

These two defeats were at the hands of Pennsylvania and the Navy. Rutgers and Dartmouth were held to a draw, and Gettysburg, Davis and Elkins College, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute have been downed. Mr. Pyle was liberal in his praise of the playing this season of Rogers, the team's full back. Weighing about 210 pounds, he has been an important factor in all the games played this season.

NEW SIGNALS AT N. Y. U.

Worked Successfully Against the Scrubs, Using Columbia Formations.

Using all new signals and formations the New York University 'Varsity yesterday completely mystified the scrubs, who used Columbia formations. The scrimmage was only for about twenty minutes, but was very stiff. Warman, Howard Cann, Ted Cann, Weinheimer, and Eberhard were played in the backfield, while Mackenzie directed the team at quarterback. Warman received a 30-yard forward pass from Mackenzie and ran thirty-five yards for a touchdown, making the most spectacular play of the day. Weinheimer did some good end running, while the other backs helped to pile up gains against the scrubs.

The 'Varsity lacked the services of Bernstein, at full back, and Sokolower, at tackle. The former will be unable to play again this season.

Irving School Wins Hard Game.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Irving School of Tarrytown defeated Peekskill Military Academy today in a hard fought game of football by the score of 13 to 7. Peekskill scored by recovering a fumble and running thirty yards for a touchdown. Irving successfully worked six forward passes.

YALE SHOWS REAL VIM.

Neville Scores Twice In Last Scrimmage of Ten Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 22.—Yale's only scrimmage practice for this week was held this afternoon, and, although it lasted only ten minutes, the 'Varsity team worked so perfectly that two touchdowns were slipped across the goal line of the scrubs, both by Joe Neville, who fooled the reserves with his end runs and his handling of long forward passes.

Neville broke loose around left end for a 30-yard gain on the third play after scrimmaging began for the first touchdown, and, catching the forward toss made by Quarter Back Chester Laroche, raced forty yards for the second score. Both Captain Black and Quarter Back Traver Smith, who have been ill for several days with sore throats, reported at the Bowl, and Smith was in uniform. He was assigned quarter back on the second eleven, which had forty minutes signal rehearsal. Black, who was closely wrapped up in furs, followed the 'Varsity eleven during its signal drill.

Black and Smith have been promised by the coaches for tomorrow's line-up, when signal work alone will be ordered. Both the regular ends, Moseley and Comerford, were kept from the scrimmaging today, but both appeared in excellent condition. The Harvard backfield squad has made arrangements to spend an hour tomorrow afternoon in the Bowl practising punting following the Yale practice. Most of the Yale first-string players have been taken to the college infirmary to sleep until after the excitement of the Harvard game has passed. Today's visiting coaches included Walter Camp, Foster Rockwell, Jack Cates, Pudge Heffelfinger, Ted Lilley, and Jack Field.

The 'Varsity line-up was: Left end, Linch; left tackle, Gates; left guard, Galt; centre, Callahan; right guard, Fox; right tackle, Baldrige; right end, Church; quarter back, Laroche; left half back, Neville; right half back, Legore; full back, Jacques.

PITT IN HARD PRACTICE.

Warner Determined to Have Team Fit for Penn State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 22.—Coach Glenn Warner is not letting the grass grow under his feet while correcting the Blue and Gold's mistakes of last Saturday, and put the line through the hardest drill of the season today. The freshmen were put in against the first team, and battled as if they were in a real game. Line plunging by McNulty and McLaren featured the practice, while Andy Hastings contented himself with punting. Thornhill, the only other man under bandages, was in uniform, but will not be allowed to work hard until next Monday, as his arm was wrenched in the Tech game. Stahl and Hilty, 190 pounders, alternated at tackle this afternoon, and either man is ready to take Thornhill's place in case the latter's arm does not respond to treatment. Warner is determined to have his men on edge for the Penn Staters.

LEHIGH LINEUP UNDECIDED.

Hard Work for Lafayette Game Ends, but Team Is Not Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 22.—This was the last afternoon of hard work for the Lehigh squad. For about two hours and a half Coach Keady worked with his men, individually and as a whole. The uncertainty of the make-up of the eleven is keeping the men on the jump all the time, and it is doubtful if the actual make-up of the team will be made known until just before the game starts.

The cripples, who have been on the injured list, but who seem to have really recovered, were tested today on the tackling dummy and bucking strap. Most of the men stood the test well. After this, there was a dummy lineup to work the men out on the defensive in breaking up Lafayette forward passes as essayed by the scrubs. A drill on drop kicking and placement formations followed. Brunner was accurate in his drops, averaging four out of six, but McCarty's form in placement was not so good. Trainer Billy Sheridan is working hard over Pons to get him into shape, and if this can be done he will probably start at centre. Tonight there was another lengthy signal drill and blackboard talk in the gymnasium.

METZGER SAVING STARS.

W. and J. Coach Anxious to Put Best Team Against Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINTON, Penn., Nov. 22.—Washington and Jefferson will on Saturday meet in Chattanooga one of the heaviest teams encountered this year. The rush line of the Moccasins averages more than 180 pounds, while Johnny Spiegel declares that Squibbs, his full back, is the best in the country. Should Chattanooga prove less formidable than is anticipated, Head Coach Sol Metzger will save his regulars for the game with Rutgers in New York on Thanksgiving Day. Metzger has been driving his men at a strenuous pace in practice, and they continue to show excellent form. Bixler may replace Gurley at half back in the Chattanooga and Rutgers struggles. He is fast, aggressive, and plays a much stronger game on the defense than Gurley.

RUTGERS BREAKS UP PASS.

Sanford's Men Learning Defense for Attack of W. and J.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 22.—Defense against the forward passing style of the Washington and Jefferson team that will meet Rutgers at the Polo Grounds on Thanksgiving Day was the order of the day. Pass after pass was shot at the 'Varsity by a scrub team, and for the first time this year the Rutgers team showed real proficiency in breaking up the play. Hauser, at end, showed real ability in spoiling these passes.

"Mike" Wittpen, end, was put out of the game when his knee was badly injured in scrimmage. He will be unable to play against Dickinson this week, but he will probably be in the Washington and Jefferson game. The other regular end, Elliott, is also out, but Hauser and Storck, substitutes, are playing like veterans.

HOPE TO MAKE PENN WORK.

West Virginia Wesleyan's Star Players Back in Lineup.

BUCKHANNON, W. Va., Nov. 22.—West Virginia Wesleyan's 1916 football team, which will meet Penn Saturday, is generally recognized as the best in the history of the local institution, in spite of the fact that the record for the season thus far has not been as good as that achieved in some former years. This is due to the fact that throughout this year the team has played every one of its important games without the services of two or more of the best men on the team. In the Washington and Jefferson game Harris was hurt, and Beck was taken from the game early because of injuries; Jacobs, Harris, Curtis and Shumaker were not even taken on the trip when Penn State was encountered; at Georgetown Calac, Harris, Vance, Clark and Henryetta were unable to play.

The injury of so many high-class performers, preventing their playing in important and difficult games, has had a disastrous effect, and the recovery of these men gives local football followers confidence in the ability of Wesleyan to make a good showing against Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Saturday. The fact that Penn has just played two difficult games with Dartmouth and Michigan, and made a showing calculated to fill the team with confidence, does not dismay the local fans, who are expecting a good report from Philadelphia on Saturday.

LAST HEAVY DRILL FOR ARMY ELEVEN

Oliphant, in Fine Form, Will Be Chosen to Do the Punting Against Navy Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Army eleven went through its last heavy drill of the season today in preparation for the Navy game on Saturday. The cadets were assembled early and driven through two hours of hard work. Although the scrimmage was light and there was no scoring, the coaches keep all hands busy from start to finish and, at the conclusion of the drill, practice was said to have been entirely satisfactory. Position drills occupied a lengthy period of instruction and the kicking game was featured largely, with Oliphant in splendid form throughout. The former Hoosier booted so well today it has been practically decided that he will do all the Army's punting on Saturday, when the cadets face the middies on the Polo Grounds.

"Ollie's" kicks today averaged fifty-five yards, with plenty of carry and good height. He also kicked several placement goals in the signal drill. The 'Varsity men were all in their places today, with Captain McEwan at centre, Knight and Meacham, guards; Jones and Butler, tackles; House and Shrader, ends, Gerhardt, quarter back; Place and Oliphant, half backs, with Vidal at full back. Daly shifted his back-field men about some. Vidal was retired early in the drill and his place went to Ford. Place also gave way early and Bringham, who has been coming fast of late, was used for a brief time in his position. Harmon went in for Oliphant and showed plenty of speed.

A wild demonstration took place in the stands after the rooters of the battalion had marched to the field headed by a band and bugle corps made up entirely of cadets. Cheers for the team and songs of defiance to the Navy were hurled across the gridiron on an adjoining field.

"Runts" and "Flankers"—that is, the small men and the big men of the battalion—fought out their traditional gridiron battle, which is always held just prior to the Navy game. Tradition has it, if the "Runts" win, the Army will beat the Navy, and vice versa. The sign seldom has been known to fail. Tonight the team battled into the darkness, and, under cover of the gathering night, a "Runt" back stole the ball and ran fifty yards for the only score of the game.

Tomorrow's dill for the Army men will be light, and will conclude their work at home. They will leave for New York on Friday morning.

NAVY TEAM IS SELECTED.

Coaches Shift Players from One Side of Line to the Other.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 22.—Secret practice continued at the Naval Academy this afternoon. There was no scrimmage, but some active work was done by the team in signal and formation practice. There was some good work with the formations with which the Navy coaches hope to confound the Army, and the team was also coached in a defensive formation which is expected to break up the forward pass plays with which the Army has had much success against Navy teams in recent years. Satisfactory work was done along both lines.

Head Coach Ingram announced this afternoon the arrangement of the team which will start against the Army Saturday. As had been expected a backfield composed entirely of members of the entering class was picked out. However, there were some surprises in the line, particularly on account of the fact that several of the players were shifted from the side of the line where they have generally worked.

Until the team was announced, neither Clarke, right tackle, nor Fisher, left end, was expected to start the game. Both are valuable men, and Fisher is probably the hardest tackler the Navy has, as the Army backs will know if they fall into his clutches.

The team as selected by Lieutenant Ingram, with weights, is: Left end, Fisher, 164; left tackle, Ward, 177; left guard, Reifel, 177; centre, Foodstein, 180; right guard, Gilman, 195; right tackle, Clarke, 187; right end, Jackson, 170; quarter back, Welchel, 145; left half back, Roberts, 168; right half back, Ingram, 170; full back, Perry, 200.

The changes were made after a careful study, and the final arrangement made so as to present the stiffest and best balanced front possible to the Army's powerful attack.

VIRGINIA BUILDS DEFENSE.

Puts on Final Touches for North Carolina In Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 22.—Virginia's battered eleven was put through a long final scrimmage behind closed gates on Lambeth Field this afternoon against the freshman team, which used Carolina plays. Especial attention was paid to bolstering up the defense, since it is pretty well conceded that North Carolina has a superior back field, built around Folger, who gave Virginia so much trouble last year as a member of the South Carolina eleven.

In the clash with the first year team today a half dozen regulars were kept on the side lines. These included Thurman, Churchman, Coleman, White, Ward, and Kinsoving. Late in the practice the 'Varsity assumed the offensive and tried out a few plays on the freshmen. Thurman got in the play for a few minutes, playing at full back instead of at tackle. It is quite probable that he will alternate in line and back field on Thanksgiving Day.

BROWN WORKOUT IS LIGHT.

Demand for Seats for Colgate on Saturday Sets Record.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22.—The Brown football team had another light practice session today, the coaches deciding at the last moment not to begin the real hard work in preparation for the Colgate game until tomorrow. Mid-term examinations which are on this week prevented several of the regulars from appearing on the field. Purdy and Weeks have heavy colds which have developed this week and both were indoors today, but they are expected to be all right in the morning and ready to begin work.

This afternoon a 'Varsity eleven was lined up for signal drill and with Jimmy Murphy at quarter directing plays a snappy workout resulted. Pollard is in the pink of condition, having come through every game without even a bruise. Conroy, who would unquestionably have been his running mate in both the Yale and Harvard games, but was kept out by an attack of water on the knee, has entirely recovered and was at the opposite half. He will probably be in good shape for the Colgate game. The demand for tickets for the Colgate game is greater than for any game ever staged here. Extra stands will be erected at both ends of the field.

GOULD WILL NOT DEFEND.

Open Court Tennis Title May Be Claimed by Corey of England.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Jay Gould, holder of the world's amateur court tennis title, national amateur crown and world's open championship, will not defend the latter title next year, word to this effect having been received at the Racquet Club today.

Gould won the open title from George F. Covey in two special matches played here in 1914, and was scheduled to defend it in England next year. Owing to the war and the resultant hazards of ocean travel, Gould has decided to relinquish his title rather than risk his life, and the championship now is Covey's whenever he desires to claim it.

Jay Gould first came into prominence as a court tennis player at the age of 18, when he won the American amateur championship by defeating C. E. Sands in the final round by three sets to none. In the same year he visited England and competed in the English championship, which he also won.

He won the American championship in 1907 by defeating Joshua Crane by three sets to one.

CORNELL NINE LOSES CLARY

Faculty Committee Bars Captain for Summer Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Captain Frank Clary of the Cornell baseball team has lost his appeal for reinstatement and will not be able to play baseball next Spring. The Faculty Committee of Student Affairs, reviewing a formal order of the Athletic Council, which had declared Clary ineligible, sustained the council's ruling on the ground that Clary had violated the Summer baseball rule in that he took part in games in which admission was charged.

There was no question of remuneration in the case and there was no charge that the fire company team on which he played in this city or the team in the Auburn Industrial League on which he played one game were anything but amateur teams. At the time that Clary was debarred by the council Pitcher Valentine and Shortstop Eckley were also put under the ban for a similar offense. Valentine and Eckley were later declared eligible by the same Faculty committee which took adverse action in Clary's case. Their decision against the Cornell captain, in view of the ruling in the other cases, has caused much surprise. It is understood that the committee's reason for debarring Clary is that while he was playing games with the Firemen's League he was notified that such a course was in violation of the rules, but that he played in a game in Auburn after receiving such notification.

LITTLE TO PLAY IN GAME.

Penn Tackle's Suspension Expires Day Before Cornell Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Lew Little, who has been the regular left tackle on the Penn football team all season and considered one of the strongest men in the line, is under suspension by the Faculty Committee for ten days, expiring next Wednesday, just in time to permit Little to enter the Red and Blue line-up for the Cornell game on Thanksgiving Day.

Little, however, will be lost to Penn on Saturday, when the Red and Blue faces West Virginia Wesleyan on Franklin Field. The big lineman was suspended from the Dental Department Monday. Johnny Titzel, a Pittsburgh lad, who pitched for the freshman nine last season, or Walter Berg, the former Exeter athlete, or Wagoner will play tackle Saturday.

The 'Varsity learned three more plays this afternoon and tried them out against the scrub eleven. Both the quarterbacks, Bert Bell and Jimmy Bryant, are hardly up to form. Bell has a bruised leg that did not develop any real soreness until today, and Bryant was still carrying the bruised side he received in the Michigan game.

It was announced by the Athletic Committee today that the public sale of tickets for the Penn-Cornell game would start Monday morning at 9 o'clock instead of tomorrow as previously announced.

NEW PLAYS FOR CORNELL.

Coach Sharpe Also Tries Squad Against Penn Formations.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Cornell football team went into defensive practice this afternoon, the second eleven using a series of Penn formations and plays which Dr. Sharpe had observed in the Quakers' game with Michigan last Saturday. The 'Varsity also tried out a number of new formations against the second team. There was no actual scrimmaging, however, the coaches having decided that it would be unwise to risk injuries in heavy work from now on.

The baseball cage is to be the scene of most of the activities, though every afternoon a half hour's punting practice is to be held on the gridiron. Improvement in the past ten days by Zander makes it a neck and neck race between him and Ryerson for first honors at left end, and Coach Van Orman will probably use both men in the Penn game. Eckley at right end is showing his old time form, and should be fully as effective against Penn this year as he was a year ago. In fact, the speed of the whole squad has created a cheerful atmosphere in the football camp, and there is no doubt that the Cornell team of today is a far more efficient and dangerous eleven than it was in the Michigan game.

LAFAYETTE HAS HARD DAY.

Students Cheer Team Preparing for Annual Lehigh Fray.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 22.—Much to the surprise of the followers of the Lafayette team, Coach Crowell prescribed a scrimmage on March Field this afternoon, which lasted for a half-hour. In this time the 'Varsity was constantly in possession of the ball and so effective was its offensive play that six touchdowns were scored, in spite of the vigorous opposition of the scrubs. Not a player was injured, and all appear to be better for the scrimmage. The students were on the field this afternoon, and cheered the teams all through the practice.

Gano was not able to resume his place at the end of the line, as he still walks with a limp. The coaches tried Thaxter, Pardee, and Ellis at the place. It is likely that Gano will play on Saturday, and that Ellis will be in the back field. B. Leininger was in the back field part of the time and threw a lot of forward passes.

SURPRISES AT PINEHURST.

Hunter, the Medalist, Wins in First Round of Golf Tourney.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 22.—There were surprising reversals of form in today's first round of match play in the Autumn tournament here. Robert Hunter of Noroton, the medalist, disposed of C. F. Lancaster, Boston, by 5 and 4, and completed the round for a total of 77. This was a decided improvement on Hunter's qualifying round of 83. Hunter jumped Lancaster's ball successfully in one instance, but the other two were not negotiable. Franklin Gates of Broad Acres, winner of the recent Carolina tournament and runner-up in Tuesday's qualifying round, had to extend himself in his match with H. G. Phillips of Pinehurst. Gates was 2 down at the turn, but squared the match at the fifteenth and finally won by 3 up.

AUTUMN HANDICAP WON BY THORNHILL

Leads All the Way Despite Top Weight, Beating Pesky and Polroma at Bowie.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 22.—The accident to several jockeys on Monday and the burning up of a number of stables in which horses were stalled yesterday, created a gloom around the Southern Maryland track this afternoon, and the attendance was only fair. Thornhill, carrying top weight, at 166 pounds, and leading his field all the way, won the Autumn Handicap with a purse of $600, which served as the feature of the card which had the usual allotment of events for the large aggregation of selling platers stabled at the course. Thornhill gave one of his best performances and never left the issue in doubt. Pesky and Polroma were the two contenders throughout and finished in the order named.

Dandy Dude, a youngster which has been racing very consistently on the Maryland circuit, from the stable of F. E. Kraft, captured the Hopeful Purse, an event for 2-year-olds. The young son of Jack Point disposed of Buchanan Brady, Cherry Ripe and a number of others in this division. The contest was one of the best of the afternoon.

Tie Pin, another thoroughbred known to New York racegoers, won the race for 3-year-olds and upward over a route of a mile and a sixteenth. Coming to the finish, the victor was hard pressed by both Buzz Around and Prime Mover, but he had just enough left to stave off the two contenders.

Emil Herz's gelding, Armament, took the Sunnybrook Selling Handicap for horses in the same division and over the same distance. The son of Armeath II. had to put his best foot forward to defeat Queen of Paradise, which was coming with a rush toward the end.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens, purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.

Lucius, A. Johnston's ch. c., 115 pounds, by Isidor-Roxana, $2.70, $2.20, $2.30. (B. Haynes).....1

Tyrant, R. G. Bedwell's b. c., 115, $2.40, $2.40, (J. Butwell).....2

Leading Lady, E. F. Whitney's ch. f., 112, $8.80, third, (R. Ball).....3

Beaveridill, Kildare, Glamorinir, Jesse, Bar of Phoenix, Murney Kurney also ran. Bootle's Baby scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Hopeful Purse, $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

Dandy Dude, F. E. Kraft's ch. g., 118 pounds, by Jack Point-Raiment, $3.40, $3.20, $2.60. (E. Burlingame).....1

Buchanan Brady, H. G. Bedwell's br. c., 108, $6, $4.60. (J. Butwell).....2

Cherry Ripe, L. Bloom's ch. g., 108, $4.40 third. (R. Troxler).....3

Ed Roche, N. K. Beal, Sea Gull, Sargon II., Lord Fitz Herbert, and Joanna II. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; purse $600; selling; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:21.

Pierrot, E. K. Beyson's b g., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Galveston-Phantasma, $27.20, $9.00, $4.60. (J. Schuttinger).....1

Rebecca Moses, T. R. Queen's ch. f., 4, 115, $9.40, $3.50, (W. Ward).....2

Lohengrin, F. Musante's ch. g., 6, 109, $2.50, third, (R. Ball).....3

Montcalm, Kenworthy, Resistible, Defender, Gold Cap, Chilton Squaw, Edith Olga, Al. Court, Altamaha, Broom Corn, Ethan Allen, Commensia also ran. Mark Antony scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; the Autumn Purse, $600; one mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

Thornhill, Thornhill Stable's ch. g., 5 years, 114 pounds by Hastings-White Thorn, $4.70, $3.30, $2.30. (Schuttinger).....1

Pesky, D. A. O'Meara's br. f., 3, 106, $5.70, $3. (S. Wolsteholm).....2

Polroma, F. Houseman's b. c., 3, 104, $2.40, third, (R. Ball).....3

Lorcan, Curraghaleen and Hops also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse, $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:45 2-5.

Kildaw, W. S. Gibson's b. g., 5 years, 107 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lillie Turner; $203.30, $54.70, and $20.40, (D. Stirling).1

Hands Off, E. Utterbach's b. g., 3, 104; $6.90 and $4.30. (W. Obert).....2

Hiker, R. Pending's b. f., 4, 97, $4.50 third. (W. Crump).....3

Counterpart, Penniless, Runway, Yodeles, Celtabel, Typography, Abdon, Tom Hancock, and Bob Redfield also ran. Young Emblem, Proquette, and Voluspa scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 2-5.

The Pin, J. S. Ownbey's b. g., 4 years 105 pounds, by Armeath II.—Toi San, $10.20, $5, $4.50. (W. Crump).....1

Buzz Around, J. Arthur's ch. m., 5, 106, $6.10, $4.10. (L. Lyke).....2

Prime Mover, Thornhill Stable's b. c., 4, 107, $6.90 third. (F. Robinson).....3

Sam Slick, Goodwood, Scorpil, and Little England also ran. Rose Juliette, Batwa, and Dartworth scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Sunnybrook Selling Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

Armament, R. Hera's b. h., 5 years, 107 pounds, by Armeath II.-Hot Bird, $11.40, $7.70, $4.80, (F. Robinson).....1

Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3, 106, $7.40, $4.10. (W. Lyke).....2

Hayden, G. E. Phillips's b. g., 4, 103, $8.50 third, (J. Williams).....3

Menlo Park and Harry Lauder also ran. Stir Up and Corsican scratched.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Gold Bond, 113 pounds; Jack Carl, 107; *Spectre, 106; Felucca, 104; Cheming, 112; Spinster, 104; *Fey Ennis, 102; Kimberly, 112; *Highway, 104; *Radiant Flower, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; for two-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Between Us, 110 pounds; Tom Elward, 105; Ford Mal, 101; Etruscan, 110; Carlton G., 102; Klits, 93; Pontefract, 109; High Horse, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; handicap; two-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Yankee Notions, 120 pounds; True As Steel, 112; Lady Barbary, 109; Korfhage, 113; Amazon, 111; Vermont, 112; Fair Helen, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—The Terminal Purse; two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Leochares, 114 pounds; The Decision, 102; Flittergold, 110; Bondage, 90; Christle, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds; one mile and twenty yards. Disturber, 113 pounds; Uncle Will, 108; Sepoct, 103; Marchena, 111; Fonctionnaire, (imp.,) 106; *Royalist, 105; Edith Olga, 108; Piquette, 105; *Ed Bond, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. High Tide, 111; Batwa, 106; *Lynn, 101; Sand Bar, 109; *Patty Regan, 106; Baby Sister, 107; *Blackford, 103.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Maxims Choice, 117 pounds; Charles Francis, 107; *Wodan, 102; Little Nearer, 110; Thoughtreader, 101; Herbert Temple, 107; *Fairly, 102.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

ATLANTIC CAT SHOW OPENS.

Two Persian Rivals in Close Contest for Leading Honors.

Cats with pedigrees, and a few of unknown parentage, were on exhibition at the Hotel McAlpin, where the annual show of the Atlantic Cat Club opened yesterday. The proceeds of this annual fixture, which will be continued today, go to Miss Winifred Holt's Lighthouse, for the blind soldiers in Paris.

While no awards will be announced until this afternoon, comments from the many spectators who visited the show during the day showed the best cat in the show lay between Creamery King, a cream Persian owned by the Greenwich Kennels, and Tom of Hyver, a blue Persian, and the odds seem in favor of the first on account of its slightly better head and more substance, although the coats of the two are equally good.

Miss Dorothy Champion of Staten Island had some of the best reds in the show, and defeated the much-touted Western entries, which were expected to clean up. Her biggest winning was with a novice, a flaming red showing a wonderful coat with a broad and massive head. One of the novelties of the exhibition was an Australian cat which most of the spectators thought was a Marsupial, but failed to find the pouch or any of the other kangaroo characteristics. One of its strangest points was an extra claw on each of its four feet, said to facilitate its climbing.

SWEDISH TEAM COMING.

Returning Athletes Bring News as Well as 169 Trophies of Trip.

Bringing back a cargo of trophies—169 in all—and the good tidings that a team of Sweden's best track and field performers will tour this country next year, the American team of five athletes who left these shores some weeks ago to show the Scandinavians how to run, jump, hurdle, and most everything else in an athletic line, landed safe and sound from the steamer Stockholm, which docked yesterday morning in Hoboken. Strong in praise of the treatment accorded them in Norway and Sweden, James E. Meredith, Jo G. Loomis, Andy Ward, Bob Simpson, and Fred Murray, walked down the gangplank happy to be safely over the Atlantic, yet sorry they were unable to remain on the other side for a while longer.

It was Meredith who brought the tidings that Ernie Hjertberg, the American who is governmental coach of Sweden's athletes, had completed the plans, which failed this year, of bringing his best athletes to the United States to show their wares in competition. Hjertberg, according to Meredith, has enlisted the financial support of many of Sweden's most prominent citizens, and will probably bring a team of ten or more men here next Summer. Those who are certain to come over are Gille, a great pole vaulter, who gets over 13 feet; Bolin, the middle-distance runner, who led Meredith almost every time they met at about a half mile; Kullerstrand, a high jumper, who can clear 6 feet and probably slightly more; and Hultin, a hurdler, who while no Simpson, nor yet a Murray, can top the timbers in fine fashion.

Everywhere they went in Sweden and Norway—and they competed in Stockholm, Christiania, Upsala, Malmo, and Goteburg, the Americans were received with open arms. Big crowds witnessed all their meets, and the last one at Goteburg, no report of which had reached this side, attracted 35,000 persons on the last day of the two days of sport. The Swedish Athletic Committee was so considerate of the American youths that they refused to arrange passage for them on a Norwegian steamer because of the submarine peril to which they would have been exposed. The committee also sent a handsome cup for the Amateur Athletic Union. It was brought by Meredith to Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., who with Thomas Cassidy, A. A. U. Commissioner for Hudson County, went down the bay on a cutter to greet the returning athletes.

Ted Meredith would not have been with the party had he been permitted to go to England on business, where he had intended to represent a Philadelphia firm, but his passports were not acceptable to the British authorities and he had to come back. The American Consul at Stockholm did all in his power to get Meredith to London, but without success. Meredith returned immediately to Philadelphia and he may decide to go back to England direct. Ward and Simpson also returned to their homes, but Loomis and Murray will remain here for the present.

The Americans were handicapped by the cold weather but not enough to seriously affect their competition. It was always about 10 or 15 degrees above zero in Sweden and Norway, and the men had to dig their starting holes with pickaxes.

Jo Loomis was the heaviest scorer of the five, tallying 85¼ points in the total of 205 registered by the Americans. The table of the points scored, showing first, second, third, and fourth places, including the two-day meet at Goteburg, in which the Americans made a clean sweep of every event, follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
J. G. Loomis	13	2	2	0	85¼
Fred Murray	11	10	2	2	80¾
Bob Simpson	6	4	6	0	58¾
Ted Meredith	6	3	2	0	44½
A. E. Ward	3	2	3	1	36¼

COLUMBIA NINE IS HONORED.

Gold Baseballs Presented to 1916 Team at Alumni Dinner.

One hundred Columbia alumni gave a complimentary dinner last night at the Columbia University Club, Gramercy Park, to the championship 1916 baseball team and Coach Andy J. Coakley. An incident of the occasion was the presentation to the members of the nine of gold baseball souvenirs, the customary symbol in the colleges of a title winning team. Last Spring the Columbia aggregation passed through a season of eighteen games with only one defeat, and had an undisputed claim on the intercollegiate title.

An unexpected surprise was provided by William Syms, for many years graduate adviser of baseball at Columbia. He had summoned from different parts of the country the members of the 1898 baseball team, which was the first 'Varsity nine to represent Columbia in the modern game. Mr. Syms was manager of the team, and called upon Captain Rollie Hill and the other eight players. Charles Halsted Mapes, Chairman of the Columbia University Committee on Athletics, who presided, went even more distant into Columbia's baseball history and narrated briefly of the 1886 team, the first nine which ever represented Columbia and one of the first college baseball teams in the country.

Dean Frederick P. Keppel presided, and the speakers included Coach Coakley, Captain Robert W. Watt, Captain-elect Lester B. Lane, and Graduate Manager Harry A. Fisher.

TENNIS STARS GO TODAY.

Church and Throckmorton Will Depart to Play at Manila.

George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., and Harold A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth will leave here this afternoon on their way to the Philippine Islands, where they will play in the tournament to determine the tennis championship of the Orient, at Manila, on Jan. 2. They will go from this city to Vancouver, where they expect to arrive on Nov. 28. Two days later they will take passage on the Empress of Russia for the Philippines, where they will arrive about Dec. 18.

The two tennis experts will not return to this country until about March 1, when, according to the present schedule, they will arrive in San Francisco. On the way back they will stop in China and Japan, spending about a week in each country. In Japan they will probably play in several practice matches, both in singles and doubles, but it is doubtful if they can play in the first tournament to determine the championship of Japan. The schedule as now laid out calls for competition in the tournament at Honolulu, which will be played about Feb. 15.

Church spent quite a time in California last Winter and the benefit of this Winter practice was reflected in his excellent play during last season. It is probable that he will stay in the West for some time after the return to this country and will thereby fit himself for a strenuous season of tennis during next Summer. Throckmorton may also elect to stay.

Church and Throckmorton are the first Eastern players who have ever entered the tournament at Manila. Their most formidable rivals will undoubtedly be Kumagae and Mikami. The last meeting of Church and Kumagae was in the national championship at Forest Hills and the former triumphed then, rather easily.

Taberski to Defend Cue Title.

It was announced yesterday that the next match for the professional pocket billiard championship would take place in Schenectady Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of next week, when Frank Taberski, the title holder, will defend his laurels against Edward I. Ralph of Heightstown, N. J. The contest will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, and under the conditions of the trophy deed of gift 150 points will be played each night. The purse is $300.

Greenleaf Leads at Billiards.

Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., defeated Louis Kreu

$26,636,000 NEEDED TO FINANCE M., K. & T.

Hallgarten & Co. and Seligmans Make Report on Engineers' Investigation.

FIXED CHARGES EXCESSIVE

Condition of 1,100 Miles of Track Found Good, 600 Miles Fair, and 1,850 Miles Poor.

Hallgarten & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co., who undertook a year ago the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, have made public their first formal report covering the activities of the engineers employed by them. The report is contained in a bound volume containing more than 200 pages of statistics and charts compiled by Coverdale & Colpitts.

The engineers find that the sum required for new working capital and to clear the property, exclusive of bills payable, defaulted interest and expenses of reorganization, is $9,636,000. In addition to this a two-year rehabilitation and betterment program is recommended calling for further expenditures of $17,000,000, a total of $26,636,000. The existing receivership is charged, in large measure, against conditions dating back twenty-five years, when the road was reorganized without foreclosure. The plan followed then left the property not only in poor physical condition and without provision for its rehabilitation, but also rendered it difficult to secure new funds, since the first and second liens, extending over nearly all of the road, were closed mortgages at an average rate of $43,000 per mile.

The report states that, based upon good practice, the fixed charges left in 1891 were more than twice what they should have been. The closed mortgages made later adequate financing impossible, and necessitated the issuance of divisional, extension and terminal bonds, and the construction of new lines under independent mortgages by companies organized and controlled by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. As such resources became exhausted the physical property fell below the traffic requirements and led to the accumulation of floating debt in the form of short term notes, the impending maturity of which is the immediate cause of the receivership.

Since the former reorganization the fixed charges have increased $3,873,313, or 153 per cent. Some 1,100 miles of tracks are reported to be in good physical condition, laid in ballast with eighty-five-pound rails; 600 miles nearly all laid with sixty-six-pound rails are found to be in fair condition only, and 1,850 miles of unballasted track, laid with fifty-six to seventy-five pound rails, are said to be in poor condition. It is declared that the company's interest charges should be earned about twice in order to insure its proper development.

In appraising the various issues of securities the engineers determined the effect upon the system's net revenue of the segregation of a line. Expenses of operation attaching to each section were ascertained in detail, and properties other than railroad lines covered by specific mortgages, such as equipment, coal mines, &c., were appraised at their present physical value and were considered to be entitled to a net rental of 6 per cent. annum.

DYESTUFF CENSUS ISSUED.

Statistics Expected to Save Millions to American Makers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The much-debated dyestuff census prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, made its appearance today. It is a careful enumeration of the dyes imported into this country from Europe in the year preceding the war, and is published to assist American manufacturers in estimating the normal demand for each individual color. The extent to which post colors have been used in this country has heretofore been known only to the importers of the foreign product.

The American dyestuff manufacturer can judge from the report just how much of each color was consumed in this country in a normal year. This will enable him to meet demands approximately without wasting time experimenting. One large Eastern dye maker has announced that an examination of the proofs of the census has enabled his firm to save a million dollars and a year of misdirected effort.

It is now generally admitted that any intelligent effort to build up a comprehensive, self-contained American coal-tar chemical industry must rest upon the solid foundations of accurate statistical data concerning the American market for artificial colors. In no other way can the creators of such an industry avoid duplication, overlapping, waste, and blundering, tentative struggles to adjust productive mechanism to a vague indefinite demand. Without such data the future industry will be heavily handicapped by permanent overhead charges. In the dyestuff census the Government has gathered together the statistics needed.

The title of the report just issued is "Artificial Dyestuffs Used in the United States," Special Agents' Series No. 121. It contains 219 pages of statistical matter, and in addition an elaborate index. The easiest and quickest way to get copies is to send 30 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, or to the nearest district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

WOOL FACTS AND RUMORS.

London Market Excited Over Reports on Australian Clip.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The wool market was strong and excited today owing to the stoppage of exports from Australia for various reasons. Private advices indicate the question of exportation of burry wools to America is still in abeyance. Rumors are current that the authorities intend to commandeer the entire New Zealand clip.

The fact that orders for 20,000,000 yards of cloth have been placed for both the British and Russian Governments lends color to the rumor which, if confirmed, would indicate that America probably would get considerably less than the 80,000 bales of New Zealand crossbreds allotted last season.

Prices in the London market were forced up 10 to 15 per cent. above the previous closing quotations, and tops were correspondingly dearer at Bradford.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Mispah Exten	.18
Andes	.10	Monarch Pitts	.12
Best & Belcher	.05	Mono	.21
Bullion	.01	North Star	.16
Caledonia	.25	Rescue	.29
Challenge Con	.05	Tonopah Exten	5.25
Chollar	.07	Tonopah Nev	5.10
Con. Virginia	.07	West End	.72
Exchequer	.02	GOLDFIELD.	
Gould & Curry	.03	Atlanta	.07
Hale & Norcross	.07	Booth	.02
Jacket	.02	C. O. D.	.02
Kentuck	.03	Comb. Fraction	.04
Mexican	.19	Diamond F. B. B.	.05
Occidental	.21	Florence	.27
Ophir	.17	Goldfield Cons	.53
Overman	.03	Kewanas	.10
Savage	.07	Red Lion	.19
Sag. Belcher	.02	Silver Pick	.23
Sierra Nevada	.26	Spearhead	.06
Union Con	.53	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Utah	.02	Big Jim	1.42½
Mexican dollars	.54½	Nevada Hills	.23
TONOPAH.		Packard	.51
Belmont	4.95	Rochester	.73
Jim Butler	.96	Round Mountain	.35
McNamara	.08	White Caps	.39
Midway	.21		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	9¼	Granite	.66	67
Cresson	.850	860	Isabella	.23	23½
Elkton	12	15	Gold Cycle	259½	260
El Paso	50	55	McKinney	28	32
Findley	4	4½	Portland	.190	194
Gold Dollar	2	2½	Vindicator	.174	175
Gold Sov.	4	6¼	U. Gold M.	19½	20¼

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

PERE MARQUETTE for November—

	1916.	Increase.
Second week	$481,308	$19,230
July 1-Nov. 14	8,790,970	1,154,549

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for November—

Second week	14,974	2,594
July 1-Nov. 14	233,508	4,235

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for November—

Second week	135,608	2,886
July 1-Nov. 14	2,357,200	329,405

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	11,080,440	9,422,251	10,942,100
Exp. and taxes	7,973,424	7,186,363	8,179,110
Net	3,087,016	2,241,689	2,782,990
Other income	52,132	366,402	483,140
Total income	3,611,147	2,608,091	3,266,129
Int., rent, &c.	1,339,324	1,342,437	1,351,787
Balance	2,271,662	243,043	467,109
Imp. and add	1,004,291	799,941	1,324,564
Surplus	1,250,332	465,713	589,779
Preferred div.	122,670	122,670	122,670
Balance	1,127,662	343,043	467,109
Prev. surp	6,106,060	6,075,254	5,912,285
Total	7,233,722	6,418,297	6,379,394
Com. divs	328,900	328,900	328,900
Adj. cr	284,783	16,663	24,760
P. & L. surp.	6,610,039	6,106,060	6,075,254

UNION PACIFIC for October—

Gross	11,984,870	10,275,488	9,201,934
Net after tax	5,796,780	4,669,190	3,885,758
4 mos. gross	42,961,267	35,720,881	34,392,197
Net after tax	18,703,852	14,840,409	13,941,354

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for October—

Gross	913,509	862,814	532,268
Net	357,005	367,966	221,572
4 mos. gross	3,764,176	2,841,912	2,149,828
Net	1,462,019	1,094,527	700,619

Public Utilities.

GREAT WESTERN POWER OF CALIFORNIA, the operating subsidiary of Western Power Corporation of New York, for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$320,253	$295,472	$24,780
Net after tax	207,878	187,540	20,338
Total income	227,533	206,029	21,493
Sur. after chg.	96,818	90,048	6,770
10 mos. gross	3,052,059	2,424,117	627,943
Net after tax	1,957,070	1,683,618	273,455
Total income	2,270,960	1,850,120	423,840
Sur. after chg.	896,693	790,080	106,613
12 mos. gross	3,666,147	2,898,694	767,453
Net after tax	1,957,079	1,683,616	273,455
Total income	2,718,038	2,225,050	487,108
Int. charges	1,615,229	1,272,509	342,720
Divs.Cal. Elec. Gen'ng, pf	150,000	150,000	
Surplus	947,809	802,421	144,385

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT for 12 months, ended Oct. 31—

Total gross earnings of operating company	$4,952,799
Income available to new corporation for paying operating expenses and taxes, fixed and other charges	1,208,941
Interest	240,000
Balance available for replacements and dividends	$1,053,941

WEST PENN. TRACTION COMPANY, a subsidiary to American Water Works and Electric Company, for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
October gross	$555,787	$457,522	$98,265
Net aft. tax	246,015	236,776	9,239
Sur. aft. chgs. and subsid. divs.	72,964	82,495	*9,531
Ten mos. gross	5,137,360	4,144,499	992,950
Net aft. tax	2,446,855	2,061,163	385,692
Sur. aft. chgs. and subsid. divs.	744,170	538,382	205,788

*Decrease.

Gross of West Penn. Power Company for October was $272,744, with net of $118 524 and a balance after interest and preferred dividends of $68,514. For the ten months ended Oct. 31 gross was $2,406,790, with net of $1,089,304 and a balance after charges and preferred dividends of $616,021.

WISCONSIN EDISON COMPANY, INC., a subsidiary of North American Company, for October—

	1916.	Per Cent.	Gain Over 1915.
October gross	$803,280	19.27	
Expenses and taxes	545,490	17.92	
Net earnings	346,809	21.46	
Balance available for depreciation and for Wisconsin Edison, Inc	210,800	30.28	
Twelve months' gross	9,074,019	17.08	
Expenses and taxes	5,897,277	15.55	
Net earnings	4,076,742	19.25	
Balance available for depreciation and for Wisconsin Edison, Inc	2,460,179	37.72	

Miscellaneous.

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
6 mos' sales	$44,938,233	$37,153,719	$17,774,514

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	4
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal. Rate.
5	2¾	3	3

Time.

30 days	3¼@3½	5 months	3½@3¾
60 days	3½	6 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3½@3¾		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2½@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	..
Cables	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½	..
Marks—				
Demand	68.81¼	68.75	68.81¼	+.06¼
Cables	68.87½	68.81¼	68.87½	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted as many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8603 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1828 Paris	5.84½	5.83½
95.28 Berlin	68.81¼	68.87½
5.1828 Switzerland	5.18¼	5.17½
19.295 Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826 Italy	6.71	6.70¾
20.26 Austria	11.85	11.80
51.45 Bombay	30.45	30.50
26.73 Scandinavia		27.05
Copenhagen	26.95	
Stockholm	28.25	28.35
Christania	27.58	27.60
19.20 Spain	20.40	20.45
40.14 Holland	40.81¼	40.87½
China—		
Hongkong	55.50	55.60
Peking	85.00	85.10
Shanghai	82.00	82.10
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.34	43.44
32.40 Rio	23.16	23.26

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.74¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.68⅞

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $813,208,692; balance $32,840,933; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $978,967; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $1,187,790.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal .15625 discount.@par.

Silver.

Bar Silver in London, 34 13-16d, up ¼d; in New York, 72½c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 56¼@59½c.

ROADS IN WEST PLAN NEW TELEGRAPH CO.

Meeting of Officials Recently Held in Chicago to Consider Ways and Means.

NOW USE WESTERN UNION

Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Burlington, and Northwestern Mentioned.

Tentative plans are being considered by five of the leading railroads of the Northwest, with an aggregate of 45,000 miles of line, for the formation of an independent public telegraph system. Information in regard to the movement was received in the financial district yesterday from an officer of one of the companies, and it was learned that a meeting of officials of the roads was held in Chicago recently to consider ways and means for the project.

The roads which are considering breaking away from the Western Union Telegraph Company are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago & Northwestern. These companies have contracts with the Western Union which expire next year, except the Great Northern, whose contract is understood to have run out a few weeks ago. The arrangements between the roads and the telegraph company were entered into twenty to thirty years ago and provided, in a general way, that the carriers should have free transportation of a certain part of their telegraph business over the Western Union wires in exchange for the use of their stations and operators in handling public messages for the Western Union.

The Western Union owns part of the poles and wires along these railroads, but by no means all of this equipment. It was said in railroad quarters yesterday that stockholders of the roads owning the telegraph facilities leased to the Western Union have demanded that the telegraph business be handled directly by their companies in order that the revenue may figure entirely in the earnings of the carriers. In order to carry out the plan for forming an independent system it is possible that a new company may have to be formed, as there is doubt among the sponsors whether the railroads' charters would permit them to engage in the commercial telegraph business as corporations. According to officers of the Western roads, such a company, having abundant financial backing and avoiding duplication of operators, would be able to reduce rates and improve the service to the public.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, said yesterday that he had heard of the proposed plan, but he declined to discuss the situation. In quarters familiar with the relations between the Western roads and the Western Union it was said that the project was the result of differences between the railroad officials and the telegraph company over the terms of new contracts. The Western Union, according to this information, is determined to break away from the old method, which allowed both parties certain privileges without cost, and in place of it is proposing that both the roads and the telegraph company pay in full for services rendered.

BIG IRON SHORTAGE FEARED.

Steel Producers Reported to be Hurrying Contracts.

Advancing prices for both steel products and iron have supplied the feature of business in the trade this week. Steel producers are reported to be hurrying in their contracts for pig iron, urged by fears of a severe shortage next year. The Iron Age says:

With a contract coke advance of $2 a ton, and higher labor and supplies, pig iron producers already see their cost at least $5 a ton higher, beginning with May, 1917, a factor not to be overlooked in connection with the high level prices for pig iron sold lately for the second half of next year. The pig iron market has had another week of heavy buying and of rapidly mounting prices, foundry irons scoring the largest advances. Buyers are moved, not by an existing scarcity, and there is none of the excited buying for quick delivery that has marked all other rapid upturns. Fear of a scarcity next year is the impelling influence. Transactions have been large in both Northern and Southern irons.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Heavy new purchases of steel, many of them for foreign account during the past week, have given the market a fresh impetus toward higher prices and the sequel has been the adoption of advances of $3 to $5 per ton, on the heavy products by practically all producers. Foreign Governments have been among the week's buyers, and they have placed large tonnages for munition manufacture and for other war purposes. These contracts which have been pending for some time, have contracted further the free supply of product that the makers can offer before Jan. 1, 1918.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½		16½	
Atlantic Refining	910	925	920	930
Borne-Scrymser	405	425	400	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	110	108	110
Chesebrough Mfg	490	510	490	510
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	545	555	545	555
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland Pipe L	110	120	110	120
Eureka Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Galena S. Oil	194	197	195	200
Galena S. Oil pf	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	208	212	212	215
Indiana Pipe Line	113	117	115	116
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
National Transit	13	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	223	230	215	225
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	109	112
Ohio Oil	360	365	360	365
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	63	68	63	68
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14½	15
Pierce Oil, pf	94	96	94	96
Prairie Oil & Gas	540	552	545	550
Prairie Pipe Line	335	340	333	338
Solar Refining	400	410	405	415
Southern Pipe Line	217	218	218	222
South Penn. Oil	485	490	485	490
South. West. Penn	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal	376	380	380	385
Standard Oil of Ind	835	845	840	845
Standard Oil of Kan	550	565	555	570
Standard Oil of Ky	640	685	640	660
Standard Oil of Neb	560	580	570	585
Standard Oil of N. Y	265	268	269	270
Standard Oil of Ohio	440	445	438	443
Swan & Finch	130	135	128	133
Union Tank	100	102	98	100
Vacuum Oil	385	390	380	390
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'29	4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago & W. I	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.35	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.85	4.55
Ill. Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Peoria & Pekin Union	1916-'23	4	4.25	4.00
Mich. Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., K. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.75
Montreal, Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.40	4.20
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@6	4.50	4.25
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'25	4½@6	4.50	4.30
Penn. & Readg. Coal	1916-'23	4	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1918-'24	5	5.10	4.70
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.80	4.40
South. Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.80	4.20
South. Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent loan, 87 francs 90 centimes.

Specie Scarce in Amoy.

AMOY, China, Nov. 22.—Business is seriously affected by the scarcity of specie due to the heavy exports of silver to India. Bank currency, usually at 2 per cent. premium, is now at 7 per cent. discount.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active, with feverish and irregular price changes. Early in the day the market experienced an upturn of 2⅝c to 4⅝c on active covering, especially December, on reports from the West of large export sales on Tuesday and also on the advices from Rumania to the effect that the Teutonic Powers had captured a large amount of grain, which had been purchased by the Allies. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.16⅛; No. 2 hard, $2.01⅛; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.09⅛; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.21, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.86⅛	1.81⅛	1.83⅛	1.81½	1.03⅛
May	1.90⅝	1.87⅛	1.88⅝	1.88½	1.06
July	1.60⅝	1.57½	1.58⅝	1.58½	..

CORN.

The corn market moved up 2 to 3 cents a bushel early in the day on active covering due to the advance in wheat and further bullish reports from Argentina regarding the crop situation there. The advices from Rumania were also given a bullish interpretation, but on the early advance longs sold quite heavily on the liberal movement, and final quotations were 1⅛c to 1½c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.13½ ten days shipment, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Export sales were estimated at 160,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	96	93	94⅝	93	64⅝
May	97⅞	95⅞	97⅛	95⅜	68⅝
July	97⅜	95⅝	97	95⅞	..

OATS.

The oats market was firm at the start, in sympathy with corn, but prices eased off later under profit taking and selling against liberal receipts. The local cash market was steady, standard quoted at 62⅝@63¼c; No. 2 white, 63¼@63⅝c; No. 3 white, 62¼@62⅝c; No. 4 white, 61⅛@62¼c; fancy clipped white, 66⅝@65½c; ordinary clipped white, 64¾@65¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	57⅛	57¼	57⅝	57⅜	39¼
May	62⅝	61⅝	62¼	62	41½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was comparatively quiet, and price changes were confined within a narrow range. The undertone, however, was steady, and the hog position showed a slightly firmer feeling, while the cash markets in the West were firm, with a fair demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 50,000; estimated for Thursday, 44,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha 11,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	16.50	16.22	16.35	16.30	9.42
May	16.42	16.22	16.30	16.30	9.72
Ribs—					
January	14.77	14.65	14.65	14.65	9.62
May	14.90	14.72	14.77	14.75	9.77
Pork—					
January	27.80	27.65	27.70	27.62	17.75
May	27.70	27.50	27.50	27.47	17.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active, with orders quite evenly divided and consequently net changes were comparatively narrow. The decline in cotton discouraged aggressive operations on the buying side, and there was a good deal of selling from time to time which was thought to have emanated from refining interests. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			12.75	12.70
November	12.85	12.85	12.75@13.00	12.85
December	12.74	12.65	12.74@12.75	12.70
January	12.72	12.59	12.70@12.71	12.65
February			12.70@12.75	12.68
March	12.74	12.60	12.72@12.74	12.71
April			12.72@12.78	12.72
May	12.76	12.66	12.75@12.76	12.77
June	12.79	12.75	12.75@12.82	12.80

COFFEE.

There was a firmer tone in the coffee market here yesterday, with the buying accompanied by rumors that a syndicate had been formed for the purpose of shipping coffee to Havre with a view to holding it until the end of the war. The market opened at an advance of 3 to 4 points and closed steady at a net gain of 10 to 13 points. Sales, including switches, were estimated at about 76,750 bags. A somewhat better spot demand was reported, with prices steady on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November			8.18@8.20	8.06
December	8.16	8.10	8.18@8.20	8.07
January	..	..	8.24@8.26	8.14
February	..	..	8.33@8.34	8.21
March	8.42	8.34	8.41@8.42	8.30
April	..	..	8.47@8.49	8.36
May	8.55	8.47	8.54@8.56	8.43
June	..	..	8.60@8.61	8.48
July	8.65	8.60	8.66@8.67	8.54
August	8.74	8.74	8.72@8.74	8.59
September	8.75	8.70	8.76@8.77	8.64
October	..	..	8.81@8.82	8.69

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures held within a narrow range throughout the day, with the market being easily influenced by orders either way. One leading operator was a good buyer of December and January, thought possibly to be for large Cuban interests, while the selling was scattered and included early liquidation by November longs. The day showed net losses of 5@15 points, with sales for the day 15,850 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.05	5.00	5.10@5.15	5.25
December	4.93	4.87	4.89@4.90	4.90
January	4.34	4.30	4.32@4.33	4.40
February	4.06	4.05	4.05@4.06	4.11
March	4.03	4.00	4.02@4.03	4.07
April	4.07	4.05	4.06@4.07	4.11
May	4.13	4.09	4.11@4.12	4.17
June	..	..	4.14@4.16	4.21
July	..	..	4.19@4.20	4.25
August	..	..	4.22@4.24	4.28
September	..	..	4.26@4.28	4.33
October	..	..	4.30@4.32	4.36

There was no change in refined sugar prices, which were quoted at 7.30c for fine granulated. Trading was again light, and there were only moderate withdrawals on old contracts, while no export business was reported. The market for raw sugar was quiet and nominally unchanged in the absence of business. It was a waiting market, with offerings of Cubas at 5¼c, cost and freight basis, failing to attract any buying interest from local refiners. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 6.32c@6.40c; molasses, 5.40 @5.53c; cost and freight, 5¼@5¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,204 packages. The market gained a little more strength on the high grades of fresh creamery, some of the extras selling up to 42c and the very fanciest lots at 43c. The strength of the market lies in the comparatively small supply of the class of stock. General trade, however, is somewhat quieter. Medium qualities are selling well and show decided firmness. Storage creamery has increasing demand to take the place of fresh, and mixed grades are commanding a little more money than of late. Renovated firm. Ladles and packing stock well sustained. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb, 42½@43c; extras, (92 score,) 41½@42c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39@41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37@38¾c; thirds, 36@36½c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 43½@44c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37½@38½c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 39½@40½c; extras, 39c; firsts, 38@38½c; seconds, 36½@37½c; thirds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 33½@37½c; renovated, extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35c; ladles, June make, firsts, 33½@34c; current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 31½ @32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,227 cases. Receipts of fresh gathered eggs continue light, and while the demand is limited the supply of high qualities is so short that they are no more than needed for urgent requirements at sustained prices. Mixed and irregular qualities move rather slowly at proportionate values. Storage eggs are quieter and easier. There is a somewhat freer offering, and sales reported show some decline from recent quotations. Near-by white eggs are moving slowly. Receipts are still light, but tend to accumulate, especially on the lower grades, which comprise the bulk of the supply. Very few sales reported above 65c, and values range from that downward, according to the proportion of stale eggs contained. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 48@50c; extra firsts, 45@47c; firsts, 42@44c; seconds, 38@41c; thirds and poorer, 32@37c; dirties, No. 1, 35@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; near-by grades, 28@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 37½@38c; firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 34½@36c; lower grades, 29@34c; refriger

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices React Sharply—Eight-Hour Day Decision—Trading Pressure.

The reaction on the Stock Exchange which began on Tuesday gained much momentum yesterday. No single cause was responsible for the losses which ranged from 1 to 3 points in many of the active stocks, with a few exceptional losses of larger proportions. The market had before it several important items of news which lent themselves to favorable or unfavorable interpretation according to the point of view, and as it happened yesterday many traders were inclined to make the most of such adverse considerations as attached to the information which the markets had before it.

Prices having receded the previous day after having advanced for five or six days consecutively, it appeared to many of the professional operators that an occasion had come which might lend itself to successful bearish effort and the event proved the correctness of their diagnosis, for under the pressure put upon them prices yielded rather easily, their decline becoming accentuated after the market had lost the benefit of the buying on overnight orders from the public. The fall which occurred yesterday might be carried somewhat further without increasing the movement beyond the normal dimensions of a reaction from the recent advance which in the course of a week had added between three and four points to the general level of prices as measured by the average quotations of fifty active issues.

A setback after such a forward movement was normally to be expected, and that alone would serve as the main explanation of what occurred. That influence was supplemented, however, by the effect of a variety of news, little if any of it inherently unfavorable, but much of it susceptible of an interpretation which fited in with the mood of traders. The news of the sinking of a British liner employed in hospital service was cited as one explanation of the decline, but such facts as the Street had hardly made this happening a serious market factor.

The necessity on the part of manufacturers and others to increase wages can be pictured as depriving them of part of the profits which they might otherwise enjoy themselves, but that in fact is not the correct interpretation. Prosperity could not possibly be maintained nor could it reach great proportions were labor deprived of a share of that prosperity, for it is through increases in individual earnings that prosperity is disseminated and the foundation laid for further material progress.

The most striking news of the day was the handing down at Kansas City of the first decision in the eight-hour law injunction suits, the court expressing the view that the law could not be sustained and putting the case in shape to be carried directly to the Supreme Court for final ajudication. That was both good and bad news, for while a final decision along the same lines would relieve the railroads of the legal necessity of granting their men the eight-hour-day with present pay, it would not in effect relieve them of the men's demands. It is taken for granted that if they do not obtain those demands by means of this law the men will insist upon obtaining them directly from the railroads. Moreover this decision is only preliminary to the decision by the United States Supreme Court, and it is to that tribunal that the country is looking rather than to the decisions in the lower courts.

There are two important facts to bear in mind in connection with the probability of the railway unions carrying through successfully their plan to obtain the eight-hour-day. One is that on the present scale of earnings the railroads of the country as a whole could without serious hardship assume the burden of the increased cost even should that reach to the full estimate made by the railways. Furthermore, the eight-hour-day as the matter now stands has been imposed by law and coupled with its enactment went the Administration's assurance that allowances to the railroads, if they were made necessary by the operation of the eight-hour-law, would be granted. A commission is in being whose duty it is to watch the operation of the law and to report to Congress. The moral obligation thus assumed by the Government should not be valued too lightly.

Interesting additions are being made to the foreign financing which this country is doing. A $25,000,000 loan to finance grain exports and news of numerous smaller transactions reaching a large aggregate were the day's additions to the facts in relation to this money market's participation in foreign trade operations. The rise in call money hardly carried any suggestion of a definite change in the general money position, being looked upon rather as a result of temporary conditions. It would not be surprising, however, if money were to be harder toward the end of the year, particularly if gold exports are to be kept down to a small figure during the next six weeks.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	101⅞	102¼	102	102⅛
4½s	June, 1965	110½	111	110⅝	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	109⅜	110¼	109½	110
4½s	Nov., 1957	109⅝	110	109⅛	110
4½s	May, 1957	109⅝	110	109½	110
4½s	Apr., 1966	105	105¼	105	105¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	104⅞	105	104⅞	105
4½s	Mar., 1962	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	Mar., 1960-1960	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅝
4s	May, 1959	102	102¼	101⅞	102
4s	Nov., 1958	102	102⅛	101⅝	102
4s	May, 1957	102	102⅛	101⅝	102
4s	Nov., 1955	101¼	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	101⅜	101⅝	101	101⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101⅛	101	101⅜
2½s	Nov., 1955	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93⅝	94	93⅛	94
3½s	May, 1954	93⅝	94	93¼	94

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	April, 1920	3.90	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
3½s	1940-1933	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921	3.80	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.75	3.95	3.85
2s	1916-1917	3.80	..	3.80	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fis. year.
Customs receipts	$12,112,929	$80,851,142
Ord. internal rev.	23,647,397	161,198,800
Income tax	1,408,986	14,701,520
Miscellaneous	3,117,353	28,176,632
Total receipts	$40,286,666	$284,928,135
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	24,071,041	109,112,066
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	23,667,897	161,198,800
Expenditures	24,357,708	305,041,453

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	1,700,005
Same day last year	480,602
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	195,149,730
Same period last year	157,936,825
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67	68	100	Acme Tea	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
15¾	16¼	100	Advance Rumely	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
69	71	500	Ajax Rubber	71½	71½	70	70	−2½
12⅛	12½	800	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	12½	12¾	12½	..
8	8¼	1,000	Alaska Juneau	8	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
245	..	9	Albany & Susque	250	250	250	250	..
33	33¼	28,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33½	35⅜	33	33	..
90⅜	90½	2,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90	91	90	90⅜	+ ⅜
88	88½	1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	88⅞	88⅞	88	88	− ⅛
42¼	43	100	Am. Bank Note	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42¾	− ⅛
51½	53	100	Am. Bank Note pf	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	..
106½	105¾	17,300	Am. Beet Sugar	107¼	108¼	105½	105½	−2¼
63⅜	64	9,600	Am. Can	65¼	65½	63⅝	63¾	−1⅛
113	114	200	Am. Can pf	113	113	113	113	− ⅛
73½	74½	18,500	Am. Car & Fdry	75¾	76¼	73½	73½	−2¼
116¼	118	500	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	116¾	116¾	− ¼
52	52¼	700	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52¾	52	52	− ⅛
17½	17¾	5,100	Am. H. & Leather	18	18⅜	17⅜	17½	− ¼
76½	77	11,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	77⅞	79½	76½	76½	− ⅛
28	28¼	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	28	28⅛	28	28	− ⅛
22	22½	1,400	Am. Linseed	22¾	22⅞	22⅜	22¼	− ⅛
53¼	54	900	Am. Linseed pf	53¾	54½	53	53	− ½
91	91½	6,300	Am. Locomotive	92⅞	93¼	91½	91½	−2¼
108	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	108½	108¼	108¼	108¼	− ¼
9	10	300	Am. Malt	9	9	9	9	−1
48	48½	200	Am. Malt pf	48⅝	48⅝	48½	48½	+ ½
117⅝	118	65,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	122	122⅞	117⅝	118	−4⅜
115	116	700	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116	116	116	116	− ⅞
100	100¾	300	Am. Smelt. s. pf. A	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	− ½
95½	96½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96	96	96	96	−1
68¼	68¾	3,700	Am. Steel F'dries	69	70	68¼	68⅝	−2
117¼	117½	3,000	Am. Sugar Ref	119¼	120	117¼	117⅓	− ¼
128	128¾	11,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	130⅛	131	128	128	−2⅜
218	221	400	Am. Tobacco	221½	221½	220	220	−1½
52⅝	53¼	1,200	Am. Woolen	53¾	53¾	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
98¼	98¾	100	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98½	98¼	98½	− ¼
68	68¼	25,200	Am. Writing P. pf	71½	71½	67⅜	68⅛	−3⅞
61	61¼	5,000	Am. Zinc L. S	61½	62¼	60⅝	61	..
80	81½	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	81	81	80¾	80¾	−1½
99½	100	80,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	102	102½	99⅜	99⅝	−2½
68	70	100	Associated Oil	70	70	70	70	−3⅞
104½	104⅝	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅞	105¼	104½	104⅝	..
100⅜	100½	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	− ⅛
14⅜	15	2,000	At., Birm. & At	18½	15	13⅜	15	+1⅜
123	124	400	Atlantic Coast Line	126	126	125	125	− ⅛
121½	121⅞	1,900	At., Gulf & W. I	122½	122½	120½	121⅛	− ⅛
71	72	400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72¾	72¾	71	71	−1½
84½	84½	10,500	Baldwin Loco	85⅞	86	83¾	84½	− ⅜
86¾	86¾	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86¾	− ¼
74⅜	75	1,500	Baltimore & O. pf	75¼	75¼	75	75	..
1¾	2	200	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
162	162½	900	Barrett Co	163⅜	163⅝	162¼	162¼	−1⅞
660	675	310	Bethlehem Steel	650	690	650	660	−20
155	160	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	150	150	156	156	−9
83½	84	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	84	83¼	83¼	− ¼
101½	103	100	Brown Shoe pf	101½	101¼	101½	101¼	..
85½	86	600	Burns Brothers	86¼	86⅞	85¾	85¾	− ⅛
68	68¼	7,300	Butte & Superior	70	71	67⅜	68¼	−2⅝
24	24¼	2,800	California Petrol	25½	25¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
53	54	1,400	California Pet. pf	54½	54⅝	53¼	53¼	− ⅜
171¼	172	300	Canadian Pacific	172	172	171½	171¼	− ⅜
113⅜	113⅝	48,400	Central Leather Co	113	115½	112⅜	113⅞	+ ⅝
116	116½	100	Central Leather pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ⅛
113	114	4,900	Chandler Motor	109½	116	109½	113	+4
67⅝	67⅞	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	67½	67¼	67	67¼	− ⅛
16	17½	100	Chicago & Alton	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ⅛
14½	14⅝	400	Chi. Great Western	14½	14½	14½	14⅜	− ⅛
43½	44	1,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	44½	44⅝	43¾	44⅛	− ⅛
92¾	93¼	1,282	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93⅜	93⅝	93	93	− ⅛
125¼	125¾	300	Chi., M. & St P. pf	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	− ¼
127½	128	400	Chi. & Northwest	127½	127⅜	127½	127⅜	..
32¼	32⅞	2,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	32½	33¼	32⅜	32⅝	− ⅛
31½	31½	54,700	Chile Copper	33	33¼	30⅞	31	−2
67½	68¼	16,400	Chino Copper	69	69¼	67½	68	−1¼
72	73	300	Cluett, Peabody	73	73	73	73	..
56⅜	57	10,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	58¼	58⅞	56½	56½	−2
47⅜	48	16,500	Columbia Gas	48	48⅞	47¾	48	+ ⅛
48½	49¼	300	Comput. Tab. Rec	49¼	49¼	49	49	− ½
136	136¾	1,500	Consolidated Gas	136¼	137	136½	136½	+ ⅛
127¼	127½	400	Consol. Gas, Balt	128¼	128⅜	127½	127½	−1
101	101	900	Continental Can	101½	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	− ⅛
64	65½	200	Continental Insur	65½	65¼	65½	65½	..
25⅞	25½	93,900	Corn Products Ref	26	28¼	25½	25¾	−2¼
106⅜	107	3,600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	106⅝	109¾	106½	106⅝	−2⅜
87½	87¾	24,600	Crucible Steel	88⅝	89⅞	86½	86½	−1¾
122½	122¾	300	Crucible Steel pf	122½	122⅞	122½	122½	− ⅛
71	71¼	23,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	73	73¼	70⅝	71⅛	−2
98¾	99	1,750	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	98¾	99	98¾	98¾	− ¼
225	231	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	230	230	230	230	−1
95	96	100	Deere & Co. pf	95	95	95	95	..
152¼	153¼	200	Delaware & Hud	152½	152⅝	152½	152⅝	+ ⅛
45	45¼	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	46	46	45⅛	45⅛	− ⅛
42	42¼	2,200	Distiller Secur	42¾	42⅞	42	42	−1
23¼	24	700	Dome Mines	24	24¼	24	23¼	..
78	80	200	Driggs-Seabury	78	78½	78	78½	+ ⅝
37	37½	8,000	Erie	37¼	37⅝	37	37½	− ⅛
52⅛	52⅝	600	Erie 1st pf	52½	52½	52⅛	52½	− ⅛
42	42¼	300	Erie 2d pf	42¼	42½	42	42	− ⅛
16	23½	200	Federal Min. & S	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ⅛
46⅞	47¼	300	Fed. M. & S. pf. x d	47½	47½	47	47	− ⅜
42	44½	200	Gaston, Wms. & W	42	42	42	42	− ⅛
116	116½	100	Gen. Chemical pf	116	116	116	116	− ⅛
179½	180	3,300	General Electric	181	182	179½	179½	−1½
123	124	900	General Motors pf	124	124	123½	123¾	−1
70⅝	70¾	9,500	Goodrich Co. B. F. Co	71	72¼	70¼	70¼	− ⅛
108	109	1,500	Granby Consol	108½	111½	108½	108½	−1⅞
117⅜	118¼	21,600	Great Northern pf	118½	118¾	118½	118¼	− ¼
44½	44⅝	21,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	46¾	46⅝	44½	44½	−4
50	51	1,100	Greene-Cananea	54	54	50½	51	−3
155	157	500	Gulf States Steel	152	158	151	153	−2
104⅝	105	800	Illinois Central	105	105	104⅜	105	..
104¾	105	84	Do., odd lot	104½	104½	104½	104½	..
70	70¼	30,400	Inspiration Copper	71	71⅝	70	70	−1¼
18¼	18½	2,000	Interboro Consol	18⅜	18⅝	18	18¼	− ¼
22	24	100	Int. Agricultural	23	23	23	23	−1¼
53½	54	500	Int. Agricultural pf	54	54	53	53	−1½
46	46¼	15,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	47¼	47⅝	46	46¼	− ¼
118	118½	15,400	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	118⅝	119⅞	118	118	− ⅞
47	47¼	8,000	Int. Nickel	47	47⅝	46¾	47	− ½
64	64½	16,300	Int. Paper	68	68	64¼	64¼	−3½
103¼	104	4,100	Int. Paper pf	105¼	105¼	103⅜	103¾	−1½
86	88	500	Jewel Tea	87	87	86	86	−1
109	111	100	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	110	110	..
25⅜	26	200	Kansas City South	26	26	25¾	25¾	− ⅛
76½	78	6,200	Kelly Spring Tire	77¼	78½	77	77	..
58	58¼	72,630	Kennecott Copper	59½	60¼	57⅞	58	−1⅞
123	125	10	Kings Co. E.L. & P	123	123	123	123	..
100¼	100½	22,400	Lackawanna Steel	104	104¼	100¼	100¼	−3½
110	112	100	Laclede Gas	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	−2⅜
22½	23⅜	100	Lake Erie & West	23½	23½	23½	23½	..
49	51	500	Lake Erie & W. pf	50½	51	50¼	51	..
39	39½	900	Lee Rubber & Tire	39½	39½	38¾	39¼	− ¼
81⅞	82¼	1,500	Lehigh Valley	80¾	82	80¾	82	+ ⅜
122	124	100	Liggett & Myers pf	122¾	123¼	122¾	123¼	+ ⅛
133	134	100	Louisville & Nash	133⅜	133⅝	133⅜	133⅝	− ⅛
75¼	75½	15,000	Maxwell Motors	75⅜	78½	75¼	75¼	− ⅝
81⅛	81½	1,700	Max. Mot. 1st pf	82½	82½	81½	81½	− ½
49	50	1,200	Max. Mot. 2d pf	50⅝	51	49⅞	50¼	..
65	66	200	May Dept. Stores	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	− ⅛
107⅜	108	14,400	Mex. Petroleum	111	111½	105⅜	108	−3
45½	45⅞	16,500	Miami Copper	47	47¼	45½	46¼	−2⅛
31	31¼	400	Minn. & St. L., new	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	−1
120	122	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	−1½
7⅛	7¾	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ¼
17⅝	18	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
10¼	10½	400	Missouri Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
10¼	10½	5,800	Mo. Pacific, tr. r	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜	..
26⅞	27½	6,300	Mo. Pacific, w. i	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
56⅛	58	1,200	Mo. Pac. pf., w. i	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	..
..	..	10	Moline Plow 1st pf	95	95	95	95	..
99½	99⅝	1,000	Montana Power	99⅛	99	98½	99	− ¼
82½	84½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84	84	84	84	+2
33½	34	3,300	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	34¾	35	33½	33½	− ⅝
98	101	100	Nat. En. & Stp. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
68¼	68¼	1,300	National Lead	69	69	67¾	68⅜	− ⅛
112¾	115	100	National Lead pf	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¼	− ¼
20¼	20½	22,000	Nev. Consol Copper	30¼	30¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅛
176	178	4,100	N. Y. Air Brake	182	183½	176¾	177	−5½
107½	107¾	3,300	N. Y. Central	108	108	107	107	− ⅝
41	42½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	42¾	42¾	42	42	−2
79	84	100	N.Y.,C.&St.L. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	..
15½	19¼	900	New York Dock	16½	17	16½	17	..
114¼	118	40	N. Y., Lack. & W	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	..
58	58¼	1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	58¼	58¼	58	58½	..
30	31	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	30⅜	30⅝	30	30	− ⅛
139¼	139⅝	2,400	Norfolk & Western	140¼	140¼	139	139⅝	− ⅞
70	70¼	600	North American	71	71¼	69½	70	− ⅞
111	111¼	600	Northern Pacific	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
146¾	147⅜	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	146¼	147⅞	146¼	147⅜	+ ⅛
88	90	4,100	Ohio Cities Gas	90	91⅞	88	89	+3⅜
..	..	500	Ontario Mining	6½	6¾	6½	6½	− ⅛
95	96	500	Owens Bot. Mach	96	96	95½	95½	− ½
25½	26	400	Pacific Mail	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	−1
35	30½	3,100	Pac. Tel. & Teleg	35⅜	35⅜	35¼	35¼	− ¾
90	90½	2,000	Pan. Am. Tel. & T	98½	100	98½	100	+1½
56⅞	57	3,550	Penn. Railroad	56⅞	57	56⅞	56⅞	− ⅛
43⅝	44	1,100	Philadelphia Co	43½	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅛
41½	42	1,600	Pitts Coal cfs. of d	43	43	41⅜	41½	−1
106½	110	100	Pitts.C. cfs. of d. pf	108	108	108	108	−1¾
83¼	84	6,300	Pressed Steel Car	85	85¾	83	83¼	−1⅝
107	108	200	Pressed St. Car pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	−1¼
166	167	400	Pullman Company	167½	167¾	166¾	166¾	−1½
57½	58	28,400	R'way St. Spring	58⅝	60¼	57½	57⅝	− ⅜
101½	102¼	300	R'way St. Spring pf	102	102	102	102	− ½
32¼	32½	31,900	Ray Consol. Copper	33⅜	33⅝	32¼	32¼	− ⅛
107⅜	107⅝	21,300	Reading	108½	109	107⅞	107⅞	− ⅛
87⅜	88¼	29,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	89½	90¼	87½	88¼	−1⅜
23½	24	1,000	St. L. & S. F. w. i.	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	..
26½	26¾	200	St. L. Southwestern	26½	26½	26½	26½	− ⅛
50¼	50½	100	St. L. Southw'n pf	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	+1⅝
78	80	400	Saxon Motor	79	79	79	79¾	− ⅛
38	38½	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	38	38	38	38	− ½
230	231	400	Sears, R'buck Co	230	230¾	230	230	−3
33⅜	33½	3,200	Shattuck Arizona	34⅞	34⅞	33	33⅜	−1⅝
85	86	3,300	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	88⅝	88⅝	85⅝	86	−1⅝
99	100	7,000	Southern Pacific	99⅞	100⅜	99⅝	99⅞	− ⅛
27	27½	3,800	Southern R'way	27	27¼	26¾	27	..
67½	68	400	Southern R'way pf	67⅛	68	67¼	67¼	− ⅛
3,600	Studebaker Co.	124½	127½	124½	125¼	+1		
110	110¼	200	Studebaker Co. pf	110	110	109½	109½	− ⅝
65	66	1,400	Stutz Motor	65	67	65	65½	+ ½
24	24½	800	Tennessee Copper	24	24½	23⅝	23⅞	− ½
232	234	4,800	Texas Co.	238	238	232	233	− ¼
17¼	17¾	200	Texas & Pacific	17¾	17¾	17	17	− ¼
49½	49¾	400	Third Avenue	49½	49¾	49	49	− ¼
54⅝	54⅞	1,900	Tobacco Products	54⅝	54⅝	53	53	−1
102	103¼	200	Tob. Products pf	102	102	102	102	..
17⅛	17⅜	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ⅛
107	107¾	100	Underwood T'writer	107	107	107	105¾	−1¼
14⅜	14⅞	600	Union Bag & Paper	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	− ⅛
118½	120	1,000	Un. Bag & P. new	121⅜	121⅞	118½	118⅝	−2⅛
85	88	500	Un. Bag & P. pf	86	86	86	86	−1½
13,500	Union Pacific	148¾	149	147½	147½	−1¼		
100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	−1

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
300	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	10½	9¾	9¾	10½
150	Am. W. W. & E. partic.	68¾	67¾	67½	68½
100	Ann. W. W. & E. partic.	24½	24½	24	25
300	Appal. P.	9¼	8¾	8½	9¼
25	Cities Service	330½	328	328	330
100	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	92½	93
600	Commonw'th P.	61¾	60½	60	62
500	Cam'w'th P. pf.	84¾	83½	83¾	84½
450	Elec. Prop	54¾	52¼	53½	55
1,750	Nor. Ohio Elec.	44	43	43	44
700	Nor. Ohio E. pf.	82½	81¼	81½	82½
200	Ozark	46	44½	44	47
220	Pac. G. & E.	66¼	65	65	65½
200	Pine Bluff W. C. pf.	99	99	98	100
250	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	53	50	51½	52½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power pf.	32	34
Adirondack Electric Power	36	38
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	85	87
American Cities	12	14
American Power & Light	77	78
American Power & Light pf.	86	88
American Cities pf.	48¾	50
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	50½
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American Light & Traction	381	384
American Light & Traction pf.	110½	112½
Atlantic P. pf.	93	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	..
Carolina Power & Light	34	38
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
American Power & Light	77	81
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. W. & E. partic.	25	26
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric	22	23
Central States Electric pf.	80½	82½
Colorado Power	31	33
Colorado Power pf.	100	104
Columbus Railway pf.	80	85
Consumers Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Federal Light & Traction	18	19
Electric L. & P. pf.	98	102
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	17¼	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	45	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	12½
Mississippi River Power pf.	37½	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	61
Northern States Power	103	104½
Northern States Power pf.	100½	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82½	86
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90¾	91¾
Puget Sound Traction	25	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	68	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	78¾	80
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	90¾	91½
Southern California Edison pf.	106	109
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15½	16¾
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	43	44
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	11½	12¾
Tenn., Ry., L. & P. pf.	50½	51½
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	71	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	18
United Light & Railways	49½	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	80½
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf.	69	70
*West Penn. pf.	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1021.	100	101½
American W. W. & E. 5s.	77	78
Baton Rouge cons. 5s.	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918.	99½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s.	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.	100¼	..
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	78	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99¼	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 6s, 1942.	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	97	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918.	99½	..
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s.	92	96
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926.	99¾	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935.	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	90¾	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1926.	97½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	95½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42.	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s.	75	76
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s.	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	99¼	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	97¾	98¼
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s.	90	94
Omaha & Co. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928.	93½	95
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s.	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	99	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	97½	98

*And dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.22
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	98¾	99¾	5.58
Anglo-Fr.	6	Oct. 15, '20	94½	96	6.50
Argen. Gov. Div.		Feb. 21, '17	98¾	99	4.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '17	101½	101¾	4.60
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	100¾	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May 1, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.65
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.30
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15, '21	97¾	98	6.40
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.88
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100¾	5.12
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99¾	100¾	5.35
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	101	102	5.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.82
Prov. of N. S.		Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.90
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98¾	99¾	5.35
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¾	6.45
Do rubles.	5½	Aug. 14, '26	235	237	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97¼	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	6	Sy., 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¾	4.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100¾	3.85
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	90¼	90¾	4.35
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¼	3.80
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101	2.95
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100½	6.00
Atl. & Pac.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102¾	5.30
Brklyn Ls.	6	Sep., 1917	100¾	101	4.37
C. F. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.36
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¾	99¼	4.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.40
Dubuque-Sioux	6	Apr., 1918	102¾	102¾	4.25
Can. North.	3	Sep., 1917	99½	100¼	4.70
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100¾	101	4.50
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	100¾	100¾	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100¾	100¾	5.42
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1916	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
Eastp. P. & L.	6	Mar. 1, '18	98	..	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	101	2.62
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	101¼	101¾	4.35
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	May, 1919	99¼	100¼	4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	3.88
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101½	101½	3.50
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	99¼	99¾	6.55
Mont T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	99¾	8.01
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.70
N. Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100½	100¾	4.00
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.50
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	101¼	101¾	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	101¾	4.55
Rem. A., Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	91¾	91¾	9.20
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	2.85
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101¾	4.10
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.65
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98½	98¾	5.40
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98½	100¾	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¾	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

New Telephone and Telegraph Issue

Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, at a meeting held yesterday in Boston, authorized a new stock issue of approximately $40,000,000. The new stock will be offered to shareholders at par in the ratio of one share of new for every ten shares now held. Payment for the new stock will be made in four installments, Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1, 1917. Subscriptions in Great Britain will be handled through Baring Bros., and in Holland through Hope & Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99¼	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..
3s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf.	97	98
Adams Ex.	143	150
Ad Rumely pf.	32½	34½
Am Ag Ch pf.	102	103
Am B Sug pf.	100	101
Am B S & Fdy	107	109¼
Do pf.	205	..
Am Coal.	35½	..
Am Cot O pf.	98	101
Am Exp.	133	138
Am Snuff.	140	145
Do pf.	108	109
Am Sug R pf.	121¼	123
A T & C.	62¾	66
Am Tob pf	108¼	110
Ann Arbor	30	..
Do pf.	70	75
Assets R.	3	4
Asso D G.	25	28
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf.	40	50
Bald L pf.	107½	108½
Barrett Co pf.	118	121
Beech Ck	44¼	..
B Un G.	131	134
Brown Sh.	75	78
Bruns Ter.	7¾	8¾
B. R. & P.	97	99
Do pf.	110	..
Burns Bros pf.	103	110
Bush Ter.	108	110
But'k Co.	18	19
Can So.	57½	58½
Case (I H) pf.	86	88
C R R of N J.	290	300
C & S A Tel	145	150
C & A pf.	26	31
C & N W pf.	175	185
Chi. St. P. M & Om.	115	120
Do pf.	133	145
C., C., C & St L.	57	60
Do pf.	83¾	84½
Cleve & P.	85½	..
Do spec.	45	..
Clu-P pf.	110	113½
Col & So.	33	34
Do 1st pf	59½	61
Do 2d pf.	45	50
C U C M.	23¾	24½
Cont C pf.	113	114
Crex Carp.	45	65
C-Am Sug pf.	108	111
D, L & W.	238	240
D & R G.	19	19½
Det Ed.	148½	150
Det U R.	116¾	120
D, S S & A.	4½	7
Do pf.	10	12½
Erie & P.	63¼	..
Gen Chem.	323	330
Gen Mot.	510	875
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	113½	114
G & S T.	112½	..
Gulf S S 1st pf.	104	108
Do 2d pf.	155	157
Har-Walk.	106	..
Do pf.	105	..
Helme (G W) Co.	185	205
Do pf.	117¾	124
Homestake.	130	135
Int-Con pf.	74¼	75
I H, N J.	116	117
Do pf.	120	123
Int H Cor.	79	80
Do pf.	111½	..
Int N pf.	100½	..
Iowa Cent.	7	7½
Do pf.	9	15
K C, Ft S & M pf.	73	75½
Kan C So pf.	59	60
Kelly S T pf.	98	99
K & D M.	4	6
Do pf.	45	50
Lacg & M.	237	300
Long Isl'd.	32	35
L-W Bis.	20	24
Do 1st pf	80	86
Do 2d pf.	50	60
Lorill'd Co	223	230
Do pf.	119	121
M'kay Cos.	88	85½
Do pf.	65	63½
Man El'ch.	1½	3½
Man Elev.	129	132
Man Shirt.	62½	70
Do pf.	112	122
M Dep Sts pf.	106½	110
Mex P pf.	96	97
Mich Cent.	126	135
M, St P & S S M pf.	130	135
Do 1 l.	74	85
Mon P pf.	117	120
M W U pf.	114	..
Mor & Es.	82	86
N, C & St L.	135	140
Nat B pf.	125½	130
N C & S pf.	100	112
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	..
Do 2d pf.	6	6½
N Y, C & St L 2d pf.	61	63
N Y D pf.	38	45
Norf So.	25	26
N & W pf.	85¼	86
N W Tel.	52½	60
Owens B M pf.	117	120
Pabst B pf	90	..
Pac Coast.	58	67
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pac M pf.	92	96¼
P T & Tel pf.	97½	100
Peo G. C.	110	111
Peo & E.	14	19
Pett-Mull.	..	90
Do 1st pf	..	90
P, C, C & St L.	83	85
Do pf.	..	95
Pitts Coal.	41	50
Do pf.	107	115
P, Ft W & C.	158	..
Do spec.	146½	..
Pitts S pf.	103	104
P S, N J.	133	134½
Quicksilver	2¾	3½
Do pf.	2	4½
Rdg 1st pf	43½	44¾
Do 2d pf.	45½	46¾
Rens & S.	174½	..
Rep I & S pf.	115	116½
St L & S F pf, w i.	25	47
Seab A L.	16	16½
Do ctfs.	14	17
Do pf c.	35	40
Sears-R pf.	126	127
S-S S & I pf.	100	102
So P R S.	220	225
Do pf.	120	125
St'd Mill.	102	105½
Do pf.	88	94
T P L Tr.	155	..
T, St L & West pf.	8½	9½
Do ctfs.	8	10
Do pf c.	16¼	18½
T S T.	95	95½
Do pf.	..	135
Und T pf.	114	124
Un P pf.	82¼	83
Un Cig M.	46	50
Un Cig Sts pf.	119½	120
Unit Drug 1st pf.	53	53¾
Do 2d pf.	90¼	94
U S Exp.	20	24
U S Ind A pf.	104	105
U S R & Imp	28	30
U S R & Ref pf.	2	2½
Va-Car Ch pf.	113	..
Va R & P.	..	45
W E & M 1st pf.	72	76
Way-Bru.	..	310
Do pf.	115¾	124
W & L E.	2	2½
Do ctfs.	1½	2
Willys-O pf	97½	100
Wis Cent.	48½	50
W'w'th (F W) pf.	125¾	..
Wor P pf, B	55	60

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Alabama Co.	64½	62	62
60	Alabama Co. 2d pf.	64	63	63
10	Arundel Snd & Grav.	38	38	38
83	A. C. L. of Conn.	124	123	124
100	Baltimore Tube.	129	129	129
10	Baltimore Tube pf.	108	108	108
25	Baltimore Elec. pf.	47½	47½	47½
221	Cons. Power.	128½	127½	127½
60	Cosden Gas pf.	47	47	47
480	Cosden & Co.	17¾	17½	17¾
35	Chalmers Oil & Gas.	7	7	7
250	Cosden Gas.	14¼	13¾	13¾
20	Davison Chemical.	50½	50½	50½
420	Elkhorn Coal.	23½	23	23½
210	Elkhorn Coal pf.	45	44¾	45
5	Exchange Bank.	158	158	158
25	Fidelity & Deposit.	136	136	136
65	Houston Oil pf.	64	64	64
446	Mt. Vernon Mills.	21	20	21
528	Mt. Vernon Mills pf.	74	72½	74
50	Monongahela Val. Tr.	63	63	63
53	Maryland Casualty.	94	94	94
34	Northern Central.	89¼	89¼	89¾
40	Penn. Water & Power	84¾	84	84
340	Sapulpa Producing.	17	16	16
86	Sapulpa Prod. pf.	16	16	16
200	Sapulpa Refg.	11½	11½	11¼
100	United Railways.	32¾	32¾	33¼
20	U. S. Fidelity.	106¾	106¾	106¾
200	Wayland Oil & Gas.	4¾	4¾	4¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Anacost. & Poto. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Atlanta Cons. Ry. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	Boston Snd & Gr. 6s.	90	90	90
8,500	Cons. Power Notes.	106½	106½	106½
8,000	Balto. City 4s, 1961.	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Balto. City 4s, 1957.	101½	101½	101¾
1,000	Balto. City 4s, 1954.	101½	101½	101½
9,000	Cosden & Co. 6s.	105	104¾	104¾
41,000	Cosden Gas 6s.	104¾	104	104
8,000	Consol. Gas conv. 6s.	106½	106½	106¾
10,000	Cons. Power 4½s.	94	94	94
1,000	Coal & Coke 5s.	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000	Chicago Rys. 5s.	97¼	97¼	97¼
10,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾
5,000	Elkhorn Corp. 6s.	99½	99½	99¼
2,000	Gas, Ry. & Elec. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼
20,000	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	88¼	88	88
3,000	Int. Gt. No. Equip. 5s	99½	99½	99½
4,000	Mt. Ver. Mills, notes.	101	101	101
1,000	Monongahela River Rys. 5s, 1919.	101¾	101¾	101¾
5,000	Minn. & St. P. Jt. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Norfolk St. Rys. 5s.	105	105	105
10,000	New Or. Mob. & Chi. 5s	58	58	58
1,000	Penn. Water & Pr. 5s	96	96	96
5,000	Sinclair Oil Ps.	107¼	107¼	107¼
4,000	United Rys. 4s.	85½	85¼	85½
2,000	United Rys. Inc.	68¼	68¼	68¼
2,500	United Rys. 5s.	90	90	90

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,820	Adventure	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
595	Allouez	82½	82½	80¼	81
212	Algomah	2	2	1½	1¾
755	Alaska Gold.	12½	12½	11½	12¼
4,950	Am. Zinc	62	62	60½	61½
425	Am. Zinc pf.	82	82	80½	80½
1,865	Arizona Com'l.	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
50	Ashbed	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
6,835	Butte & Bal.	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
155	Butte & Sup.	70¾	70¾	69	69
2,395	Calumet & A.	97½	97½	94½	95½
62	Calumet & H.	632	633	625	630
255	Centennial.	26	26	25¾	25¾
85	Chino	69¼	69¾	67½	67½
6,585	Copper Range.	86	87	85½	86
20	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
2,465	East Butte	18¾	18¾	18	18
750	Franklin	12¾	12¾	12	12¼
155	Granby	110	110	109	109
85	Greene-Can.	54	54	53	53
1,290	Hancock	21	21	19½	19½
175	Helvetia	75c	80c	75c	80c
870	Indiana	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾
50	Island Cr. pf.	92	92	92	92
850	Isle Royale.	40	40½	39¾	39¾
945	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
100	Keweenaw	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
545	Lake Copper.	17	17	16	16¼
720	La Salle	6	6	6	6
20	Mason Valley.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,070	Mass Con.	18½	18½	17¾	17¾
65	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
90	Miami	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
350	Michigan	4½	4½	4½	4½
188	Mohawk	103	103½	103	103
85	Nevada Con.	30	30	29¾	29¾
325	New Arcadian.	8	8	7¾	8
110	New Idria.	16¾	16¾	16	16
3,770	North Butte.	29	30½	28½	28½
15	North Lake.	2½	2½	2½	2½
390	Old Dominion.	81	81	79½	80
507	Osceola.	102	102	100	100
415	Pond Creek.	18¼	18¼	18	18
419	Quincy.	106	106	104	104
65	Ray Con.	33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾
280	Santa Fe.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,015	Shannon.	11¾	11¾	11	11
800	South Lake.	6	6	6	6
850	South Utah.	40c	40c	40c	40c
430	St. Mary's Ld.	107	107	106	104
1,000	Sup. & Boston	7½	7¾	7¼	7¼
750	Sup. Copper.	20½	21¼	20¼	20½
150	Tamarack.	46	47	45	45
410	Trinity.	8	8¼	7¾	7¾
11,450	Tuolumne.	70c	97c	70c	75c
3,650	U. S. Smelters	80¼	80¼	77⅞	78
810	U. S. Sm. pf.	51½	52	51½	51⅝
1,184	Utah Apex.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,675	Utah Con.	27	27	25½	25¾
50	Utah Copper.	122½	123¼	122½	123¼
540	Utah Metals.	8	8	7¾	7¾
1,060	Victoria	8	8	7¾	7¾
575	Winona	7¼	7¼	6¾	7¼
90	Wolverine	55	55½	54	54
3,733	Wyandotte	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½

RAILROADS.

13	Boston Elev.	81½	81½	81	81
35	Boston & Me.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44½
5	Con. & Mont.	99½	99½	99¼	99¼
10	Maine Cent. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
40	Mass. Elec. pf.	30	30	30	30
171	New Haven	58½	58½	58	58
10	Old Colony	142	142	142	142

MISCELLANEOUS.

103	Am. Ag. C. pf.	103

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25 German American Insurance
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Dallas Electric 5s, 1917
West Va. Trac. & Elec. 6s, 1917
Eastern Power & Light 5s, 1918
Columbus Ry., Power & Lt. 5s, 1940
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 5s, 1941
Knoxville Gas Co. 5s, 1933
Twin States Gas & Elec. 4½s, 1926

John J. Levenson

43 Exchange Place New York

PHONES 7097-8-9 HANOVER.

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50 Electric Properties
100 Otis Elevator
50 Washington Wat. Pow.
100 Central Foundry

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WALL STREET GOES SHORT OF CLERKS

Demand for Help, Especially Office Boys, Far Exceeds the Supply.

ALL WORK UNDER PRESSURE

In Many Brokerage Houses Cots Are Used Nightly by the Exhausted Employes.

Wall Street is more concerned at present with the labor shortage problem than ever before in its history. The scarcity of help is not limited to experts in foreign exchange, but extends all along the line down to office boys, who seem hardest of all to find. The situation has developed to the stage where the lowest-paid employe can get an advance in salary by intimating that he plans to change his position.

Activity in the financial district is greater than it has been for years past. Million-share days on the Stock Exchange have become common, trading in contracts for the future delivery of cotton is carried on in unusually large volume, and the banks and trust companies are busier than ever with their foreign loans and the financing of the country's enormous export trade.

The brokerage houses have been so busy that scores of clerks have been obliged to work nights. Many of the offices have had cots installed, and they are used every night by those who become exhausted by their labor. The work of the brokerage houses has been greatly increased by the trading in "odd lots" which has become very popular with small investors and speculators since the beginning of the boom in war stocks. Heads of many Stock Exchange firms would gladly hire additional help if they could only find the men.

Ever since the exchanges closed at the outbreak of the European war, there has been a shortage of help in Wall Street. At that time many of the clerks who lost their jobs entered other lines of employment, and now they do not feel like returning to the "Street."

One broker, in speaking of the labor shortage yesterday, said that when he heard the other day that one of his men had been offered a larger salary by another house he hastened to call the man into his private office, and offered him $5 a week more than was promised by the prospective employer.

Office boys are especially scarce, and banks are making all sorts of inducements to attract youngsters. They even agree to grant them leaves of absence in anticipation of the death of their respective grandmothers. They offer higher salaries and better luncheons, but still they cannot get the required number of boys.

Banks which do a large foreign business have for some time past been troubled with the lack of men who are familiar with foreign banking transactions. The head of one large bank said yesterday that he would give jobs to a dozen men if they presented themselves. With the approach of Christmas, Wall Street employes are looking forward to liberal holiday bonuses.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Ajax Rubber Company, regular quarterly, $1.25, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 29.

American Bank Note Company, regular quarterly, 1¼ per cent. on preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15. Books do not close.

American Locomotive Company, regular, 1¾ per cent. on preferred and 1¼ per cent. on common. Preferred is payable Jan. 22 to stock of record Jan. 5. Common is payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 18.

Baton Rouge Electric Company, regular semi-annual, $3 a share on preferred and $4 on common, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 23.

Boston & Albany Railroad, $2.25, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Childs Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on preferred and 1 per cent. on common stocks and an extra of ½ per cent. on common, all payable Dec. 11 to stock of record Dec. 2. Books close Dec. 1.

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, regular quarterly, 1¼ per cent. on the preferred, and regular semi-annual 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent. extra on common, all payable Dec. 12 to stock of record Dec. 1. Previous extra dividend on the common stock was 2½ per cent., declared on May 23.

Montana Power Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent on preferred and 1 per cent on common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,173,544 shares of stocks and $2,062,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 175,564; oils, 178,505, and mining, 819,475. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Explo.	10	10⅝	9⅝	10
200	‡Am. Drug Syn.	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	Am. Sum. Tob.	23	23	23	23
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	76	76	76	76
20,000	Am. T. & T. rts.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
4,800	‡Am. Wr. Paper	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
500	Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. b.	21	21	20½	20½
800	Brit.-Am. Tob. ord., (B)	21	21	20½	20½
100	‡Butler Chem.	3½	3½	3½	3½
700	‡Butterworth Judson	68	68	67	67
550	‡Carbon Steel.	133	133	130½	132½
4,000	Carwen Steel.	16⅜	16⅜	15⅞	16
1,500	‡Central Fdry.	22	22	20½	20½
1,200	‡Cen. Fdry pf.	41	41	39	39
1,055	Chalmers Motors, w. i.	37	38	36	37
1,000	Charcoal Iron Co. of Amer.	8¼	8¼	8	8
1,000	Chevrolet Mot.	180	185	180	182
980	Emers'n Phono.	12⅜	12½	12	12½
900	‡Fail Motors.	11	12⅜	11	12½
250	‡Fish'r Body pf.	94	94	94	94
42	Gen. Ry. Sig.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
900	‡Hart Bell Co.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
3,500	Haskell & Bar. Car Co.	47¼	47½	45½	46¼
680	Holly Sug. Cr.	59¼	*60	58	58
160	Holly S.C. pf.	100¾	101	100½	100¾
1,600	‡Imp. Car. Ch.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Int. Arms Fu. Sec. Corp.	22¼	22½	22½	22½
400	Int. Rubber.	15	15½	15	15
800	Keys'ne T. & R.	16½	16⅝	15½	15⅝
2,500	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	13⅝	13⅝	12	12½
100	‡Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	13	13	13	13
25	Lofts, Inc.	105	105	105	105
400	Man. El. S.pf.	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
2,000	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	68	68	60	60
1,195	Marlin Arms, pf. v. t. ctfs.	100⅛	101	100½	101
300	Marconi of A.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
1,000	‡Maxim Mu.	7	7	6⅜	6⅜
23,900	‡Midvale Steel	72½	72⅝	70	70
800	‡Mitchell Mo.	61	61	59½	60
1,000	‡Nat. Auto C.	41	41	39½	40
10,000	N. A. P. & A.	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅜
500	Pierce Arrow.	55⅜	55⅜	55½	55½
500	‡Rock Isl. w. i.	34½	35½	33¼	33¼
400	‡R. I. pf. (A).	98½	98½	86¼	86¼
1,000	‡R. I. pf. (B).	70¼	70⅞	70	70⅞
200	‡Smith Mtr Tr.	6	6¼	6	6¼
100	‡Spicer Mfg. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
160	Springfld Body Co.	96	96	93	93
4,000	‡Steel Alloys Corp.	4	4⅜	4	4⅛
1,500	‡St. Jos. Lead.	21⅜	22	21	21⅜
14,000	Sub'rine Boat. v. t. cfs.	43	44	42	42½
400	‡Texas Co., rts.	26⅜	26⅜	26	26
400	Times Sq. Auto Supplies	40½	40½	40½	40½
142	‡Todd Shipyds.	83	84	83	84
6,500	‡Transue, Wms. Steel Forg.	45¼	46½	45¼	45⅝
10,000	Triangle Film. v. t. cfs.	3⅜	4⅛	3⅜	3⅞
1,500	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,600	U. S. Sm. Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
5,000	‡United Motors	62	64½	62	63½
25,000	‡United Alloys Steel Corp.	51⅛	52¼	51½	51¾
1,500	Unit'd Prof. Sh.	1	1	1	1
2,000	United. Zinc.	5½	6	5½	5¾
825	‡Voca - Phone Corp., w. i.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,500	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft Cp.	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23½
1,500	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft pf.	75	75	74	74
500	‡Zinc Concentrating Co.	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
60	Ohio Oil Co.	362	358	362	+ 2
40	S.O.Co. (N.J.).	690	688	690	+ 2
148	S.O.Co. (N.Y.).	270	267	267	— 7

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,200	‡Barnett O. & G.	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
3,700	C. Mex. O. (pr.)	1½	1⅝	1⅛	1½
1,070	‡C. & Co. (O.R.)	17⅝	17½	17⅜	17½
5,900	‡Cosden O. & G.	14	14¼	13⅝	14
4,700	‡Federal Oil	4	4	3½	3½
800	‡Houston Oil.	19¾	19¾	19	19
1,000	‡Inter. Petrol.	11½	11½	11	11
3,300	Ken. Oil (pr.)	¾	¾	⅝	⅝
2,100	Metro. Petrol.	14	14¼	12	13¼
6,000	‡Midwest Oil.	47	47	45	46
950	N. Y. Okla.	1	1	1	1
1,285	‡Oil & Exp.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
21,800	‡Okla. Oil	10	11	10	11
5,200	‡Okla Oil pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Okla. P. & R.	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛
4,000	Okla. right.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	‡Omar O. & G.	53	53	35	40
950	‡Sap. O. & R.	11⅜	11½	11¼	11¼
450	Savoy Oil	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
9,300	Sequ. O. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	‡Sinclair Oil.	58½	59⅝	57½	57⅝
10	‡South. O. & Tr.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,650	‡Un. West. Oil	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
13,000	‡Utah Pet. Co. (pros.)	62	63	54	57
29,000	Vac. Gas & O.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
8,400	‡Victoria Oil.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
18,000	‡W. E. O. & G.	53	56	50	53
2,000	‡Wyoming P.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,000	Ala.-Br. Co. Met. (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅜	1	1⅛
11,200	‡Alaska M. Cor.	90	90	88	90
700	‡Alaska-West.	55	60	55	55
15,000	‡Am. Com'der	10	10	9½	10
100	‡Ark.-Ariz.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,200	‡Ariz. Chloride	46	51	46	51
500	‡Ariz. Cop'f'ds.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
5,000	‡Atlanta	8	8	7½	8
18,000	Big Jim.	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,400	Big L. Cop. Co.	7½	7⅜	7	7⅛
100	Bingham Min.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
19,000	‡Bisbee Copper, (a pros.)	1⅞	1½	1¼	1⅜
22,000	‡Bitter Cr'p Cop. (a pros.)	¼	¼	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡Booth	10	10	8	9
7,000	Boston & Mon.	82	82	70	80
10,100	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	15	16⅛	13	13½
4,700	Butte Detroit.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
500	Butte-N. Y.	3⅜	3⅜	2½	2½
34,000	‡Calumet & J.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
4,000	Canada Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
3,500	‡Cashbo	9½	9½	9	9
5,000	Cerro de P. Cop.	45½	45½	44	45
35,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
8,900	Con. Cop. M.	3⅝	4⅛	3½	3⅝
2,000	‡Con.-Homest.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Con.-Utah.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
11,000	Cresson C. G. M. & D.	8½	8⅝	8	8⅛
100	Darwin L. & S.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
500	Dome Ext.	29	29	29	29
700	East Butte.	19¼	19¼	18½	18½
8,500	‡Emma Copper	2⅜	2½	2	2¼
2,350	Emma Con.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2¼
200	First Nat. Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
2,400	‡Gilp. Eur. M.	50	53	50	53
2,500	‡Goldfield Con.	52	52	50	51
8,100	‡G. Canyon G.	13	14	13	14
10,000	Greenmon. M.	4⅛	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛
3,500	‡Griz. F. G. M.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,575	Hecla Mining.	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝
4,000	Howe Sound.	8	8	7⅝	7⅝
20,000	‡Independ. Ld.	19½	*21	18	18
8,000	Insp. N. Cop., (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Jer. V., (a pr.)	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,100	‡J. Vic. E., (a pr.)	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
700	‡Jim Butler.	94	92	92	94
10,500	‡Jumbo Exten.	23	23	21	22
2,100	Loma P. M.C., (a prospect).	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,200	Louisiana C.	90	90	88	88
4,400	Magma Cop.	58	59½	56	57
1,000	‡Marsh Min.	9	9	9	9
1,700	Marysville G. G. M. Co.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	Mason Val.	7⅜	7⅜	7	7
300	‡McK.-Darr.	61	61	61	61
5,000	Miami Cons. (a pros.)	60	60	56	56
4,600	‡Mod. Tung.	2⅞	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝
500	‡Mont. G. M.	85	85	85	85
2,400	Monitor Sil.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
25,000	‡Mons. Chief.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
12,000	‡Mother Lode	39	39	38	38
10,000	‡N. Hanks M.	89	89	87	89
7,000	‡Newray M.	1½	1½	1⅛	1⅛
300	N. U. Bing.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	N. Y. & H. R. M. Co.	16½	16½	16½	16½
900	Nip. Mines Co.	9¼	9¼	9	9
600	‡N. Butte D.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
25,000	‡Ohio Copper.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18,000	‡Ohio Copper, new, w. i.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
50,000	‡‡Old E. L.	79	82	77	82
2,000	‡‡Oro	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,200	Peerless Jen.	77	75	75	75
5,100	Pitts.-Jer. C. (a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
58,000	Prog. M. & M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,800	‡Ray H. Min.	6	6½	5⅝	5⅞
25,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	64	64	61	62
25,700	†Roch. Mines.	78	84	78	80
100	‡‡Round Mt.	35	35	35	35
2,800	‡Sac. V. Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
800	‡Santa R. Dev.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
873	‡Sec. Thirty.	15	15¼	14⅝	15¼
4,500	S. K. of Ariz.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
70	‡S. K. C. of U.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1,500	‡‡Silver Pick.	22	22	22	22
700	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,500	‡St. N. Zinc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,000	‡‡Suc. Mining.	45	48	47	48
16,000	‡S. M. (a pr.)	44	44	41	43
30,100	T. B. G. pf.	90	92	90	91
1,500	‡Ton. Bel.	4¼	5¼	4¼	5
2,500	Ton. Exten.	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
800	Ton. Mining.	6	6	6	6
1,500	‡Tort. Copper.	3¼	4	3¼	3⅜
2,700	United East.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
34,000	‡Un. M. of A.	81	85	78	85
3,000	‡‡U. S. C. Mine	10½	10½	10½	10½
3,600	‡Un. V. Ext.	41½	41½	40½	40⅝
300	Unity G. M. Co.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	‡Velvet Cop. Co.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	‡W. E. Con.	72	77	72	75
2,000	W. C. M. Co.	39	40	37	40
2,200	‡White C. Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡White Oaks.	4	4	4	4
15,500	‡Yerrington M. C. (a pros.).	31	33	30	32
1,075	‡Yukon Alaska Trust ctfs.	48	50	48	49
800	‡Yuac'n Cons.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

$150,000	Cerro de P. Copper 6s.	125½	125½	124	125
2,000	Cons. Ariz. Smelt. 5s.	64	64	64	64
50,000	‡Met. Et. 6s.	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
15,000	‡Mtl. Stl. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
90,000	‡Russ. Govt. new 5½s.	94	94½	94	94½
10,000	‡Sinc. Oil 6s.	107	108	106½	106½
5,000	‡Sulzberger & Sons 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
800,000	‡Un. K. Gr. Br. & Ire. 5-year 5½s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	98⅝
850,000	‡Un. K. Gr. Br. & Ire. 5-year 5½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
90,000	‡West. Pac. new 5s	90¾	90¾	90	90

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot.
Note.—Tuesday opening in Magma was 60; United Eastern at 4⅜; Nov. 17, Kerr, 200, at 5; Nov. 20, Carbon Steel, 50, at 125, and Tuesday, 600 Big Ledge at 7.

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INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Inter. Corp.	58	60	58	60
Charcoal Iron pf.	7	7¼	7	7¼
Curtiss Aeroplane.	25	28	25	28
Enger Motor Car.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅝
Fisher Body.	37	39	37	39
Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf.	104	105	104	105
Gen. Amer. Tank Car	56	58	56	58
Grant Motor Car.	8½	9	8½	9
Keystone T. & R. pf.	16	16½	16	16½
Lehigh Val. Coal Sales	93	98	93	98
Manhat. Elec. Supply	35	36	35	36
Mex. Pet. Exp.	20	20½	20	20½
N. Y. Transportation.	15	16	15	16
N. Y. Central rights.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Pierce-Arrow pf.	107	109	107	109
Penn Seaboard Steel.	58	62	58	62
Pugh Stores Corp.	9¾	10	9¾	10
Poole Eng. & Mach.	100	110	100	110
Republic Motor Truck	68	71	68	71
Seaboard Steel & MN	30	32	30	32
A. A. Smith Corp.	42	42¾	42	42¾
A. A. Smith Corp. pf.	96¼	97	96¼	97
Smith & Terry Trans. pf.	10	10½	10	10¾
Standard Motors.	7	7½	7	7½
Spicer Mfg.	47¾	47⅞	47	48
Springfield Body Co. pf.	130	135	133	136
St. L., R. M. & Pac.	30½	31½	30½	31½
World Film.	1	1½	1	1½

OIL STOCKS.

Alberta Pet.	68	70	68	70
Pierce Oil.	14½	15	14½	15
Tidewater.	183	185	183	185
West End O. & G. pf.	¾	1	¾	1

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	84	86	84	86

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	55	60	55	60
American Brass.	411	414	423	425
Atlas Powder.	173	178	173	177
Atlas Powder pf.	99½	101½	99½	101
Babcock & Wilcox.	124	128	126	129
Bliss (E. W.).	750	780	750	780
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdry. & Forging.	195	205	195	200
Canadian Explosives.	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.	900	915	900	915
Du Pont Pow., new.	295	299	295	299
Du Pont Powder deb.	102	104	102	104
Hercules Powder.	380	382	380	385
Hercules Powder pf.	115	118	115	118
International Arms.	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond.	211	215	214	218
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	103	108	103	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	870	880	875	885
Wm. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1300	1200	1300

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DAWSON, LYON & CO.

INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS

40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Electric Properties Com. & Pfd.
Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler 2d Pfd.
Manhattan Shirt Preferred

H. S. Polhemus & Co.

52 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 4750 Broad.

Public Utility Stocks

American Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Power Com.
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Carolina Power & Light Pfd.
Electric Properties Pfd.
General Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Nor. States Pr. Com. Pfd. & Warrants
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Wisconsin Edison

Miscellaneous Stocks

American Piano Com.
Burns Bros. Pfd.
Eastern Steamship
Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
Marlin Arms Com. & Pfd.
New York Shipbuilding
New Orleans Tex. & Mex. Com.

Public Utility Bonds

Amer. Pr & Lt. 6s 2016
Cons. Cities Lt. Pr. & Tr. 5s 1962
Cleveland Elec. Illum. 5s 1939
Consumers Pr. of Mich. 5s 1936
Federal Lt. & Tr. 7s 1923
Memphis St. Ry. 5s 1945
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. 5s & 4½s
Northern States Power 5s & 6s
Sierra & San Fr. 2d 5s Ser. "B" 1949

Kiely & Horton

30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,850,550.88
Overdrafts, unsecured		46.65
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		300,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$1,000,295.12	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	7,632,888.88	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		8,633,184.00
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		1.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50% of subscription)		150,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)		200,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		2,374,487.41
Exchanges for Clearing House		27,515,894.46
Outside checks and other cash items	$315,420.61	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	762.34	
		316,182.95
Federal Reserve notes		5,000.00
Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		4,423,880.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasury		171,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		200,658.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		4,427,528.16
Customers' liability account of cash letter of credit		29,029.32
Total		$73,242,442.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,994,277.98	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	250,606.35	
		1,743,669.63
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		81,784.50
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		4,619.65
Circulating notes outstanding		51,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		15,510,760.89
Dividends unpaid		4,525.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		18,688,920.14
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		1,124,000.00
Certified checks		456,282.56
Cashier's checks outstanding		674,625.94
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"		78,994.72
Total demand deposits, Items 28, 34, 35, 36, and 39, $21,015,-225.56.		
State bank circulation outstanding		5,678.00
Acceptances executed for customers		753,523.97
Total		$46,671,324.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of November, 1916.
CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public 22.
[Seal.]
Correct—Attest:
H. H. POWELL,
HENRY SPADONE,
JOHN J. WALTON,
} Directors.
N. Y. Co.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
New York City.

Statement of condition November 17, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,598,452.78
U. S. bonds	50,000.00
Stocks and bonds	328,718.21
Banking house and fixtures	145,000.00
Other real estate	9,934.35
Due from banks	889,813.50
Cash and reserve	735,225.51
Letters of credit	62,011.85
	$3,811,156.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	79,544.66
Circulation	50,000.00
Letters of credit	62,011.85
Deposits	3,369,599.69
	$3,811,156.20

OFFICERS:
VINCENT LOESER, President.
OSCAR STINER, Vice President.
GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.
A. H. GIBSON, Asst. Cashier.

CHATHAM PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus . $5,000,000
Resources $80,000,000
192 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Efficient Service in all Trusteeship business

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
In the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including proofs, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 5 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered before Friday night.—Advt.

[No. 1,221.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, (except those shown on c)		$33,794,320.69
c. Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted		453,262.82
Total loans		$33,247,583.41
Overdrafts, unsecured		152.14
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation. (par value)		51,000.00
4. Bonds, securities, &c.:		
c. Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal cash-ed) or bills payable		899,800.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		861,894.74
Total bonds, securities, &c.		961,194.74
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		225,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)		700,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 15)		1,028,584.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,142,896.89
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		56,888.50
Outside checks and other cash items	$124,860.57	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	8,640.00	
		133,000.57
Notes of other national banks		858.00
15. Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		6,337,647.43
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		44,550.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		753,523.97
Total		$46,671,324.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits	$565,943.74	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	115,018.84	
		450,924.90
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		10,000.00
Circulating notes outstanding		895,700.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		1,129,851.70
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		10,942,509.63
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		29,809.00
Certified checks		59,291.99
Cashier's checks outstanding		590,236.92
Postal savings deposits		426,625.08
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"		4,849.01
Total demand deposits, $12,090,-321.63.		
Certificates of deposit		27,965.10
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		49,500.00
Total		$15,784,263.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SYDNEY H. HERMAN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SYDNEY H. HERMAN President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1916.
[Seal.] SAMUEL HEYMAN,
Notary Public Bronx County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
New York County Clerk's No. 10.
New York Register's No. 8038.
Term expires March 30, 1918.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. A. PLIMPTON,
SAMUEL KRIDEL,
FRANK PRESBREY,
} Directors.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK OF N. Y.

New York, November 17, 1916.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$9,521,262.91
Due from banks	1,030,345.43
Cash and reserve	4,061,907.85
U. S. and other bonds	1,570,774.29
Customers' liability account of acceptances	9,066.83
	$16,223,357.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	2,070,677.13
Circulation	133,900.00
Acceptances	9,066.83
Deposits	13,009,713.35
	$16,223,357.31

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.
ROBERT A. PARKER, Vice President.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 17, 1916.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,535,166.04
Due from banks and bankers	4,745,120.82
Real estate and securities	525,109.00
United States bonds	550,000.00
Cash (on hand and in Federal Reserve Bank)	1,599,846.85
	$11,975,242.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,287,916.49
Circulation	882,000.00
Deposits	9,905,326.22
	$11,975,242.71

EDWARD I. EDWARDS, President.
ROBERT E. JENNINGS, Vice President.
HENRY BROWN, JR., Cashier.
JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, Asst. Cashier.

Interest Credited Monthly
on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
55 Cedar Street Broadway at 73rd
125th St. at 8th Ave.

BROKER SUSPENDED FOR ROW ON 'CHANGE

Ira Richards Loses His Privileges for 60 Days After Fight with M. F. Untermeyer.

WON'T INCREASE BENEFITS

Exchange Governors Vote Against Making Death Payments $20,000 Instead of $10,000.

Governors of the Stock Exchange took official cognizance yesterday of a fist fight which occurred in the New Street lobby of the Exchange ten days ago by suspending Ira Richards, Jr., one of the participants, for sixty days. Mr. Richards is a partner in Carlisle, Mellick & Co. This is the maximum penalty under the rules of the board for "an act subversive of good order or decorum or safety of another member" provided the act is committed within the limits of any department of the Exchange.

The other party to the fight was Milton F. Untermeyer of Untermeyer & Travers, who, as a result of the fight, could not get down to business for several days. It was said among members of the board after the Governors' meeting was over that Untermeyer was held exempt from discipline because proof was not presented that he had started the row. Both men were heard on Tuesday by the Committee on Arrangements, which reported to the Governing Committee.

The Governors decided yesterday against a petition made by a majority of the members some months ago that the payment from the Gratuity Fund to the beneficiary of a deceased member be $20,000 instead of $10,000. The Gratuity Fund is maintained by contributions from the membership. The reason assigned for the refusal of the request was that the Governors did not desire to have too much of the insurance element attached to the fund.

J. S. Halle of Halle & Stieglitz resigned from the Governing Committee after a long period of service. His successor will be appointed shortly.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The decline in prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange disclosed an overextended condition in many stocks. Stop loss orders played a part in bringing additional offerings upon the market. United States Steel common, of which more than 70,000 shares changed hands, lost ground sharply, its movement having an unfavorable influence upon the market, as a whole.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,930	Allis-Chalmers	35⅝	36¼	33½	35½
320	Am. B. Sugar	107¾	107¾	105½	105½
960	Am. Can	65½	66½	63¾	63¾
240	Am. Car & F.	76½	76½	74	74
6,620	Am. Hide & L.	19⅝	19⅝	17⅛	17⅛
250	Am. H. & L. pf	79	79	76¾	76¾
690	Am. Locomot'e.	93⅜	93⅜	91½	92
8,520	Am. S. & R.	122¼	122½	118⅛	118⅛
25	Am. Tel. & T.	130	130	130	130
90	Am. Zinc	61⅜	62	61¼	61¼
9,650	Ana. Copper	102½	102½	99⅜	99⅞
690	Baldwin Loco.	85½	85⅞	83⅞	84⅜
80	Balt. & Ohio	86⅛	86⅛	85¾	86⅛
840	Butte & Sup.	70⅜	70⅞	67⅞	68
280	California Pet.	25¼	25¼	24½	24½
8,290	Cent. Leather	113⅝	116	113½	113⅝
110	Ches. & Ohio	67¾	67¾	67	67
170	C., R. I. & P.	32½	33	32¼	33
1,920	Chile Copper	32⅝	33¾	30⅝	31
1,020	Chino Copper	69¼	69¼	67½	67½
1,710	Col. Fuel & I.	58¼	58⅝	56¼	56⅝
140	Columbia Gas	45	49	47½	47¾
7,540	Corn Products	26⅝	28¼	25½	26
5,640	Crucible Steel	89	89½	86⅝	87½
780	Cuba C. Sugar	73	73⅝	70¾	70¾
470	Dist. Securit's	45	43	41⅜	41⅜
795	Erie	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞
60	Erie 1st pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
870	Goodrich Co	72	72⅝	70½	70⅝
340	Gt. North. Ore.	45½	45⅞	44¼	44⅝
30	Greene-Can	54½	54½	54½	54½
1,220	Inspir. Cop.	71	71½	70¼	70¾
780	Int. Mer. Mar.	47¼	47⅝	45¾	46⅛
820	Int. Mer. M. pf	119¾	119¾	118	118½
140	Int. Nickel	47	47½	47	47⅛
690	Int. Paper	63	63	64¼	64¼
150	Interboro. Con.	13½	15¼	13	13
3,660	Kennecott Cop.	59⅞	60¼	58	58
420	Lack. Steel	103⅝	103⅝	101	101½
40	Lehigh Valley	82	82	82	82
180	Maxwell Mot.	76¼	77½	75	75
1,250	Mex. Petrol.	111¼	111¾	107¾	107¾
570	Miami Cop.	47	47	46	46
40	Nat. Enam. & St.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
40	Nat. Lead	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
440	Nevada Con.	30½	30½	30¾	30¾
100	N. Y. Central	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
100	N.Y., N.H. & H.	58¼	58¼	58	58
60	N.Y., Ont. & W.	30½	30½	30½	30½
110	Ont. Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼
50	Pacific Mail	26	26	25¾	25¾
60	Pitts. Coal L.	42⅜	42⅜	41¾	41¾
100	Pr. Steel Car	84½	84⅝	84	84
280	Ry. Steel Spg.	60	60	59⅜	59⅜
1,100	Ray Consol	53⅝	53⅝	52⅜	52⅝
1,080	Reading	108⅞	108⅝	107½	107⅝
1,120	Rep. Iron & S.	89⅝	90¼	87¾	88
60	Shattuck Ariz.	34½	34½	34½	34½
160	Southern Pac.	100	100	99¾	99¾
180	Southern Ry.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
690	Studebaker	124⅝	127⅛	124⅝	125¼
140	Tenn. Copper	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
60	Union B. & P.	14½	14½	14½	14½
890	Union Pacific	148⅝	149	147¼	147⅝
80	United Fruit	162	162	162	162
410	U. S. I. Alco	135¼	135¼	134⅜	135⅛
2,810	U. S. Rubber	68½	68½	66¾	66¾
71,680	U. S. Steel	127⅞	127⅞	125¼	125⅝
2,080	Utah Copper	124¼	125⅞	121¼	122
40	Va. C. Chem.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼
630	West'house El.	64½	65	64	64
770	Willys-Over	38⅝	39⅝	38¼	38⅝

MINING STOCKS.

200	Belmont	4.85	5.12½	4.85	5.12½
400	Big Jim	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
1,500	Cash Boy	.06	.06	.06	.06
600	Gold'id Con.	.52½	.52½	.52½	.52½
1,000	Great Bend	.12	.12	.12	.12
200	Iron Blos.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
400	Jumbo Ext.	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Midway	.23	.23	.23	.23
500	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
300	Portland	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
1,000	Rescue Eul.	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,800	Rochester	.81	.81	.79	.79
500	Silver Pick.	.23	.23	.23	.23
400	Tono Ext.	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
300	West End	.73	.73	.73	.73
1,000	Yerrington	.87	.87	.87	.87

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

For Account of Executors.

24 shares American La France Fire Engine Company, Inc., common, $100 each; 61.

46 shares American La France Fire Engine Co., Inc., preferred, $100 each; 86.

50 shares unexcelled manufacturing Co., Inc., $10 each; 85½ per share.

$115 50-100 Unexcelled Manufacturing Co., Inc., 5 per cent. funding certificate; $44.

113 shares Knollwood Cemetery, (Beacon Trust Company certificate on deposit), first, second and third assessments paid; 50 cents per share.

50 shares Star Consolidated Mines Co., $1 each; 17 cents each.

12 shares United States Casualty Company, $100 each; 200.

650 shares United Cotton Gin Company common, $10 each; 25 shares United Cotton Gin Company preferred, $10 each. 26 lot.

$8,000 Brooklyn Ferry Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due August, 1948, (Knickerbocker Trust Company certificates); $60 lot.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

5,000 shares United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco common, $100 each; 11½.

600 shares Euclid Heights Realty Company common, $100 each; $50 lot.

$10,000 note of Euclid Heights Realty Company, dated March 25, 1908, payable on or before two years after date at 5 per cent. interest to order of Patrick Calhoun; $150.

100 shares Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Company first preferred certificate of deposit; $1 lot.

$1,000 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Company 4½ per cent. bond, certificate of deposit; $2 lot.

10 shares Harriman National Bank, $100 each; $425½.

$2,000 Twin City Light and Traction Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due January, 1955; 76.

$2,000 Albia Interurban Railway Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due June, 1917; 82.

313 shares Pere Marquette Railroad common, $100 each; $1.65 per share.

300 shares Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation; $58.

10 shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each; 374.

270 shares State Bank of New York, $100 each; 100.

80 shares O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company, $5 per share.

MANY WANT FRENCH LOAN.

Applications for Participation in Syndicate Exceed Amount.

Applications for participation in the syndicate underwriting the $60,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. bonds of the French cities of Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles greatly exceed the amount of the issue. Allotments made by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the syndicate managers, will be about 40 per cent. of the applications, which cover both the firm and optional parts of the loan, the former amounting to $36,000,000 and the latter, $24,000,000. The price of the bonds to the syndicate is 96½.

Bonds of the three French municipalities will be offered to the public at 98, on a yield basis of approximately 6¼ per cent. The City of Paris loan, put out early in October, was offered at 98¾ and accured interest, at which price the bonds net 6.80 per cent. on the investment.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$39,321,965.09
Overdrafts, unsecured		31.49
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		70,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Bonds loaned (other than U. S. bonds)	$202,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,148,510.60	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		2,350,510.60
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		4,204.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		90,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		676,738.21
Exchanges for Clearing House		11,254,103.49
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		55,328.14
Outside checks and other cash items	$10,697.31	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,905.51	
		13,602.82
Notes of other national banks		15,750.00
Federal Reserve notes		40,600.00
Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		10,334,596.62
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		27,700.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		12,426.00
Accrued interest entered		69,911.75
Total		$64,837,463.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,167,473.85	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	115,946.43	
		1,051,526.92
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		88,000.00
Circulating notes outstanding		69,997.50
Net amount due to banks and bankers		27,119,049.58
Dividends unpaid		60.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		34,160,874.69
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		192,833.18
Deposits held for acceptances		7,616,166.36
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,072,236.34
Total demand deposits	$33,042,800.57	
Cash letters of credit		540.00
Acceptances executed for customers		12,426.00
Income tax withheld		762.64
Total		$64,837,463.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. K. CLEVERLEY, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1916.
[Seal.] JAMES E. ORR, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
E. G. BAYNE,
E. H. R. GREEN,
PETER McDONNELL,
} Directors.

CREDIT TALKS
We Buy—
Notes @ 6%
Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.
COMMERCIAL PAPER
27 Pine Street, N. Y. Tel. John 4943.

I SPENT PAST SEASON
ALASKA LOCATING,
proving up,
securing title valuable gold placer ground for
New York Syndicate.
Expect leave New York again December. Can secure similar ground next season near new Government railroad; test preliminary way $15,000 expense and interest in ground. Such property in demand easily worth $100,000 immediately.
HERSCHEL C. PARKER, Mining Expert, Equitable Building, New York.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
80 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

TAX MEMORANDA

Information concerning real estate taxes and personal taxes in New York, also the United States Income Tax. Copies furnished on application.
FULTON TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
Singer Building, 149 Broadway

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., OF DELAWARE
First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A."
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Successor Trustee under Deed of Trust securing the above issue, dated October 1st, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest) for the sum of Five hundred thirteen thousand, two hundred ninety-four dollars and ninety-seven cents ($513,294.97.) Proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York, on and after November 23rd, 1916, at not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, said offers to be acted upon as and when received. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, November 23rd, 1916.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., OF DELAWARE
First and Refunding Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "B."
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Successor Trustee under Deed of Trust securing the above issue, dated October 1st, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest) for the sum of One hundred eighty-seven thousand, one hundred eighty-three dollars and fifty-four cents ($187,183.54.) Proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York, on and after November 23rd, 1916, at not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, said offers to be acted upon as and when received. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, November 23rd, 1916.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., OF DELAWARE
First and Refunding Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "C."
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Successor Trustee under Deed of Trust securing above issue, dated October 1st, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest) for the sum of One hundred ninety-six thousand, one hundred three dollars and seventy-two cents ($196,103.72.) Proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York, on and after November 23rd, 1916, at not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, said offers to be acted upon as and when received. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, November 23rd, 1916.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, New York City, Room 710, Army Building, October 25, 1916.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Hudson River Channel, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M. November 24, 1916, and then opened. Further information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR METAL WALL LOCKERS.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 o'clock A. M., December 6, 1916, for furnishing 2,000 Metal Wall Lockers. Information on application.

$5,000,000

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Six Per Cent. Three-Year Secured Gold Loan Treasury Notes of 1916

Dated November 1, 1916. **Due November 1, 1919**

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1st and November 1st), payable in United States gold at Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, or at Central Trust Company of New York. Coupon notes of $1,000 denomination, registerable as to principal

Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Republic on 30 days' published notice as follows:

During the first year at a premium of 1%
and any time thereafter at a premium of ½%

This loan is a direct obligation of the Republic of China and is secured, in respect to both principal and interest, by a first charge upon the entire revenues derived and to be derived by the Chinese Government, from the Chinese Tobacco and Wine Public Sales Tax, with the declaration by the Chinese Government that said tax will net it, during the year 1916, $11,680,000 (Chinese currency), or the equivalent of about $5,840,000 gold, and that during each of the years that all or any part of this loan, principal or interest, is unpaid, said tax will amount to a sum equivalent to at least $5,000,000 gold.

The Chinese Government declares that said loan is needed by the Chinese Government for industrial purposes, including the internal development of China, the strengthening of the reserves of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications (both of which are official banks), and other similar purposes.

The subject matter of this loan has been submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, and is referred to by him in a letter dated November 16, 1916, as follows:

"I have read the contract between yourselves and the Republic of China with reference to a loan of five million dollars for a period of three years, and I have to say, in reply to your oral request for a statement of the policy of this Department respecting such loans, that the Department of State is always gratified to see the Republic of China receive financial assistance from the citizens of the United States, and that it is the policy of the Department now, as in the past, to give all proper diplomatic support and protection to the legitimate enterprises abroad of American citizens."

The Government of China states the population of China is about 400,000,000 and its total external and internal debt, as of December 31, 1915, but including this loan, amounts approximately to the equivalent of $680,000,000 gold, or a debt equal to $1.70 per capita. The Government states that throughout the history of China, including the Empire, there has never been a default in the payment of interest or principal of any part of the national debt.

All legal matters in connection with this loan, including the contract with the Republic and the form of the notes, have been approved by Messrs. Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, of Chicago.

Price—97½ and interest to yield about 6.90%
This Offering is made subject to confirmation and change in price.

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank
Chicago

Chandler & Company
Incorporated
New York and Philadelphia

We Have Orders In
American Brass
General Development
Hanover Nat'l Bank
Niles-Bement-Pond
Rome Brass & Copper
Standard Screw
Texas & Pacific Coal
United Dyewood
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N.Y. Phone 3232 Broad

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, and an extra dividend of $1 per share and a special dividend of $1 per share, making a total of $3.50 per share, will be paid on Friday, December 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record on November 25th, 1916.
FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, November 18th, 1916.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.
By order of the Board of Directors of the
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Vanophone Company, Inc., will be held at the office of Henry J. Lucks, 2 Rector St., New York City, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Dec. 4th, 1916, for the purpose of electing Directors, considering reports of officers, and for such other business as may come before the meeting. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock and remain open until noon.
PAUL N. BOGART, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
ALFRED L. BRAVER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY 40-YEAR GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. GOLD TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "D," DUE 1944.

Pursuant to terms of agreement dated December 1st, 1904, the undersigned invites tenders of above certificates for sale and delivery as of December 1st, 1916, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating specific numbers of certificates offered, addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund Pennsylvania Company 40-year Guaranteed 3½ per cent. Gold Trust Certificates, Series "D," will be received until 3 p. m., November 29, 1916. Accepted certificates must be delivered on December 1st, or accrued interest to that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., November 15, 1916.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,295.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1916.

THE GAMEWELL FIRE ALARM TEL. COMPANY.

All bondholders of this company are hereby notified to present interest coupons maturing Dec. 1, 1916, to the Atlantic National Bank, at 257 Broadway, New York City, for payment. W. W. BOWES, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 41.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, November 29, 1916. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.
A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
November 9, 1916.

CHILDS COMPANY,
200 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, Nov. 22nd, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends, payable December 11th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 1st, 1916:

On the Preferred Stock, a quarterly dividend of 1¾%.

On the Common Stock, a dividend of 1% and an extra dividend of ¼%.

The transfer books will be closed from December 2nd, 1916, to December 11th, 1916, both days inclusive.
CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 60.

A regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable December 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record December 1st. Stock Books close December 1st, at 3:00 P. M., and open December 16th, at 10:00 A. M. Checks mailed.
F. D. SHOVE, Treasurer.

**THE TEXA

SHARP COTTON BREAK BUT PRICES RECOVER

Market Shows a Net Loss of from 15 to 17 Points After Unsettled Session.

IRREGULARITY A PUZZLE

Much Wall Street Realizing and Liquidation and Overnight Selling Follow Tuesday's Drop.

Cotton was extremely irregular and unsettled yesterday, and in spite of aggressive work by the bulls, supplemented by earnest missionary efforts, the feature of the day proved to be a break of about 40 points more than half of which, however, was regained at the close. The present irregularity is hard to explain, except from the viewpoint of the price, as many traders are beginning to get out of the market in anticipation of general liquidation when the Government estimate is issued in December.

The opening was 5 to 15 points higher, but a very nervous undertone was apparent. There was a good deal of Wall Street realizing and liquidation, and some overnight selling orders had been brought in by Tuesday's break. Liverpool was higher than due. Cables stated that the English market was more quiet, and that Continental and trade buying was absorbing all liquidation.

The presence of overnight selling orders prevented a full response to Liverpool's strength. Local professionals, Liverpool, and spot houses were among the early buyers. Other trade interests, New Orleans, and Wall Street were liberal sellers. There was also a rumor in circulation to the effect that several of the leading bull operators were among the heavy sellers of the day.

Along in the afternoon the market had a sharp break which carried January down to the basis of 20¼ cents. Heavy covering toward the close left the market 15 to 17 points net lower.

Bullish statements were made publicly yesterday by B. S. Castles and Charles C. Cowan. Mr. Castles made a strong argument in favor of a price of 25 cents and higher. Mr. Cowan took the view that cotton had advanced less than other commodities, and that mills could pay 25 cents and make larger profits than usual.

Theodore H. Price, in yesterday's issue of Commerce and Finance, stated that the cotton market reminded one of a boat on the Niagara River above the Falls. He added: "Under such conditions, the reasoned discussion of market phenomena or supply and demand seems to be as unnecessary as a fence around a grave yard. The late Jim Fisk said was not required 'because those who were in could n't get out, and those who were out didn't want to get in.'"

Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.65	20.67	20.10	20.84@20.35	20.52@20.54
Jan.	20.75	20.78	20.21	20.47@20.48	20.64@20.68
Mar.	20.96	20.97	20.41	20.69@20.70	20.84@20.87
May.	21.17	21.17	20.60	20.87@20.89	21.02@21.06
July.	21.13	21.14	20.59	20.85@20.86	21.01@21.03
Oct.	18.85	18.87	18.50	18.73@18.75	18.82@18.84

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 45 points decline; middling, 20.30c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, to 25 points lower. New Orleans, 20c; Galveston, 20.50c; Savannah, 20½c; Memphis, 20.25c; Augusta, 20.25c; Houston, 20.50c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.09	20.10	19.60	19.81@19.83	19.90@20.00
Jan.	20.20	20.25	19.70	19.97@19.98	20.14@20.16
Mar.	20.52	20.54	19.99	20.26@20.27	20.42@20.43
May.	20.79	20.80	20.23	20.50@20.51	20.67@20.68
July.	20.83	20.83	20.32	20.54@20.56	20.71@20.73
Oct.	18.67	18.21	.....	18.43@18.44	.....

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling 14 points decline, at 12.39c. Sales, 7,000; receipts, 26,000. Closed quiet but steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.	....12.25	12.25	12.21	12.21	12.25
Mar.-Apr.	....12.31	12.46	12.29	12.32	12.37
May-June	....12.41	12.55	12.46	12.42	12.47
July-Aug.	....12.40	12.55	12.39	12.41	12.47
Oct.-Nov.	....12.27	12.38	12.27	11.27	11.35

The U. A. M. bids to Liverpool were January, 20.61c; March, 20.80c; May, 20.98c; July, 20.96c. The market there was due to open today, 5½ to 7 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Re'pts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	14,809	12,727	382,569	293,663
New Orleans	8,763	7,373	456,650	317,546
Mobile	569	173	11,485	21,530
Savannah	6,747	2,317	187,813	206,335
Charleston	1,392	641	75,874	93,284
Wilmington	....	709	969	35,869	37,938
Norfolk	3,867	3,673	85,186	103,235

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,955	2,195	133,943	184,428
Memphis	6,319	9,208	247,812	276,291
St. Louis	425	5,013	22,185	13,858
Houston	9,637	4,201	276,564	195,197

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Galveston	12,500 to 13,500	8,228	7,019
New Orleans.	5,500 to 7,000	9,175	15,463

Exports yesterday were 13,530 bales. Total since for this season, 2,214,422 bales. Total last season, 1,725,908 bales.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid. Asked.
Tin, spot	45.50 46.00	45.10 45.50
Lead	7.12½ 7.25	7.10 7.20
Spelter	12.70	12.50 .....
Antimony	14.00 15.00	14.00 15.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	$80.00 .....
Aluminium	*64.00 66.00	*64.00 65.00
Iron, No. 2 X Ferry	25.00 25.50	25.00 25.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32¼c, first quarter, 1917; 31@31½c, second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	114 0 0	144 0 0
Copper, futures	139 10 0	139 10 0
Tin, spot	191 0 0	188 15 0
Tin, futures	193 0 0	190 10 0
Spelter	57 15 0	56 10 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., is in receipt of advices from its Australian representative to the effect that the Prime Minister and Conference are now considering matters affecting the whole Australian clip.

The New York branch of James H. Rhodes & Co., industrial chemicals, 102 William street, will hold an annual banquet next Monday night at the Hotel Martinique.

The Executive Committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, at a meeting yesterday, decided that the annual convention of the organization be held on 15 and 16 in this city. The annual banquet will be held on the evening of the 15th. The opposition of the merchants to the elimination of cash discounts by manufacturers and wholesalers will be presented to the convention in a resolution.

The annual convention of the National Association of Clothiers will be held on Jan. 16 and 17 at the Hotel Biltmore. The Committee on Arrangements, chosen yesterday, is made up as follows: Norbert D. Light, Herbert C. Ansorge, Leopold E. Leipziger, A. M. Loeb, Louis J. Jaffee, Dave Rosenthal, Ike Sherwin, Alfred Nauenburg, W. A. Bandler, B. J. Perkins, and W. Conwine.

Auctioneers

Those announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

Broaker Accountics Corp.,71 W.23 St. Home Study Accountancy Training.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc. 383-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Fraag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 3348.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Salesrooms, 115-13 Spring St., Tel. 3967 Spring.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer Galleries, 324-326 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CAMBRIC.—We are open for a large quantity of cambric in small or large lots; will pay cash. Peerless Mfg. Co., 100 Prince St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Call from 3 to 6 all week, Room 1,004, 10th floor, 18 West 27th St.

COAT AND SUIT JOBBER placing orders for Spring. Plymouth Cloak Co., 60 East 11th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits. Ground floor, 29 W. 30th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

CLOTHS.—We are open to buy $25,000 worth of plushes, velours, and various other cloths for coatings at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

CLOTHS.—Open for jobs of velours or similar cloths. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring; will place orders. Evana Garment Co., 134 West 26th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and Georgette dresses. Call with samples. Ready to buy, 115 West 29th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—We are buying for cash jobs of party and serge dresses of the better kind. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for Spring dresses. Call 13 East 17th, 8th floor, between 10 and 12 A. M.

DRESSES.—We are placing stock orders on afternoon dresses; will look at samples daily. R. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at dresses; call all week with samples. Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—We are ready to look at Spring line of silk dresses. 24 East 22d, 5th floor.

ESQUIMETTE PLUSH. — Open for 100 pieces; 12 cases Thibets. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

GOLD SERGE wanted, No. 7301 or 6801. Call Chelsea 8366.

MERCHANDISE.—Am open for all classes of general merchandise, for spot cash; what have you to offer? 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,302.

PAPER wanted.—We buy old ledgers and books for paper manufacturing. M. Helfgott & Son, Inc., 528 West 50th.

PEAU-DE-CYGNES, Messalines and Taffetas, black and colored, wanted, any quantity, for cash. Rosenfeld & Newmark, 18 West 27th. Telephone Farragut 3258.

PLUSHES wanted; 40-40; will pay cash. Sitwell Cloak, 130 West 25th St.

SERGES.—Open for Amoskeag and Pacific Grade serges; quantity; cash. Gramercy 3048.

SERGES.—Quantity 4408 wanted; cash. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th St.

SILKS.—Open for seconds and tender silks and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SPRING SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits all week. Top floor, 132 West 22d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at misses' Spring suits and coats, better grade. 12 West 27th, 14th floor.

SUITS.—Spot cash for Fall suits; must be good values; quantities no object. Karl Light, 45 West 27th.

SUITS and Coats, Spring; jobber looking all week. 145 West 28th St., 6th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 19 West 24th St., top floor.

SUITS.—Looking at Spring suits all week. 19 West 34th St., tenth floor.

UNDERWEAR. — Jobs muslin gowns and drawers wanted; long sleeve, allover; spot cash; any quantity. Call mornings, early, 114 5th Av., 12th floor.

VELOURS, wool, wanted, in all shades. H. Rubin, 24 West 25th.

WASH DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer is ready to look at wash dresses of the better kind; must submit own samples. Dresses, 238 Times Downtown.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BAGS.—Silk, taffeta, moire, beaded; bargain. Klein, 28 East 28th St.

BEAVER TRIMMING Chases, 8-1¼-inch strips, for sale; price $5.50 per yard. Greeley 4582.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—White Deering Millikens, No. 205, $1.50 per yard. Chelsea 608.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker Wilder 551; black, blue, brown, green; $1.05 net. Chelsea 1858.

CARACUL COATS.—Will sacrifice all; also other coats, fur trimmed. 40 Hunt, 39th.

CLOTHS.—Foplins, velours, cheviots, velveteens, flannelettes, astrakhans, metalamb, uralambs; manufacturers' surpluses. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Mad. Sq.

CLOTHS, all kinds, for the cloak trade, at sacrifice prices; quick sales. Kuriaw & Bernstein, 55 West 36th St.

COATINGS.—Velours and wool plush, to close out cheap; all colors. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

COATS.—A wonder for the money, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars, trimmed with neutrin on bottom, collar, and cuffs; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; all for $10 net. Don't miss seeing this wonder. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—2,000, all late models, cloth and pile fabrics, four groups, sacrifice prices, $8.75, $10.50, $12.50, $14.75; call early for a good selection. Harry Greenberg Company, 45 West 27th. 6147 Madison Square.

COATS.—Wonderful assortment velours, Bolivias, fur-trimmed, from $7.50 to $15; immediate delivery. J. F. Slater, 114 West 20th.

COATS.—Must dispose of Fall stock of coats, prior to moving; ladies' and children's latest styles, pile fabrics, cloth, &c. Klepper Brothers, 56 East 34th.

COATS.—250 plush coats; American velours, fur trimmed; 500 other coats; must be sold. Copeland Cloak and Suit Co., 58 West 26th.

COATS.—1,000 infants' coats at $1.25 up; also all intermediate children's and ladies' coats, cheap. Eleventh floor, 38 West 21st.

COATS.—All fabrics, fur-trimmed; newest models; immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—5,000 at attractive prices in velours, Bolivias, mixtures, and plushes. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Entire stock of velours, cheviot, and Bolivia coats at clean-up prices. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and cloth coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS for immediate delivery; velours, plushes; suits, closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 25th.

COATS. — Ladies' plush coats, mouffion trimmed, to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and muffin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS and suits to close out cheap. Kaplan & Aper, Inc., 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

COATS.—Velours and fur-trimmed coats to sacrifice at $6.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Plush, velour, cloth. Bernard Bloom & Bro., 14 East 33d St.

COATS, silk plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Job; good styles; to close out. M. L. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, Salt's plush; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Plush, cloth, pile fabrics; immediate delivery. Slafkes & Tosker, 7 West 18th.

COATS.—200 velours, wool plushes, to close out. Elsman & Lifshitz, 40 West 17th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

CORDUROYS, 27 inches wide, pastel shades; immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 3640.

COTTON GOODS for sale, big quantities, in fancy voiles; big bargain to quick buyer. Madison Square 5670.

DRESSES. — Special lots of silk, serge, and velvet dresses at a price. Harris, 131 West 35th.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, silk, close out at a price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silk serge, to close out; special prices. Princess, 19-21 West 24th.

ESQUIMETTE PLUSH COATS.—Moving uptown; will sacrifice all. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

ESQUIMETTE and peerless plush for sale. Chelsea 3742.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard 54221 and 4408, all shades, prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

FUR TRIMMING.—French near seal and French Coney in all widths. Low prices; also any other fur trimmings. E. Jagenburg, 53 East 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 1405.

GEORGETTE.—Domestic white, flesh, black, navy, plum; will sell cheap. S 66 Times.

NECKWEAR.—Odd lot 25c., 50c., and $1.00 neckwear to close at attractive prices. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th St.

PLUSHES at reasonable prices. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Farragut 9123.

RAINCOAT combination sets for children, $1.50 up. Reliable Coat, 41 West 21st.

SATIN.—100 pieces striped, 75c. yard; 50 pieces tuck silk, plain white, 15 pieces black, 60c. yard. Address E 289 Times Downtown.

SERGE.—White serge, 54 inches, in stock; $1.25 yard. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

SHIRTS.—Men's negligee shirts, stiff and soft cuffs, $3.75 to $4.00 per dozen. Greslay 4076.

SKIRTS.—500 on hand; serges and poplins. Chaser, 19 West 24th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SNAP FASTENERS.—165 great gross, 000, white; same as imported; guaranteed; below market price. L. L., 175 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. L. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

VELOUR.—All wool; A. D. Juilliard & Co.; burgundy and plum; prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co. Stuyvesant 1247.

VELVETEENS.—Ten lumps black, 29-inch; good quality; price $62.50 net. Brighton Dress Co., 118 West 22d. Chelsea 5551.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, for any territory outside of coast; must be high-class leather goods man, or will give line as side line to man proving high class; commission basis. Salesman, 219 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5¼@6½ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...5¼@6½ " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cloth-Top Shoes to Come In.

The scarcity and rising cost of various kinds of shoe upper leather make it evident that cloth tops are going to be shown quite freely—just now the extent is a bit problematical—in late Winter and Spring footwear for women. Already manufacturers are showing to the trade models with cloth tops, even in some of the best grades of shoes. In all-leather shoes the Spring color tendency is toward ivory, mustard, and gray kid, and also toward such combinations as gray and ivory. In the immediate business gray and fawn suede footwear is showing up well, both in single and two-tone efects. Various shades of tan in combination with suede uppers, with or without tips, and with either high Louis or walking last heels, are selling nicely.

Rubber Prices Strengthen.

Under more active trading and firmer prices in London yesterday, plantation rubbers in the crude stage took on a firmer tone here, with quite a little trading between dealers reported on the rise. Both first latex and smoked sheets were quoted here at 71½ cents a pound for spot shipment. Quotations continued firm enough on the Brazilian grades. Up-river fine was held at 80 cents, spot, and 79 cents for prompt shipment. Up-river coarse brought 47½ to 48 cents, with the latter price also quoted for upper Caucho ball. Despite the rise, there was no great disposition to trade manifested on the part of the leading manufacturing interests here.

Floor Coverings Sell Freely.

Judging from reports that come from local offices of big floor coverings concerns, the men who are now on the road selling carpets, rugs and other goods of this kind are having about as near a sinecure as falls within the province of human beings who work for a living. In other words, orders are coming in so freely it is evident that no urging buyers to cover their needs is required of the salesmen. From all parts of the country good business is coming, and while all lines are being taken, the high prices asked for some of the most expensive goods are naturally making them sell less freely than merchants like of the tapestry order. There is little chance, however, that makers of any grade of goods will have to go begging for business this season. The same is true of the linoleum end of the trade.

Typewriter Sales Are Large.

Little fault can be found with the current demand for leading makes of typewriters, either for domestic or export use. Business concerns all over the country are giving evidence of expansion or other forms of prosperity in the purchase of machines, and considerable business is also being booked from new enterprises. One of the leading manufacturing companies yesterday reported unfilled orders for 15,000 machines, among which were a good number for foreign delivery. Machines equipped with adding and other labor-saving devices are growing in demand all the time, while the built-in feature to prevent all sound concerns are said to be declining, for the reason that new ones are being bought instead. Individuals are buying both kinds for private use. In spite of the increased cost of materials and some kinds of labor, it is not believed that there is much danger of higher prices for the finished machines. Accessories are said to be selling better than for some time.

Striped Silks for Sport Clothes.

Silk buyers appear to favor anything in the way of striped materials in their orders for next Spring. Goods of this description are being bought for manufacture into sport garments. The wider the stripe in the design, the better manufacturers and buyers seem to like the cloths offered. The most vivid color contrasts are favored. The ground material can be almost anything, so a seller said, as long as the color and design are correct. Sport silks such as shantung, however, are most popular because they are so readily adapted for use in sport garments.

Wage Increase Effect on Prices.

Opinions expressed in the woolen trade regarding the wage increases now being announced by many of the large mill organizations seem to agree on the point that they will influence prices to a very small effect. The reason given for this assertion is that so many of the controlling factors in costs show such larger advances that the wage item is insignificant in comparison. Raw wool and dyes are priced so high over their usual levels, said a mill agent, that a 10 per cent. increase to mill operatives will play a very small part in the heightening of values.

Clothiers Eager to Buy.

Although there has been no attempt on the part of many houses in the men's wear primary market to name prices or consider orders for next Fall, the mills that are willing to go ahead on the new season are receiving from all accounts a very heavy application on their lines. The clothiers appear to have learned the lesson that early buying means lower prices. In some quarters of the market the widom of the mill owners who are now taking heavy weight orders is questioned. Sellers no doubt the advisability of such early operations point to the situation that developed early in this year, when the piece goods buyers caught some mill agents napping and put over an avalanche of orders, a fair portion of which had to be turned out at close margins or no profit at all because of the increased cost of raw materials.

Attractive Suits for Spring.

An early start on the new season is not the only device which suit manufacturers have adopted to create a demand for their product. The openings that have already taken place, according to a buyer who has been around looking over Spring offerings, indicate that the designers in the suit industry have put more than their usual effort into the new lines. In the main, he said, the dominant feature in the new season will be one of simplicity. The extreme effects, he said, have been confined to the sport garment branch, and even in goods of this description the general idea of simplicity has been carried out. He remarked that the new colors will prove a big factor in regaining for suits the popularity which they lost during the Fall period.

Gray Goods Buying Picks Up.

There was still better buying in the local gray goods market yesterday than on Tuesday, in which 38½-inch 64-60s were the star performers. These cloths sold well for three different deliveries during the day, and at three different prices. For this month they sold at 8¼ cents for December they brought an eighth less, while for February-April delivery 8 cents was the selling price. Some December business of interest was also put through on 39-inch 68-72s at 9 cents. In the meeting end there was further trading in good-sized lots, with additional December business done on 48 square four-yards at 9½ cents. Large sales of 39 and 43 inch sateens and twills were reported to converters for the clothing trade. Closing printcloth prices were:

38-inch, 80-80s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	39-inch, 64-56s	7½c
39-inch, 64-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¾c	37-inch, 64-60s	8½c

Drug and Chemical Trade Fair.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that a fair business is being done in drugs and chemicals, with no material trend of the market upward, there has been active trading in quinine among the second hands, who are asking from 60 to 63 cents an ounce for the sulphate, although the makers' price is still 55 cents in 100-ounce tins. Hard and soft mercurials have been advanced. There is no falling off in the demand for alcohol, particularly for prompt delivery, and premiums of 5 cents a gallon have been paid for 188 and 190 proof U. S. P. and denatured. Wood alcohol has again been advanced 5 cents by producers. Pressers of castor oil have moved their prices up as a result of the higher cost of castor beans. One of the chief declines of the week was in Norwegian cod-liver oil, which dropped off $3 a barrel.

WOOL SHORTAGE IS FELT.

Limited Supply Prevents Great Activity in the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The last week has seen increased strength in the wool market. Shortages in wool are being felt more and more keenly each day. There is not so much activity because the supply is becoming more limited. The worsted mills are in urgent need of combing wools.

"Cables have been received stating that no combing wools will be allowed to be exported from Australia, although shipments of burry merino wools would be permitted after Nov. 20. There is difficulty in obtaining vessels in which to ship the wool. Advices have been received that Great Britain has requisitioned New Zealand and also crossbred slipes from Australia.

"In the woolen goods market buying is less active because general activity is less, although in some quarters there has been an increase in the buying of certain fabrics. Advances of from 5 to 10 cents a yard have been paid. The demand for Spring goods is steady and growing.

"The cotton goods market has increased in strength during the week. There is practically no speculation in cotton goods, and therefore the sales must continue relatively large. Probably the outlook in the cotton goods market is as good as it has been any time for six months, even though radical price increases have occurred."

SUSPENDS NEW CLASS RATES

Tariffs Affecting Central Freight Territory Held Up.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Proposed new class rates between many points in the Central Freight Association territory—north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River—and between points in that territory and others in adjoining territories, were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission today until March 31 next, pending investigation.

The traffics were filed by the railroads to realign rates in accordance with suggestions of the commission in its five per cent. advance rate decision. Most of the suspended schedules represent increases, although there also are many reductions.

In deciding the five per cent. case, the commission commented upon what it called inconsistencies of a large number of class rates. The readjusted rates, now held up, would provide increases ranging from one to four cents a hundred pounds on all classes of freight between Chicago and Pittsburgh, or from one to six cents between Chicago and Grand Rapids, Mich., and of from one to four cents between Chicago and Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo and many other cities.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

EDWARD L. BLOOM, 200 West Fifty-fourth Street, a theatrical manager, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $51,775 and no assets. There are 135 creditors, including many actors and actresses for services. Among them are Maud Powell, $2427; Mary Marriott, $170; Flora Vista Williams, $450; George Golden, $607; Al. Smyth, $428; Nathan Edson, $355; Wallace Ferrell, $376; James Seeger, $996; and Al. Stedman, $1,075. Of the 15,000 creditors, among which were a good number for foreign delivery. Machines equipped with adding and other labor-saving devices are growing in demand all the time, while the built-in feature to prevent all sound concerns are said to be declining, for the reason that new ones are being bought instead. Individuals are buying both kinds for private use. In spite of the increased cost of materials and some kinds of labor, it is not believed that there is much danger of higher prices for the finished machines. Accessories are said to be selling better than for some time. Polly Marriott, $170; Al. Stedman, $1,075; Mary Egan, $1,000; Edward L. Bloom, $2,700; E. Ray Goets, $1,350, and A. Baldwin Sloan, $1,350. Among other creditors are Willaurette Dodge, $5,000 for services; Marcus Loew, $900; Samuel P. Nixon of Philadelphia, $1,000 on a note; Deerham Realty Company, $1,257 judgment, and Octograph Company, $554 judgment. Bloom has been in the theatrical line for many years. The last was Edward L. Bloom, who was in bankruptcy on Dec. 26, 1900, and April 12, 1900.

ANNIE BRISKIE, 1,018 East 163d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $16,022, and assets as follows: The liabilities were a deficiency judgment in favor of Robert L. Hoguet and Thomas H. Dolan, as committee of the property of Mary McLoughlin.

WILLIAM B. ODZ, manufacturer of dresses, 12 West Seventeenth Street, has made an assignment to Harry Osterman. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by David Kaplan, $456; Morris Ell, $1,200; and B. S. Visser, $10.

HORWITZ & SEGAL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Horwitz and Max Segal, composing the firm of Horwitz & Segal, manufacturers of waists, 125 East 125th Street, Bronx, New York City, but who are residents o. New York City, by William Abrams, $300; Austin McNeal, $163, and Jacob Kovalsky, $200. Liabilities are stated to be $3,000. Assets $3,000.

J. MORRISON GILMOUR, salesman, 8 West Fortieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $472 on a judgment in favor of Johnson-Kahn Company. There was no William Gilmour who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 7, 1904, which was closed up without a discharge.

BLANCHE YOVIN, dealer in women's apparel, 734 Fifth Avenue, and at Bar Harbor, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $16,502 and assets of $1,790.

KASSOUF, MOUTRAN & BACLINI, dealers in laces, 23 Rector Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,869 and assets of $5,602.

GRAND HAT FRAME CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Max Kalin, trading as the Grand Hat Frame Co., 345 Grand Street, bond of $2,000, with privilege of continuing the business for five days. Liabilities are stated to be $8,000 and assets $2,500.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22. — Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed as follows:

Charles Gilbert Magee of Boston, secretary; liabilities, $48,323; assets, $972.

Samuel Spector and Siegel, trading as Spector & Siegel, contractors and builders, Boston; liabilities, $286,633; assets, uncertain.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 22. — Sarah Shearer, merchant, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $13,628.80 and assets of $9,112.91.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22.—Emil O. Schmidt, pulp dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The petition says he owes $93,977.33, including $83,152.16 in secured and $10,806.60 in unsecured claims. The petitioner values his assets at $144,589.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

A. L. Mordecai & Son—J. Douglas, costs $104.97
Daniel Y.-M. Nattal 218.65
Bloom, E.—J. F. Maher 401.97
Breves, Rudolph—Egyptian Lacquer Mfg. Co. et al., costs 109.42
Bennet, W. S.—Long Islander Pub. Co. 420.32
Basch, Isaac—Royal Ready Co., Inc. 183.26
Burnet, Hiram—J. P. Walsh 6,133.90
Braun, Charles—Kalt Lumber Co. et al., costs 105.79
Baltazlin, Basilio—Fred Koch Brewery 297.79
Burns Bros., Inc.—City of New York, costs 106.85
Calata, Angel —Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro. 103.49
Chuchi, Isadore—J. B. Martindale et al. 841.00
Chisholm Realty Co.—People, &c. 200.00
Cort, John—H. B. Marinelli, Ltd., costs. 146.65
Comstock, Charles A.—J. Seeman et al. 18.52
Colvin, Joseph—S. Geller et al. 718.94
Callan, Patrick J.—C. E. Glassman & Son, Inc. 138.41
Columbia Machine Works and Malleable Iron Co.—J. K. Delano, Jr. 3,181.48
Continental Ins. Co.—A. Boskowits, costs 144.85
Dashing, Mary—M. W. Solomon 161.91
Danziger, Henry S.—I. I. Stahl 100.66
English Lumber Co., Inc.—Parshelsky Bros., Inc., costs 119.20
Edwards, Leo—De Packh Brothers 215.85
Empire Rubber Works, Inc.—Zurich General Accident and Liability Ins. Co., Ltd. 336.47
Fuchs, Emil E.—German-American Ins. Co. 298.13
Goldsmith, Milton—N. De Zel 1,629.51
Hofbauer, Minna—C. Leopold 111.91
Harris, Joseph—Beltzer Brothers Brewing Co. 3,320.72
Hewlett, George G.—E. Van Voorhis et al., costs 107.60
Same—C. J. Curran et al., costs 100.00
Same—B. W. Towne, costs 107.60
Same—T. T. Clark, costs 108.60
Herman, Henry, Jr.—R. Von Cleff 220.27
Haines, Charles—C. E. Glassman & Son, Inc. 238.60
Hirsch, Leon F.—G. Bergamo 1,087.36
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Lahey 1,640.44
Jaffe, Samuel H.—H. M. Bicknell, costs 103.73
Kaplan, Aaron—N. Glantz 408.00
London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident Co. of Canada—Carolyn Laundry $1,607.94
Kravitz, Harry—B. Silverman 873.04
McGrath, Michael P.—Merchants' Bank of Canada 21,684.70
Menzel, G. Ewald—National Surety Co. 174.44
Monzillo, Alession, and Dominick Lambiente—People, &c. 500.00
Martinelli & Co., Inc.—Central Verein of N. Y. City 831.41
Mitchell, Robert J., exr.—Murray Hill Iron Works Co. 107.66
Mulligan, Edw. T.—City of N. Y., costs 112.09
Manchester Garage Co.—Crew Levick Co. 167.35
Mueller, William—C. E. Glassman & Son, Inc. 235.95
McNulty, Harold C.—J. Rosenbaum 781.89
N. Y. Railways Co.—D. Hoffman 344.45
Norris, Benjamin F.—B. Altman & Co. 423.69
O'Hare, Thomas—Platt & Washburn Refining Inc. 201.01
Peerless Motor Specialty Co., Inc.—I. Berkelhammer et al. 383.29
Pfleger, George W.—W. S. Bredin 114.19
Peterson, Alexander T.—Thomas G.—People, &c., Dec. 31, 1914, vacated 3,000.00
Same—Same, Jan. 16, 1915, vacated 500.00
Sarner, Hyman—A. Rosenstein et al., Nov. 14, 1916 ..... 1,344.93
Friedberg, Maurice and Charles—D. Greenberg, Oct. 9, 1916 ..... 100.00

In Bronx County.

Crausman, Bernard—C. G. Graham Const. Co., Nov. 11, 1916 ..... $1,192.50
Maikin, Bennie—S. Reznik, Sept. 22, 1916 ..... 115.72
Vorndran, Christian—G. E. Green, as Comm., Dec. 22, 1915, suspended on appeal 209.32
Wilpod Hld. Co., Inc., and Robert Braun—M. E. Conrad Co., Inc., Nov. 14, 1916 ..... 353.68

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Herbst, Meyer, and Morris Rossinsky—People, &c. Oct. 9, 1916 ..... $500.00
Harninstink, Joseph, and Jake Farber—People, &c. Nov. 15, 1916 ..... 300.00
Laskin, Rubin, Isidor Salasnow, and Harry Salasnow—J. J. Schnurmacher, Jan. 13, 1916 ..... 5,489.56
Stroll, Sophie and Nathan—M. Zin et al.,

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ., At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.
Ambrosius<Ambrosius. Brady<South Shore Traction.
Weber Elec Co<Nat Gas, &c., Co.
Ocean SSCU S Steel Prod.
Blaudin<Ostrander.
D, L & W R R<Donahue.
B'klyn Eastern Dist Terminal<U S.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Re Barge C. R. Sheffer.
Bradley Import Co<W. S. Holbrook.
Chiarello<Seaboard & Gulf SS.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
Amata<Lehigh Valley RR.
U S<Taylor.
Kroger<Ruppert.
Same<Gibson Distilling Co.
Trailer Marble Co<US Fidelity & Gty Co.
Palm Barclay Corset Co.
A. H. Andrews<Stave & Timber.
U S<David.
J. C. Deltra<Syndicate Pub.
Lowe Motor Supplies<Wead Chain Tire Grip.
Universal Transp<Redenauki.
Buffalo Penn. RR.
Louisiana State Rice Milling<Moses.

Seaboard & Gulf Co<Chiarello.
J W Trading<J C Stock Yards.
Sconten<Tug Eureka.

Loes<Bellas Hess & Co
Goldstein<Kats.
Ulkymsko<same.
Wix<Wix.
Harry McCaddin, Jr<McCabe.
Buttenwieser<Stadtmauer.
Veronsky<Beck, (2.)
Re Schwarzstein.
NY Prod Exch Bank<12th Ward Bank.
Re Roosevelt.
Re Mather.
Wiener<Wiener.
Re Morewood Rty Holding Co.
Meyer<Meyer.
Jaeger<Waldron.
Connolly<Hessig.
W & S Job Co<Green.
Costello<Pratt.
Heatless Dental Wheel Co<461 8th Av Co.
Re Palmer.
Re Fraenkel.
Stein<Casual Co of A.
Bosch<Bosch.
Re Zacher.
Stein<Casual Co of A.
Seaver<South Surety.
J & J Slater<Slater Shoe Co.
Re Pallister<Black.
Re Bernstein.
Eidenbach<Eidenbach.
Kernell<Kernell Whse.
Doyle<Talmadge.
Ruth<Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
Buxbaum<Dunham Rty Co. (2.)
Patten<Neuberger, Re Northcole.
Re Gesualdo.
Greenbaum<Polisuk.
Niesmann<Nissmann.
Terry<Terry.
Marx<Chelsea Gas Co.
Wackerow<Wackerow.
Hallahan<Hallahan.
Hellenic Trans SS Co.
Equitable Tr Co.
Natl Tobacco Prod Co<Tobacco Prod C.
O'Neill<O'Neill.
Terry<Terry.
Kenny<Federal Sign System.
Re Pneumatic Concrete Placing Co.
Lydig<White.
Perolin Nomoredust Co. Inc<John A. Crowley<Bringer.
Shepherd<Smith.
Greenwich Sav Bank<Samson.

PART I.—Case on.
PART II.—Case on.
PART III.—Case on.
PART IV.—Case on.
PART V.—Case on.
PART VI.—Case on.
PART VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Case on.
PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
G Q Tuck Co<Tansy.
Cent Trust<Lansden.
Blick Co<Morris & Co.
Mejia, Jr<Muller.
Travelers-Ins Co<N L Kennedy, Inc.
Same<McMeel.
Knapp Co<Fellmeth.
Nat Surety Co<Rocke Co.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.

Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.
Cunningham<Perry.
Dillon<Ivy.
Brophy<Cunningham.
Crames<Simpson Fox Realty Corp.
Flanagan<Penn RR.
Linnehall<Levy Dairy.
Weiner<Hopp.
Friend<Ottenberg, (2.)
Popkin<Ives & Co, (2.)
Grady<Schirmer.
Shannon<Heilner & Wolf.
Antin<Beaver.
Merrill<Int R T, (2.)
Unger<So Bklyn Ry.
Bacher<Putnam & Sons.
Wolfart<Ford.
Farrell<Linch.
Silverman<Cons Gas.
Allen<Riverside Taxi Service.
Fischer<Cushman Brd.
Pector<Delamater.
Schrager<Foster.
Weiss<D, L & W RR.
Katz<Hardy.
Schochat<Boldor Rty Corp. (4.)
Reniger<Strathcoona Const Co.
Schwartz<Gampulsky.
Glennon<Eagan (2.).
Galupi<C Carvel Co.
Gilmore<Meihken.

Boyle<Kaughran.
Salzman<Feldman.
Nivitchanky<Goldman.
Siger<Lese.
Makuc<Majestic Hotel Co.
Rubenstein<Ward Baking Co.
Hart<Slade.
Kane<N Y Rys.
Lerner<same.
Sugerman<same.
Stromberg<Greenfield.
Staloff<Linch.
Greiger<Delamore.
Doubek<Pipshek.
Hamburg<Kaufman (2.)
Way<Fletcher.
Same<Windolph.
People<New Amsterdam Cas Co.
Graf<Kaplan.
Philip<Peerless Feature Prod.
Sandler<Latham Hotel.
Crown<H M Goldstein Co, Inc.
Titus<Griffin.
Seletzky<Blum.
Berliner<Stamschek.
Travidor<Jacob Bros.
Weiss<Bernhard.
O'Dea<Woods.
Morris<Proctor, Jr.
Sartorius<Walker.
Kent Mfg<Wellington.
Sinclair<Palmer.
City of Worcester<Colwell Lead Co.
Friedman<Blauner.
Senor<Levy.
Wickstrom<Peck.
Northern Bank<Sprocessig.
Case on.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pechefsky<NY Rys.
PART VIII.—Rosalsky, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Herdrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Leamy<Baker (2.)
PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ochs<Finkelstein.
PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.
Chellmer<Borman.
Title Guar & Trust<Tax Lien.
Neagle<Neenan.
Imperator Rty Co<Tull.
Hynes<Kabre Assets Corp.
Hetson & Schafran<Von Raitz.
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co<Nordone.
Little<Ware.
Dammann<New Eng Cas Co.
Hansen<McGovern.
Wolf<De Vaux.
Spencer<Colima Lumber Co.
Stockum<Lambert H E Co.
Dogin<Dogin.
Del Mar<Del Mar, New Eng Cas Co<Sirigmana.
Brunson<Gillespie.
Green<Wahlmann.
Same<Schaefer.
Same<Liquor Seized, &c, (Peduto.)
PART XV.—No day calendar.
PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bacon<Modern Pen. McMurray<Diemenland Reopath Co.
PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Crombie<Illinois Sur.
PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Frankel<Peters.

Same<same (136 W 28th St.)
Same<Windolph.
People<New Amsterdam Cas Co.
Graf<Kaplan.
Philip<Peerless Feature Prod.
Sandler<Latham Hotel.
Crown<H M Goldstein Co, Inc.
Titus<Griffin.
Seletzky<Blum.
Berliner<Stamschek.
Travidor<Jacob Bros.
Weiss<Bernhard.
O'Dea<Woods.
Morris<Proctor, Jr.
Sartorius<Walker.
Kent Mfg<Wellington.
Sinclair<Palmer.
City of Worcester<Colwell Lead Co.
Friedman<Blauner.
Senor<Levy.
Wickstrom<Peck.
Northern Bank<Sprocessig.
Case on.

Pipe & Const Supply<Mason & Hanger Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.
Estate of:
Francis L. Leland. Wills for probate:
Mary Plummer,
James K. Ellis.
Alexander Tatts.
Charissa L. Shaw.
Emil Esselborn.
Ellis B. Perry.
Hannah Straus.
Robert T. Dyas.
Mary E. Willet.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of Henry Spondonio.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.
Marshall<Hayes.
Kriegel<Carnese.
Todd<Mayer.
Murphy<Cohen.
Samodovitz<Weiss-Schapiro.
Singerman<Nichols.
Doty Demos Co<MacMullan.
Town Topics Pub Co<Graf.
Gimbel Bros<Hutchenson.
Janssens<Elliott-Fisher Co.
Fleischer<Laffer.
Feldman<Eckhart Milling Co.
Mahler<Bierman.
Newman<Fowler.
Bennet<Kistler.
Stern<Hopkins.
Rosenberg<Fire Adjst.
Parrott<Birdseye.
Holland<Lorraine.
NYC & L I Adv Co<Ratkowsky.
Town Topics Pub Co<Graf.
Counes<Chapalidis.
Wert & Bronx, &c, Co<Fraser.
PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Schoenblum<Dave.
Hanauer<Mackey.
Skalka<Greenwald.
Mackey<Pearson.
Foltner<Wasserman.
Austin<Heller (2.)
Witrenger<Poses.
Alpert<Borden's C M Co (3.)
Kravitz<Borden's C M Co (2.)
Burnstine<Sesboltz.
Spooner<Brokaw.
Friedman<Bronx Home News Pub.
Dunn<Keenan.
Smith<Brady.
Cook<Berler.
Walters<Morosco.
The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Salmon<Rood.
Morando<Woodruff Smith, Inc.
Kirchner<Lissner (2.)
Sonberg<Nussbaum.
Fox<Jeffries.
O'Brien<Quarts.
Meyer<Galland.
Aeolian Co<Cohen.
Levy<NY Cent RR.
Cale<3d Av RR.
Wasseblatt<same.
Robert<Tull.
Muchnick<Fitzpatrick.
Crane<Fisher.
McKeesport Tin Plate Co<Lowy.
Boyle<Kaughran.
Salzman<Feldman.
Nivitchanky<Goldman.
Siger<Lese.
Makuc<Majestic Hotel Co.
Rubenstein<Ward Baking Co.
Hart<Slade.
Kane<N Y Rys.
Lerner<same.
Sugerman<same.
Stromberg<Greenfield.
Staloff<Linch.
Greiger<Delamore.
Doubek<Pipshek.
Hamburg<Kaufman (2.)
Way<Fletcher.
Same<Windolph.
People<New Amsterdam Cas Co.
Graf<Kaplan.
Philip<Peerless Feature Prod.
Sandler<Latham Hotel.
Crown<H M Goldstein Co, Inc.
Titus<Griffin.
Seletzky<Blum.
Berliner<Stamschek.
Travidor<Jacob Bros.
Weiss<Bernhard.
O'Dea<Woods.
Morris<Proctor, Jr.
Sartorius<Walker.
Kent Mfg<Wellington.
Sinclair<Palmer.
City of Worcester<Colwell Lead Co.
Friedman<Blauner.
Senor<Levy.
Wickstrom<Peck.
Northern Bank<Sprocessig.
Case on.

The following causes will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Salmon<Rood.
Morando<Woodruff Smith, Inc.
Kirchner<Lissner (2.)
Sonberg<Nussbaum.
Fox<Jeffries.
O'Brien<Quarts.
Meyer<Galland.
Aeolian Co<Cohen.
Levy<NY Cent RR.
Cale<3d Av RR.
Wasseblatt<same.
Robert<Tull.
Muchnick<Fitzpatrick.
Crane<Fisher.
McKeesport Tin Plate Co<Lowy.
Harary<Ades.
Kepins<E Waters Co.
Levins<Kleban.
Antler<Schwartz.
Inter Tob<Am T T Co.
Schmidt<Dunne.
White<McClury.
Theophilus<Garland.
Isaac<Underpinning & F Co.
Fass<NY Rys.
Stallner<same.
Gibbs<Webster.
Gurewitz<Cassidy.
Tompkins<Lowenstein.
Wolhandler<Cohen.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial:
McCabe<McCabe Rty.
Harary<Ades.
PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Greenberg<Schniaufer.
Werner<McCormack.
PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Kepins<E Waters Co.
Levins<Kleban.
Antler<Schwartz.
Inter Tob<Am T T Co.
Schmidt<Dunne.
White<McClury.
Theophilus<Garland.
Isaac<Underpinning & F Co.
Fass<NY Rys.
Stallner<same.
Gibbs<Webster.
Gurewitz<Cassidy.
Tompkins<Lowenstein.
Wolhandler<Cohen.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Stern<Warren et al—Charles L Hoffman.
SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Kohn<Hafken—Morton S Coan. Shermerhorn<Gabriel—Geo L Lewis. Lawyers Mtg Co<Barclay—Joseph P Morrissey.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Frederic de P Foster<Borris R Schiff—Alfred C Coxe, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Wheeler<Sheldon. Mayers<Mayers.
Re Bickoff.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Brandel<Brandel. Duffy<Duffy Grease.
Greenberg<Marsh (3.)
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.
Berzin<Polonsky. Cuzy<Brauss.
Lehman<Int R T.
P Guthy, Inc<Berliner.
Rosenzweig<Volck. Hall<Rosenberg.
Forster<Newton Bldg.
Barretz<Kaminsky. Murray<North Sand. Aromatic, Inc<Newmark.
Daam<Higginson.
Magnus<Royal Jewelry Mfg Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 240.
PART II.—Mullan, J.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Hopkins<Di Manna Cont Co.
Macy Const Co<Dimock & Fink.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Graidinger<Goodman.
Baar<Int R T.
Goldstein<Comet Amusement Co.
Parkefsky<Zlotsparger.
Kissam<Charles.
Dangelo<Union Ry.
Spieler<Int R T.
Rosenberg<Poe Park Const Co.
Levine<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Meise<Weinshank.
Kraus<Union Ry.
Rothman<I R T.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Feibel<Wood—Simon T. Stern.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Elsie J. Dickinson<Leger Realty Co., Inc., et al.—Walter L. McLaughlin. Re Frederick W. Heinzer<Abraham Rosenfeld—Isidor Silver.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.
People<Bacht.
S J Water Co<CNY.
Schibi<Smith.
Bishop<Kingston Gas.
Lang<Mundheim.
Raymond<Ferguson.
Gerry<Woods.
Modern Hold Co<Kirknew Rty Corp.
Sieber<Alphonsus.
Hoyt<L J R R.
Werner<Woods.
Fishman<Fishman.
McPhearson<Andrus.
Nauyoks<Otis Elev Co.
Katzenstein<Brody.
Hughs<Roche.
Fleming<Barrett.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Barnes<Sternberg (4.)
Lundy<CNY.
Bakst<Ashenbrandt.
Re 66th St (Feiss.)
Weinberg<Weinberg.
McCabe<NY Rys Co.
Monde<B, Q Co & S RR.
Carneval<Carneval.
Re Felix Av.
Re Opdyke St.
Re Whitney St.
Re NY Mun Ry Co. (Trommer Brew.)
Braun<Barnett & Barse Corp.
Eagle S & L Co<Columbine.
Re McGunniglo.
Goldberg<Border's Candy Co.
Irving<L I RR.
Kerr<same.
Wilson<same.
Siesinger<same.
Re NY Mun Ry Co, (Story.)
Wadler<Hendricksen.
Milloy<Am Trans Co.
Chiefetz<Hodes.
Imbriani<Tromler.
Wunder<Knorr.
Bearns<Jantzen.
Bor'gh Bank<Paladine
Re W 28, 29, 30 Sts.
Curley, J.—Motions.
Bultman<Muller.
Edmonds<Edmonds.
Honigman<B, Q Co & RR.
Goldberg<N E RR.
Finger<same.
Snackus<B H RR.
Nelson<same.
Sgro<same.
Hirtz<same.
Depken<Brodey.
Atello<Trommler.
Woodbury<Botzong.
Shaw<same.
Amer Baptist Home Mission Socy<Hugo.
Trunsby<Leeds.
City Tax Lien<Brady.
Same<Cull.
Cohen<Cohen.
Jordan<Empire City Iron Works, (2.)
O'Leary<Nat Biscuit.
Cleary<Fluhr.
Moody<same.
D'Atria<Gotthelf, (2.)
Re Aetna Acc & L Co. (Neuschaefer.)
Grinnage<Grinnage.
Hulst<Gimbel Bros (2)
Hanson<same.
Imbriani-Trommler
Highest number reached on regular call 6772.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Elizabeth B. Estes.
Catherine Hoer.
James A. Brodie.
Francis J. Hall.
Louis Brandenberg.
Alexander Sutherland.
Catharine Graver.
Accounts of:
John B. Mellio.
John Murphy.
Jeronemus Underhill.
Catharine J. Kelly.
Henning Bohlein.
William P. Sullivan.
Henry G. Sanborn.
CONTESTED CALENDAR:
Mary Burger.
Leon Samuels.
Claressa Hobby.
Sarah J. Delap.
Sarah E. Clark.
Augusta Ellis.
Robert Barry.
William May.
August Ludeman.
Franklin Murphy.
Richard Stainton.
Estates of:
Anna Duhme.
Catherine Wernberg.
Josephine Petrolina.
Guardianship of:
Eugene B. Gardiner.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in forty.
Inq.—Dougherty<Rappaport.
Booth<Nassau E R R.
Burns<same.
O'Dare<Bkly H R R.
Byrne<C I & B RR.
Hohner<Bklyn H R R.
Duffy<Greco.
Accurso<Nichols.
Pudbrsky<McDermott
Dalry Co.
Balance of calendar of "ready" and passed Nov. 27, 1916.
Kohler<same.
Hayes<Ackerman.
Convey<Broadway Sporting Co.
Bruno<Bordens Condensed Milk Co.
Casiglia<H R R.
Mosca<same.
Cox<same.
Nov. 22 marked until Monday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Polito Con Co<Stewart
Fisher<Wakefield Pk Realty Co.
Sharkey<Wilson.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Reynolds<Walcott.
Judson<Breithack.
Mt Vernon Builders Supply Co<Harrison.
Arbiter<Yonkers RR.
Highest number reached on cal. 284.
Prime<Aldpri Trading.
Banks<Ollm.
NY, NH & H RR<Gedney.
PART II.—Young, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Tichborne<Well.
Contract calendar.
Kulberg<Perine.
TRIAL TERM—Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Powers<Brewer, (2.)
Mulvey<Valentine.
Einstein<Eagle Mtg & Rty Co.
Peluico<West El RR.
Schlocsta<Val Farms.
Buynofsky<L Val RR.
Roberts<NY, NH & H RR.
Chaifant<C of York.
Dial<NY C RR.
Roeder<Erie RR.
Levine<Gerardi.
Tutino<Pennell.
Duffy<West El RR.
Rice<Union Ry, (2.)
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Ross<Levine.
People<Maglio.
Same<Leitner.
Same<Springsteel.
Johnson<West El RR.
Raupt<Elsele.
Chester Hill Auto Sec Co<West St RR.
Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Weiser<NY Cons Co.
Tomaillis<Leh & W Barre Coal Co.
Ritacco<City of New Rochelle.
Reilly<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
McIntyre<I R T.
D'Hont<Nat Sug Ref.
Parker<Dezell.
Newell<Pratt.
Limonge<Pennell.
Luciano<Lawrence Pk Realty Co.
Levine<C of N Roch.
Zimongle<Pennell.
Nickerson<Brinberg.
Poley<Ratzner.
Williams<City of New Rochelle.
Johnson<West St RR.
Wunder<Herzberger.
Aruts<Hayes.
Lefkoff<Pilsky.
Williams<Bauman.
McAllister<McBride(2)
Becker<McBride.
Hynes<NY Cent RR.
Washburne<Union Ry.
Becker<McBride.
Auer<Teschner.
De Maria<NY C RR.
Phillyaw<McBride(2)
Liberty Brew Co<Ottenhilke<Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Lawrence Bros, Inc<Nelson.
Liberty Brew Co<Kern
Coleman<Mason & H.
Interstate Tree Treat<Pratt.
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
Campano<Eggleston.
Cuchino<Ruppert.
Marroney<Bd of Educ of Mt Vernon.
Powers<West Elec RR
Highest number reached on call, 856.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nosner<B H RR.
Dinsenbacher<Beaver Building Co.
Duerwald<B, Q Co & S RR et al.
Rabey<same.
Yankaus<Whalen.
Roemmele<Tarnover et al.
Holzinger<Bkn H RR.
Krampe<Krampe.
Remainder of calendar passed until Nov. 24, 1916. Cases will be added to the ready section in the order in which they appear on the calendar of Nov. 13, 1916.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1253

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of BETTY SHOP, INC., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.
Take notice that the undersigned receivers will sell at public auction, subject to confirmation, on November 28th, 1916, at 2 P. M., at the premises, No. 102 Main Street, Paterson, N. J., the entire stock of women's wearing apparel, cloaks, suits, waists, and other like merchandise, including furniture, fixtures, and like personal property belonging to the bankrupt estate, together with right, title, and interest of bankrupt's estate in same.
Receivers will present their report of sale to the Judges of said court at the Post Office Building, Newark, N. J., on November 29th, 1916, at 10 A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.
Dated November 22d, 1916.
PHINEAS LEWINSON,
DAVID H. BILDER,
Ancillary Receivers,
790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Ancillary Receivers, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB KASSOUF, MAVRIO MOUTRAN, and SOLOMON BACLINI, individually and as copartners, trading under the name of KASSOUF, MOUTRAN & BACLINI, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 29 Reetor Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of laces, kimonos, dresses, underwear, fixtures, etc.; also outstanding accounts.
GEORGE A. FERRIS, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Forty-one corporations having aggregate capital of $4,123,200 were chartered today. They include:
Goldwyn Pictures Corp., motion pictures, photographic, printing, publishing, $5,000,000; M. M. and E. Selwyn, S. Golfish, 1,451 Broadway.
Flexo Garment Corp., undergarments, $200,000; S. London, A. Bresch, L. W. Keller, 817 Faile St., Bronx.
Steel Ventilouvre Co. of America, Inc., ventilators, transoms, $500,000; J. P. Goodhardt, W. C. Lange, C. M. Wills, 25 W. 42 St.
Mail Order House of Switzerland, Inc., textiles, merchandise, embroidery, $80,000; S. Saurer, W. J. Herzfeld, B. Naumburg, 30 Broad St.
Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., children's, misses' wear, millinery, novelties, $100,000; S. L. Stern, L. Arnstein, L. Ranauer, 121 W. 17 St.
Brooklyn Ice Palace, Inc., Brooklyn, theatres, roof gardens, skating rinks, motion pictures, $50,000; H. Denham, H. S. Leman, A. H. Bloch, 507 Westminster Road, Brooklyn.
The Educational Film Relief Assn., Inc., moving pictures, theatricals, bazaars, lectures, $30,000; A. Boehm, D. M. Cohn, F. R. O'Neil, Hotel Calvert.
The Blackburn Smith Corp., Poultney, feed water filters, other machines, $25,000; J. F. Tramutolo, H. J. Osborn, W. H. Griffin, Mahwah, N. J.
L. Winkler & Co., Inc., photo-mechanical printing, lithographing, other processes, $20,000; J. Retzeloff, R. and L. Winkler, 112 W. 110 St.
S. G. Philactos Co., Inc., food products, $16,000; L. Archer, C. E. Couplos, S. G. Philactos, 153 W. 14 St.
Rotor Motors, Inc., Elmira, rotary type motors, $10,000; C. L. Stephens, J. G. Hawley, W. S. Smith, Watkins.
Tip Top Co., fasteners, snap fasteners, similar devices, $10,000; C. A. Bernard, C. H. Andrews, E. A. Sinn, 19 Cedar St.
Emporium Publishing Co., Inc., publishers, printers, $10,000; V. Arguelles, F. E. Hipple, G. Varounis, 59 Pearl St.
Hydrosia Water Co., Inc., Buffalo, distilled water, non-alcoholic drinks, extracts, $10,000; J. D. Hadch, M. George, L. Debo, 184 Richmond Av., Buffalo.
United Hat Leather Co., Inc., leather, leather bands, $5,000; G. Rosenweig, M. Haskel, I. Siegel, 34 Bond St.
Continental Photo Play Corporation, films, photoplays, $10,000; A. Bivona, A. Morina, A. Calicchio, 170 Passaic Av., Belleville, N. J.
R. C. S. Realty Co., Inc., Watertown, realty, construction, $10,000; W. A. Sullivan, J. W. Carey, C. B. Riggs, Watertown.
Harlem Hemstitching Co., Inc., hemstitching, scolloping, embroidering, buttonhole making, $6,000; B. Hollander, S. Littauer, H. Levi, 346 W. 125 St.
Standard Newspaper Supply Co., Inc., machinery, presses, types, engines, motors, contracting, $5,000; F. F. Jones, F. A. Saunders, H. B. Ryan, 231 W. 129 St.
Mechanics Realty Co., Inc., realty, $6,000; M. Dain, H. Faldman, M. N. Sufrin, 559 E. 164 St.
M. Bogdanoff, Inc., Bronx, realty, $3,000; M. and N. Bogdanoff, N. Kaplan, 407 E. 170 St., Bronx.
Springer Amusement Co., Inc., theatrical, moving pictures, $5,000; J. H. Carr, H. W. Hubbard, J. H. Springer, 2,182 Broadway.
Bobmil Mfg. Co., Inc., metal goods, $5,000; J. Marcus, J. Kendler, J. G. Cohen, 305 W. 113 St.
Bell Catering Corp., hotels, restaurants, cafes, capital no par value, begin with $500; F. Freeman, K. R. Norton, A. P. Anderson, 34 Nassau St.
Hayto Oil and Refining Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, agricultural, mining, petroleum, timber, coal, iron, metals, capital no par value, begin with $500; C. Watson, Jr., H. E. Rau, J. A. Wilson, 66 Broadway.
Occidental Theatre Corp., theatres, motion pictures, amusement parks, restaurants, $5,000; C. Miller and Volk, 506 E. 14 St.
Authorization: G. S. C. Commercial Corp., Wilmington, Del., autos, vehicles, aeroplanes, airships, motors, commission, $10,000; representative, J. Alexander, 120 Broadway, Manhattan.
Capital increases: Georgie Strong Harral Co., Inc., New York, $75,000 to $150,000; Anable Avenue Garage Corp., New York, $500,000 to $1,000,000; Maguire Company, Inc., Buffalo, $100,000 to $150,000; W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank, New York, $100,000 to $500,000.
Voluntary dissolutions: Reliable Stable Co., Inc., New York; the A. E. Tanner Hardware Co., Inc., Fort Plain; Resnicow & Rashes, Inc., Manhattan; Consumers' Fertilizer Co., Manhattan; Hauser & Arnstein & Siegel, Inc., Manhattan; Ohm & Wilson, Inc., New York; Hayti Standard Oil Co., Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—Charters filed: Elevator Supplies Co., Hoboken, manufacture war munitions and deal in elevators, $2,000,000; Edward A. Markley, John H. Young, J. C. Ralph, E. Cooper, Newark.
National forwarding Co., Weehawken, for shipping, forwarding, and handling merchandise, $50,000; Walter C. Smith, New York; Alfred W. Bearse, West New York; Theodore C. Fallon, Coytesville, N. J.
Smidth Lewis Foundry Co., Elizabeth, iron founders and metal workers $10,000; Stephen C. Williams, Kenneth McBwen, New York; John J. Griffin, Westfield.
G. E. M. Building and Realty Co., Fort Lee, real estate and development, $25,000; Elizabeth E. Reid, Harold F. Reid, Lucinda McDonald, Harry D. Schall, Francis Lowery, Palisade, N. J.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 22.—Charter filed: Ziegfeld Cinema Corp., manufacture motion picture films and photograph apparatus, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Horry T. Farrow, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERLER SHOE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Thos. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 617 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of boots, shoes, and children's shoes, slippers, rubbers, boots, men's hats, fixtures, etc.
FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.
Above sale adjourned until Dec. 7th at same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN GOLDRING, individually and as copartners trading as GOLDRING BROTHERS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1703 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Liberty Brew Co<Ottenheimer.
Faweett<Long Distance Holding Co.
Cent<Nassau RR.
Nelson<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Dornbusch<Sheinfeld.
Yunkers<Gsonowsky.
Same<Lalli.
Young<CNY.
Finken<Bklyn Union El RR.
Clark<Weiss.
Yengel<Nassau RR.
Young<Bosse.
Tuck<Israel et al.
Simpson<Nassau RR.
Cumming<Bunn.
Marx<Straus et al.
Morley<Banks.
Murphy<Knights of Columbus.
Robertson<Lippmann.
Freedman<N Y, O & W RR.
Van Wicklen<Springdale Realty Co.
Southern<Erie RR.
Wagstaff against Yettie Haselkorn et al.; J. S. Wise, Jr., attorney; due, $13,286.98; taxes, &c., $961.11; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Undercliff Av, w s, 72.9 ft n of 176th St, 50x100, vacant; also
Undercliff Av, e s, 211.6 ft n of 176th St, 100x100, vacant; Regent Realty Co. against the Sherman Co. et al., Action 1; Lachman & G., attorneys; due, $7,771.49; taxes, &c., $427.17; to the plaintiff for $5,000.
Undercliff Av, e s, 96.7 ft n of 176th St, 100x100, vacant; same against same, Action 2; due, $7,983.81; taxes, &c., $257.29; to the plaintiff for $3,000.
1835 St, s s, 85 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x95, vacant; Mary Winkler against Rudolph Loewenthal et al.; J. C. Stein, attorney; due, $1,995.56; taxes, &c., $250; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

15th St, 412 to 418 West, for a two-story garage, 100x98.4; J. J. Gillen, 481 West 14th St, owner; J. S. Maher, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $45,000.
74th St, 112 to 118 East, for a nine-story apartment, 72x85.2; 112 East 74th Street Corp., 505 5th Av, owner; Robert T. Lyons, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architect; cost, $175,000.
170th St, n e corner of Grand Concourse, for a six-story brick tenement, 75x90.6; Concourse and 170th Street Co., Charles Richardson, 1,120 Bryant Av., President, owner; Irving Margon, 370 East 149th St, architect; cost, $80,000.
Cyrus Place, s s, 129.12 ft w of 3d Av, for a one-story brick garage, 37.6x27; George Feuerstein, 164 Maple Av, Queens, owner; William A. Faiella, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALBANY ST, 22, s w s, 65.11 ft s e of West St, 18.8x75; Fenio Realty Co. to Bleecker Expert & Trading Co., on premises, mtg $17,000, all liens, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
AVENUE A, n w cor of 9th st, 23.3x irr; Avenue C, w s, 23.3 ft n of 9th St, 23x83; Morris Lipman to Harry Joachim, 946 Hoe Av, mtg $72,000, Nov. 11.....$100
24TH ST, 152 West, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Morland Mortgage Co. to Mary J. Boomer, at Hotel St. James, San Jose, Cal., mtg $30,000, c. a. s., Sept. 17, 1915; attorneys, E. H. Ludlow & Co., 149 Broadway.$1
42d St, s s, 145 ft w of 5th Av, 85.4x100.5; Samuel Jacobs to Eled Land Co., 70 Washington St, mtg $105,000, Nov. 21; attorneys, Liebmann & Tanzer, 233 Broadway.....$1
56TH ST, 426 West, s s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5;

Attorneys and Brokers!

We have available for free distribution a map of Manhattan Island showing the zones as created by the Board of Estimate, July 25, last, which may be had upon application.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

Artistic New Dwelling

11 rooms and 3 baths; first story hollow tile and stucco; second story shingle; roof of Spanish tile; very handsome residence. Reasonable price; convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:24, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturday only), 1:36, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:39, 5:06, 5:12, 6:08 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:15, 3:05, 3:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

SACRIFICE $6,000

Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful Colonial Home

BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all year home on large grounds, with 234 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room, with old fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

An Actual Photograph.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor. Two fine bedrooms and bath on third floor. Separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

FLOORS SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES

HESS SERVICE

432 Fourth Ave.
N. W. Corner 29th St.
Offices & Showrooms

13-21 East 22d St.
Between Broadway and 4th Ave.
FLOORS
Also smaller divisions.

24-26 West 25th St.
FLOORS

32-46 West 23d St.
Formerly Stern Brothers' Building.
FIFTH FLOOR

125 East 23d St.
OFFICES

148-56 West 23d St.
FLOORS

115-7 East 23d St.
Near Fourth Av.
FLOORS
TOP FLOOR, WITH SKYLIGHTS.

27-33 West 20th St.
FLOORS

37-45 West 20th St.
FLOORS

151-153 West 19th St.
FLOORS

50-54 West 17th St.
FLOORS
Possession February 1.

13-15 West 34th St.
NEAR 5TH AV.
To Sub-Lease.
FOURTH FLOOR

28-32 West 36th St.
STORE and FLOORS

151-5 West 30th St.
FLOORS

134-40 West 29th St.
FLOORS

34-38 West 27th St.
FLOORS

160-178 West 23d St.
S. E. CORNER 7th Av.
Stores, Offices, Showrooms

49-53 East 21st St.
Near Fourth Ave.
FLOORS
Also smaller divisions.

16 East 17th St.
STORE and FLOORS

30-32 West 15th St.
STORE and FLOORS
Also smaller divisions.

821-823 Broadway
N. W. CORNER 12TH ST.
STORE and FLOORS

71-7 Grand St.
S. W. CORNER WOOSTER ST.
FLOORS

Rental list with complete details upon application.

BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS

M&L HESS INC. 907 Broadway, Cor. 20th St. *Tel. Gramercy 6052.*

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 488 67th St., Brooklyn.

A LUXURIOUS PEERLESS LANDAULET, late model; cost $6,100; Gray-Davis electric equipment; accept $1,000. Garage, 303 West 79th, near Riverside.

BEAUTIFUL SIMPLEX ROADSTER, 1914, 50 h. p., Disappearing top, $2,000. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

BLUE RIBBON, 1,700 BROADWAY.
PACKARD 1-35 Touring.
PACKARD 1-35 Phaeton.
PACKARD 1-25 Touring.
PACKARD 3-38 Phaeton, wire wheels.
PACKARD 12-48 Touring.
PACKARD 10-30 Phaeton.
LOCOMOBILE 11-6 Touring.
KNOX, Berline body.
CHALMERS 16 Touring.
CHALMERS 16 Touring.
OVERLAND 16 Runabout.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, 8 cylinder.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
WHITE, 1916, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE-6 ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MERCER RACEABOUT, $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET.
Chevrolet Baby Grand; a snappy, light, touring car.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway, New York City.

COLE, 1916, Model 8-60, 7-passenger touring, driven 1,500 miles; an exceptionally good-looking, used car; can be bought at a very low price.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1916.—Chummy roadster; driven 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1915 light 6, 7-passenger, just overhauled and repainted; bargain.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

DE DION BOUTON LIMOUSINE, eight-cylinder, wire wheels, $1,500. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

DODGE 1916-15 runabout and touring cars; every car has been gone over in our own repair shop and put in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE, touring, late 1915; exceptional condition; just overhauled; brand-new storage battery, vacuum feed, platinum points, etc., like new car; no dealers; $500. Phone Spring 419.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY; PRACTICALLY new 5-passenger touring automobile; only run 6,000 miles; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self starter, extra tires, tubes, tools, &c.; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice, $300, immediately; inspection. Edward's Garage, 287 Morris Av., near 139th St.

FIAT LIMOUSINE
equipped with electric lights and starter; if you are looking for a closed car, this is worthy of your attention.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway, New York City.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY.
Complete line, regular prices; also 1917 touring, full equipment,—with closed Winter body, $465; demountables, self starter, speedometer, Bumber horn, $435; runabouts, $415; complete, $580; complete commercial, $425; ton trucks, $500; 1½-ton trucks, $715. Telephone Lenox 4863; we send salesman. Time payments. Open evenings Sundays. Lexington Av., corner 88th St. Immediate deliveries.

HUPMOBILE.
1916 Hupmobile, slightly used as a demonstrator; we will sell this with a new car guarantee; this is a bargain.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway, New York City.

HUPMOBILE.
1916 Hupmobile touring car; this car has been repainted, and we will sell it with a guarantee.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway, New York City.

JEFFERY-CHESTERFIELD.
Jeffery-Chesterfield touring car; completely equipped; a bargain to a quick buyer.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway, New York City.

LIMOUSINE bodies, new, half price; used ones cheap. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Limousine, seven-passenger, fine condition. Can be seen 1,934 Jerome Av., garage.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,850. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE touring car, 1913-14, 6-cylinder, 40-45 horse power, good condition; reasonable. Goodrich Co., 325-31 West 49th. Telephone Columbus 856.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car in excellent condition; special bargain; time payments arranged if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

PACKARD 1916 runabout, fully equipped; mileage 4,200; $1,800.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 8 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car, wire wheels.
PACKARD 1912 48 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring, Westinghouse air springs.
STUDEBAKER Series 17 8 pass. 6 cyl. cabriolet; only run 1,100 miles.
STEVENS DURYEA 1911 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
COLE 1916 8 cyl. 7 pass. touring, $700.
PIERCE-ARROW 1911 7 pass. limousine, Westinghouse air springs, extra tour. body.
WINTON 1913 6 cyl. 7 pass. touring car, fully equipped; can be bought right.
MARION 1914 6 cyl. roadster; self-starter, electric lights; $800.
AMERICAN 1914 6 cyl. roadster, starter and lights.
CADILLAC 1913 7 passenger touring.
HEWITT 3-ton truck in running order; panel body.
PACKARD 3-ton truck, with rack side body.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 859-861 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD, 1909—30 h. p. Landaulet and Touring bodies, $850. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

PACKARDS, latest models, sold, bought. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,860 Broadway. Columbus 8075.

PACKARD 1914 limousine; will trade for 38 touring and cash. 645 Circle.

PACKARD Limousine, 1912, eighteen; excellent condition. Charles, 170 East 83d.

PEERLESS coupe, 1914, 6-38; A1 condition throughout; Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; cost $5,000; will accept reasonable offer. For further information phone 1808 Circle.

PEERLESS 1915—48 h. p. seven-passenger; cost $5,000; excellent condition; will sell for $850. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

J. WILLET HALL & CO.—Notice of renewal of limited partnership by J. Willet Hall & Co.
The undersigned have this day subscribed, acknowledged and filed a certificate of renewal of limited partnership in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the substance of which is as follows:
The name of the firm is J. Willet Hall & Co. The principal place of business is in the County of New York. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokerage, buying and selling on commission stocks, bonds, investment securities, and such other business as may be properly incidental thereto. The general partner is J. Willet Hall, residing at Great Neck, Nassau County, New York. The special partner is Charles E. Curtis, whose residence is New Haven, Connecticut, temporarily residing at No. 1109 Columbia Street, South Pasadena, California. Both of said partners are of full age. The amount of capital which the special partner contributed is $15,000. The said partnership begins on the 17th day of November, 1916, and ends on the 16th day of November, 1917.
Dated November 13, 1916.
J. WILLET HALL,
CHARLES E. CURTIS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 291 cases of tomatoes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial in the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 4, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated November 13, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PEERLESS, cabriolet, 1916; appearance and condition like new; cost $2,500; reasonable cash offer takes same. 150 West 56th.

PIERCE-ARROW SEDAN, light six-cylinder; electric light and self-starter; new tires all round; full tool equipment; quick sale necessary; no dealers. Address P. O. Box 177, Elizabeth, N. J.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; extra tire; immediate sale for highest offer. M 259 Times Downtown.

REO, 1916.—Private family must sacrifice almost new Reo, six cylinder, seven passenger touring; fully equipped; cost $1,290; accept $750. 150 West 55th St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Lady going south will sacrifice 1916 Scripps-Booth; practically new; run 1,500 miles; extras. 52 East 62d St.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 18TH ST.

STEARNS KNIGHT 8, limousine, 1916; excellent condition; 4,000 miles; beautiful finish; cost $8,600; price $4,850; all 1917 improvements added at cost $100; going abroad. At Automobile Club of America or telephone Rector 4683.

STEARNS 8-cyl., brand-new, run 3,000 miles, 1917 improvements; sacrifice. 507 5th Av., Room 501. Phone, between 2 and 3, Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS, 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER 1916.—4 cylinder, 7 passenger; good condition and appearance; $550. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

STUTZ 1916 SPECIAL BULLDOG.
MERCER 1915 4 PASS. SPORTY MODEL.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 1,500 MILES.
CADILLAC RUNABOUT 1914, PERFECT.
BECKER, 1,777 B'WAY. COLUMBUS 6983

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON six limousine, very fine condition throughout; guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, LANDAULETS AND other commercial cars to hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. S. Auto Renting Co., 438 West 16th St. Phone Chelsea 2198.

BENZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P., Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 9224. Keister, 137 West 89th St.

HUDSON.—Beautiful Hudson landaulet; careful chauffeur, $2.50 hourly, $350 monthly. Walters, Lenox 8040.

PACKARD, 1916, with new 1917 limousine-landaulette body; never been used; for rent by month to responsible party. Phone Columbus 5300 or Columbus 9066.

PACKARD landaulets, excellent condition; shopping $2.50 hourly; monthly; reasonable. Curran, Lenox 8643.

PACKARD limousines; excellent condition; day, week, month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th. Col. 7539.

PACKARD AUTO OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. Beautiful cars, driven by owners; excellent service; reasonable rates; livery. 845 Circle.

PIERCE-ARROW PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PIERCE-ARROW landaulet for hire; very reasonable; careful driver. S 104 Times.

PIERCE, PACKARD, football game, $50; hourly $2.50, monthly $300. Circle 447.

TO HIRE.—Packard, Fiat, Metallurgique limousines; monthly; Prucker, 1 Manhattan Av., Riverside 1961.

YALE-HARVARD GAME.—Rent Packard Twin-six for trip, week end, or month. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Telephones 4219—5330 Bryant.

Automobiles Wanted.

SIMPLEX.—Late model, 75 H. P.; full particulars, including price. E 258 Times Downtown.

PACKARD, late model seven-passenger closed car for cash. Columbus 7301.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

10,000 TIRES, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10, &c. BIG SNAPS. Jandorf, 308 West 59th St., near Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St.—Autos and bodies stored; reasonable charges.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$50,000; 6 per cent.; first mortgage for sale; Detroit real estate; will pay 10 per cent. bonus for quick sale. S 90 Times.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

REAL ESTATE.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 20th St.

LEWIS H. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 168 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1123
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4031.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$15,000 cash will buy a twenty-foot four-story private house on the best block below 59th St. For information apply to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

In the lower Seventies, just off Fifth Av., an old 4-story residence, 22.6x102.2; rear not shut in; suitable for remodeling; very cheap.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700

Five-story single apartment, Waverly Place, at Washington Square; sacrifice to close estate; savings bank mortgage; fully leased; annual rent, $3,120. Administrator, 8,523 Broadway.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

BRONX BRICK RESIDENCE
For Sale or Exchange.
Attractive detached two-family house, rented $110 per month; all order; splendid location; first mortgage $7,500; equity $7,500; will exchange equity for smaller property and cash or sell at a great sacrifice on account business reasons. Owner, Room 2,409, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

22 lots directly opposite and adjacent to the Baychester Station of the New Haven Railway in Bronx, for sale on easy terms. Good location. Suitable for colony Italian workers.
THE WHEELER CORPORATION,
503 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 3977.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d Station, 3d Av. Molony, 311 West 4th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

SNAP.—Two lots, $475 each; near beautiful Sea Beach Subway. S 103 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.
F. H. RICHMOND, 51 Chambers St.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

A REAL BARGAIN.
Seven-room, all-year cottage, ideally located; large plot; no assessments; all improvements, including electric light; less than 30 minutes out; will make terms to suit you.
F. H. RICHMOND, 51 Chambers St., City.

Beautiful lots at Little Neck Hills; high and healthful; near water and station; $400 each, easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Phone 244 Cortlandt.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 29 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

SCARSDALE, 8 rooms, 50x200; village water; electric light; sell or rent, with privilege of purchase. Price, $6,000. Rent, $40.
ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

REAL BARGAINS
in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 13 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—8 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 13 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET S ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price, $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Owner, Box G 180 Times.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. B., store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small chicken farm; 5-room house; poultry house; ready to move in; plenty of ground for farming, vegetables, &c.; small amount down and $14 monthly. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

House.—9 rooms, two baths, electric light, steam heat, modern, comfortable, beautiful, near station; 30 minutes from city; rent, $50. Room 1,204, 27 William St. Phone 1744 Broad.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

SEASHORE HOTEL OPPORTUNITY.
Hotel, Ocean Av., Ocean City, N. J.; 30 bedrooms, dining room seats 75; best location; highest reputation for 21 years; profitable investment. For particulars address L. F. Bomhoff, 821 Chambers St., Gloucester, N. J.

Montclair.—Charming Colonial Gem, 9 rooms, 2 baths, large sun parlor, sleeping porch, big living room, tiled kitchen; ivory finish; decorations to suit; delightful surroundings; big shade trees; price $10,500; easy terms. Frank Hughes Taylor Co.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Dairy and potato farms are profitable. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Ave.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Garage for sale in a suburban city close to New York City; great opportunity for a live man; other business reason for selling. C., Room 307, 405 Lexington Av., New York City.

Real Estate Wanted.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Vandt. 1732.

Farm, commuting distance N. Y. City; first payment, 10 secured notes, payable monthly at $100 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, full particulars as to acreage, house about 10 rooms; improvements, price, where situated. Z 214 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR LEASE FOR LONG TERM.
Four-story and basement building, near 5th Av. and 38th St.; owner will improve for substantial tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 5th Av., New York.

ASHLAND BUILDING,
815 4TH AVE., COR. 24TH ST.
Show Rooms and Offices
At Attractive Rentals.
Excellent Service. Strictly Fireproof.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGENTS. 840 BROADWAY.

$75 and $90 Stores.—The best location, dry goods, cloaks and suits, or any business; steam heat, electric light; near elevated and subway. 733-737 Tremont Av. See Janitor.

We have offices—large and small—sub-lease basis; uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Sublet part of desirable furnished office, typewriter and telephone service included. Room 708, 1,482 Broadway.

Desk room, stenographic, and telephone service in private office. 15 Broad St. Hanover 439.

Two offices; low rental; complete furniture; safe is purchased for $250, (much reduced.) 11 Broadway, room 1,

43D, 11 EAST.—Desirable store, $100; large, light studios; near Grand Central.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

FURNISHED sublet apartments, J. Whitcliffe Gray, Specialist, 209 West 78d. Columbus 3974.

FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED apartments, rooms, elevator; short or long lease. S 87 Times.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 7 rooms, bath; S. W. corner apartment; 3 master chambers; southern exposure; 6 months, longer. F. L. HURT, Asolian Hall, Vanderbilt 4185.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Rental Co., 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE, 420, (Corner of 114th.)—Modern fireproof building; has exquisitely furnished corner apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 12th floor; overlooking Hudson; library, music, drawing room, and dining room connecting with French doors; ideal for entertaining; cut glass, silver, linen; $350 month; short lease, $300 long lease; Winter lease or longer; immediate possession. Private phone, 675 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH ST., No. 125.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

Unfurnished—East Side.

315T. 39 EAST.—Second floor; three rooms, bathroom, and kitchen; by the year; hot water heat, electricity; hardwood floors.

40TH ST., 36 EAST.—Most desirable location; apartment 9 rooms and bath, $900; rental includes care of rooms; restaurant service; elevator service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

87TH, 51 EAST.—Six rooms, electric light, steam heat, all improvements, $57.

PARK AV., 1,229, (S. E. corner 86th, Maple Court.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, all light, $1,000. A Brandstein, agent, 74 Broadway.

1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH.
ELEVATOR AND FULL CLUB SERVICE.
414-416 MADISON AV. at 48th St.
RENTS, $720-$1,080.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

130TH ST., 600 WEST; 130TH ST., 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms with every newest improvement; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45. Inquire 625 Steps.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
274-6 West 19th; 5-6 light rooms, $45-$50.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

HADDON HALL,
806 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 127th St.
7-8 Rooms, $1,100 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

IF YOU are looking for apartments of any size on the upper west side call on Paterson Brothers, 601 West 115th St., or telephone 1114 Morningside.

THE HUNTINGTON,
324-328 West 51st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE MANSFIELD,
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 149th St.
Only one apartment left.
7 rooms, 1 bath; $900.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—Furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Refined business couple desire small apartment in good neighborhood; reasonable; references exchanged. Mingay, 78 Reade St., New York.

WANTED, 5 or 6 room nicely furnished apartment, 5 months, below 96th, either east or west; about $100 monthly. N 142 Times.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities; Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72. Phone 848 Columbus.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 160 West 125th.

COUPLE, baby, desire two bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchen, until Aug. 1; good care taken; $65. S 83 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. FRED'K L. HURT, AEOLIAN HALL. VANDERBILT 4183.

APARTMENTS WANTED; furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

WANTED, immediately, 6-7 room furnished apartment to May 1; maximum rent $116. Responsible. Room 1108, 27 William St.

THREE ADULTS want 3 to 5 rooms, between 72d and 124th, west side, about $75. S 84 Times.

Unfurnished.

Apartment two, three rooms and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished, wanted in good neighborhood, or would share house with refined people; references. E 276 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 213.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; electricity, phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Table board; rooms, with or without bath; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; private baths; southern exposure; table guests.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Parisian lady offers refined people lovely suite, two rooms, private bath; beautiful double room; unsurpassed French cooking; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front square room; other rooms; references exchanged.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large front room; two flights; references exchanged. Riverside 1887.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new, high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, (THE GEORGIAN.)—Rooms, board and general services are kept up to a high standard.

80TH, 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Rooms, board and general services are kept up to high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

83TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; electricity; hot water; home cooking.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; connecting bath; good home table.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; finest table; private; homelike house; references.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

90TH ST, 312 WEST.—Charming house, accessible, quiet neighborhood; exceptional accommodations for couple appreciating refined surroundings and service.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; table guests; electricity, telephone.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, well heated; excellent cuisine; L; table boarders.

100TH, 216 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Private American family can accommodate 1 or 2 gentlemen in high-class apartment. Hurt, 12C, Riverside 5829.

102D, 244 WEST.—Adult family desiring suite; refined private home; apply; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418.—Wanted, quiet, refined girl, share large, ideal room with girl; board optional. Apartment 103.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 50 Cosy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room. Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

LARGE ROOM; subway; conveniences for two, with board. Tel. 3162W Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Exceedingly attractive, sunny single or double rooms; superior board, $12-$15 weekly. 7726 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 344.—Double, sunny room; best home table; steam, electricity.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD wanted, by man and wife, occupied during the day, west side, between 90th and 110th St.; private family preferred; full details or no attention will be paid. N 279 Times Downtown.

Young lady desires room with board, private family; give rates. L. D., 220 Times Downtown.

BOARD wanted for boy 4 years old; good surroundings, $5. S 75 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 3 or 4 Yonkers.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Lofts for Manufacturing

Six Lofts (about 11,500 net sq. ft. each) with light on four sides; to be rented together or separately. Possession before February 1st, 1917.

Susquehanna Building
18-22 W. 18th St.—23-27 W. 17th St.

5 elevators; high ceilings; unusual shipping facilities

Loton H. Slawson Company
Managing Agent
171 Madison Avenue, Tel. Murray Hill 3530

15-19

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

33D, 433 WEST.—Scrupulously clean connecting rooms; heat, bath, telephone; $5; investigate.

33D, 455 WEST.—Private house; floor, three rooms; rent singly; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

39TH, 326 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished heated room; private house; gentleman; $6.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, high-class house; bachelors; references.

51ST ST., 10 WEST—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences; "L."

56TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room, facing Park; reasonable. Bartlett, Columbus 5962.

59TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished top floor large room, bath, telephone, electricity. F. G. Mattern.

70TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory, business man; appointment. Telephone Johnson, 948 Madison.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; electricity, steam heat; gentlemen. December.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Attractive room; bath; private family; gentleman. Call mornings or evenings.

72D, (Subway.)—Large front room; opposite bath; high-class apartment; business gentleman; references. Columbus 884. Apt. 1C.

72D, 121 WEST.—Medium rooms; southern exposure; running water; also parlor floor.

73D, 275 WEST —Nicely furnished, well-heated room, with private bath; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Small room with excellent board; phone; near subway; references.

74TH, 250 WEST.—Well-furnished room, with bath; private family; references required.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms; private bath; electricity; hall room; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized front room; lavatory; references.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean large room; kitchenette privileges; hall room; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny rooms; wall heated; continuous hot water; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; single room; well furnished; references.

82D, 8 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette; also large, sunny room; all conveniences.

85TH ST., 257 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Southern exposure; electricity; elevator; private; references. Schuyler 2789.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

88D, 265 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, single, suites, private baths; large closets; electric lighted; electricity; high-class private house.

88D, 251 WEST.—Outside medium room; lavatory; electricity; refined business man. Kirkpatrick.

88D, 308 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electricity, elevator; homelike. Apt. 6E.

95TH ST., 255 WEST. Fine outside room, near bath; all modern; elevator; one block from subway; $5; reference. Apt. W.

96TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive, sunny parlor; subway; electricity, phone; one flight. Brinkman.

97TH, 64 WEST. — Two beautiful rooms, southern exposure; bath; single, en suite; continuous hot water, telephone; private house; convenient transportation.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large, well-furnished, warm room; bath; gentleman.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunity; large room or suite, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple. Apartment 9.

100TH, 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished room in private apartment; for one or two gentlemen; use of fireproof building. Hurt, 12C. Riverside 5829.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; bath; telephone.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny; gentlemen; references. Mascher, Academy 1850.

112TH, 589 WEST.—Elegant room, kitchen privileges, woman only; references. Apt. 1C.

115TH, 620 WEST, Apt. 62.—Delightful southwest, overlooking river and Drive; excellent transportation.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Outside single room; bath; dairy; bath adjoining; breakfast optional; gentleman. Apt. 9B.

118TH, 401 WEST.—For men, comfortably furnished, south room, overlooking park; two closets; running water; double, $8; single, $7. Apt. 2; Lawrence.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Bright rooms; homelike; corner. Apt. 42.

119TH, 301 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, modern improvements; high class, piano, victrola.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large three-window front room, second floor, adjoining bath; spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50; American family; references.

135TH, 550 WEST.—Delightful large room, facing Broadway; subway. Apt. 25.

143D, 617 WEST.—Large room, outside, sunny; near Drive; elevator; references. F24.

156TH, 601 WEST.—Delightful, sunny room; private family; convenient subway. Apt. 64.

BROADWAY, 2,181. (74th St.)—Beautiful sunny suite or single; shower bath; every convenience.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Pleasant, well furnished, warm room, $3.50 week. Charlton.

LENOX AV., 332.—Large rooms for two; all new, with all improvements.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished suite, facing Drive, $65 a month; twelfth floor; private family; single room $35 a month; private bath; gentlemen. Phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, modern conveniences, gentlemen. (Davis.) apartment 61B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, 137th Subway.—Nicely furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 4-D

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596, (Apt. 1.)—Exceptional bachelor's suite; rooms front, facing Hudson; reasonable.

ST. FRANCIS HOUSE,
359 West 125th Street.
Newly furnished residence for women; references required. Chelsea 7175. Board optional.

WEST END AV., 83d and 84th Sts.—Two large rooms, en suite or single; private bath; electricity; breakfast if desired. Schuyler 3583. One flight.

WEST END, 806.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Couple residing in suburbs desire well-furnished, quiet room and bath in private house by the month for use during Winter and Spring when in the city; reference exchanged; full particulars desired. E 278 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wants good-size furnished room and bath; elevator apartment or private house; good closet accommodation; locality 42d to 55th Sts., one block east or west 5th Av. S 67 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes pleasant room, bath, if to suit $14 weekly. Plaza or Murray Hill district; breakfast wanted. N 165 Times.

ALL CONVENIENCES; clean, light room; near City College; reasonable; gentleman. C 235 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, and stenographer; 5 years' experience; salary, $15. E 267 Times Downtown.

COOK.—An experienced colored cook by the day; good reference Annie E. Clarke, 248 West 53d St. Phone Circle 8831.

DRESSMAKER, $2.50 daily; dresses, coats, alterations specialty. Phone 6724 Morningside. Apt. 8D.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman would like a position as working housekeeper in small family; willing, obliging, and trustworthy; an apartment preferred; experienced. Z 208 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Capable colored maid wishes position housekeeper or care apartment; good references; evenings, Sunday off. Lane, 552 Lenox Av. Apt. 12. Tel. 4364 Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, experienced, good manager and buyer; references. S 89 Times.

LADY desires position to read indoors. Lewis, 142 Manhattan Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, intelligent, exceptionally rapid, accurate, thoroughly efficient, experienced, desires position with opportunity, $20-$22. A 211 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, trained first-class secretarial school, desires position, reliable firm; willing to demonstrate ability. E. D., 37 East 58th. 'Phone Plaza 1223.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position where initiative and executive ability are appreciated; engineering, real estate experience; salary, $20-$25. S 97 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—Lady, highly experienced, desires change; responsible company; references. E 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) conscientious, has brains, ability; ambition; not afraid work; knowledge bookkeeping; 4 years' insurance, real estate, brokerage experience; expert clerical worker; high school graduate; good references; $12. M 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; engineering contracting experience 8 years; age 25; academic education; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; versed up-to-date office methods; $15. M 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, efficient, 6 years' practical experience, exceptionally neat personality, excellent grammarian, college graduate, seeks permanency, where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $18. M 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; age 20, 3 years' architectural, manufacturing experience; legible penman; operate switchboard; good mathematician; Christian; excellent references; $10. M 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; executive ability; can take full charge of books; highly educated; good stenographer; best references; $16. Margaret Flynn, Candler Bldg., Room 1,005. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, Confidential Assistant.—Refined, businesslike; exceptionally neat; brainy, cultured girl; possesses initiative, quick grasping ideas; intelligent, conscientious; industrious worker; $15. M 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Long practical experience, familiar with various lines; good business training; capable assuming responsibilities; $15. E 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY.—Educated; familiar office detail; operates any machine; unquestionable references; $20. E 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' good, practical experience; above average intellect, uses discretion, common sense; accustomed rapid dictation; accurate transcriptions; references; $15. M 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent in English and German, thoroughly conversant in double entry bookkeeping, desires position where conscientious work will be appreciated; excellent references. S 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, fast dictation, neat, accurate typist, good speller and grammarian, $10. Miss B, Room 1,605, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Good knowledge of bookkeeping, with long experience; salary moderate. Stenographer, 61 2d Av., City.

STENOGRAPHER, 41 secretarial, wide experience, editorial, advertising dictation, rapid, conscientious, desires opportunity for initiative. Steno, 75 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; refined; familiar secretarial duties; good address; best references; $18. E 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, aged 24, Christian, 6 years' experience; salary $12-$15. N 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, refined, willing, efficient, desires permanent position, $15 start. S 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; 5 years' experience; rapid, accurate. Gerber, 22 East 106th. Harlem 3030.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced, Christian. E 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert legal copyist; terms moderate. Address B. V., Box E 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, good business education, experienced; salary $12. E 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, capable, willing, neat appearance, intelligent; $12. E 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — 7 years' legal, real estate experience; best references. 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; executive ability; excellent references; $16; capable. E 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; good business training; accustomed to responsibilities; $15. E 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, intelligent young lady like work one evening week. S 95 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, familiar with office work; good education; $10. E 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable; neat appearance; willing; familiar with office work; $10. E 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced brokerage insurance; competent and efficient. Address Willing, E 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; best references; $12. E 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat; rapid and accurate; competent writer; $8-$9. E 217 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Clever, courteous; 4 years' experience; handle busy board, pleasant voice, excellent credentials; $8. M 392 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Young lady, specialized and experienced in psychology, desires position as teacher, tutor, in business, statistics, or abnormal field. M 108 Times.

USEFUL COMPANION, plain seamstress, wishes permanent position; eight years' reference last employer. S. G. P., French Y. W. C. A.

USEFUL COMPANION, young woman; refined home; first consideration; state particulars. S 81 Times.

WAITRESS (27) wishes engagements dinners, luncheons. Tel. Columbus 8820.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 252 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, housework. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, developed, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 per week. Accountant, 35 Nassau St Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7058.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; unnecessary eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANTS EXPERT—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 11 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systems installed; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5650.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service; terms moderate. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; ten years' experience cost accountancy auditor; age 33. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISING WRITER, highly successful, agency and publishing house experience, desires part time or special work; handles anything, from booklet to complete campaign. S 30 Times.

A MAN, 30, of varied business experience, is for very good reasons at liberty; desires connection with firm or corporation where faithfulness and ability will be means of advancement. S 42 Times.

ARCHITECT AND DESIGNER, arrived from abroad, works good modern styles; wishes position as draftsman; good personality; will work fortnight without compensation, in large, busy office; testimonials as to character, ability, and energy of highest order. C 234 Times Annex.

A YOUNG MAN of excellent appearance, 25 years old, at present in printing line, desires to enter a more desirable industry; willing to work hard for advancement. E 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28; excellent ability; 10 years' experience; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; salary, $25 weekly; executive, correspondent. E 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, CORRESpondent.—Extensive experience; (21;) best references; conscientious worker. E 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, desires bookkeeping position; 7 years' practical experience; 2 years as systematizer and auditor. M 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, (29,) employed; cashier-correspondent's experience; executive five years; $20 and a future. Address University, S 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) seven years' experience; rapid and accurate; capable taking full charge; excellent references. N 167 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 25, seven years' experience, office manager, desires position. M 398 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 32, seeks employment; 13 years' experience; Christian; $20. E 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Ten years' experience, double entry, cashier; trial balance; $20. Y 374 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, expert in accounting, audits, systems, desires connection mercantile house. E 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager; eight years' manufacturing lines; references. S 41 Times.

BRAINS FOR OPPORTUNITY.

Young man, business brains and tact, now withdrawing from accountancy partnership, formerly was office manager of manufacturing corporation, accustomed to assuming responsibilities, possesses every requirement of secretary to executive of large corporation, will accept any active position that above qualifications, plus energy and initiative, can fulfill. S 93 Times.

BUYER, general merchandise, thoroughly experienced, now employed, desires better connection. E 264 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Couple, refined, wishes position as caretaker with small family or bachelor; also clubhouse; references. Honest, care Advertising Office, 206 East 34th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, American; 30 years' experience; genuine ability, with all requirements of good chauffeur; excellent reference; temperate, careful, courteous; Fiat, White, Cadillac, Lancia. S 72 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—10 years' experience all machines; A1 mechanic. Herman, 2,219 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish; married, no children; ten years' experience, private families; careful driver; trustworthy, prompt; good mechanic; excellent references, written, personal. Streyffert, 145 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write N. Heyman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, married, no family, wishes country position; lately disengaged; employer laid up cars for Winter; good references. N 159 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; 36; married; 16 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 581 Amsterdam Av. Riverside 8174.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; has four years' experience with White or Cadillac cars. E 252 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, private; young married man, college graduate, who through financial reverses is compelled to seek employment. S 73 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, English; single; ten years' experience; drive any car; neat and reliable; first-class references. Sutton, 149 West 46th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; 4 years last family; steady, competent. M. F., 507 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; careful driver, desires position with private family; all references; New York and New Jersey licenses. N 125 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, four years' experience, two in Paris and two New York, desires position private family; references. S 49 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman giving up car for Winter, desires to place chauffeur in good position. Communicate, White, 159 West 62d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Six years' experience; make own repairs; have A1 reference. Frank Schaufler, 209 East 54th. Phone 7098 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR; highly recommended; 6 years last position with very prominent gentleman. S 69 Times.

COLLECTOR, &c.—Real estate man as collector, renting, repairs; large business experience, (city;) can produce results; age 60. S 46 Times.

COLLECTION MANAGER.—Fifteen years' experience; credit man and collection manager; excellent credentials; salary $80; age 42. E 254 Times Downtown.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY.
Refined, neat appearing, American, 25; thoroughly experienced, business and social duties; good family connections; unusual strong indorsements. Initiative, S 96 Times.

CORRESPONDENT. — Educated Brazilian (22) desires position as Portuguese correspondent; can handle technical commercial translations. Carvalho, 3,609 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, four years' experience with builder and architect, desires similar position. S 44 Times.

ENGINEER.—First-class, middle age, strictly sober, capable, and reliable; last position, seven (7) years, chief in large department store; best of references from past employers upon request. W. H. K., care of Hayne, 320 East 20th St.

EXECUTIVE, young man, 26, college graduate, several years' business experience, proved executive ability, ambitious, energetic, with ideas, desires position where these qualities are essential and where advancement will be in proportion to merit. S 88 Times.

FACTORY manager's assistant, handle male and female help; correspondent, salesman. M 401 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR.—Man, with experience, desires position with reliable concern. Rains, 1,118 Forest Av.; phone 6240 Melrose.

I WILL INCREASE your production and decrease its cost; 7 years' experience, engineering education; familiar with all operations of quantity production of metal goods; minimum salary, $25. S 68 Times.

MANAGER.—Attorney, 32, thoroughly experienced, desires position as collection manager with large mercantile establishment or secretary to executive; expert stenographer. S 91 Times.

MEDICAL STUDENT, (junior,) college graduate, desires position evenings. S 99 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, year's general experience, knowledge efficiency methods, accounting, sales, credits, collections, desires making change. E 202 Times Downtown.

POSITION WANTED in commercial or advertising business by young man; high school graduate. A. Graft, 2,679 Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

PRESSMAN, cylinder and jobbers; familiar with all grades work; reliable. E 212 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE man, with experience and references, managing, collecting, repairs, desires position with reliable firm or estate. Rains, 1,118 Forest Av. Tel. 6240 Melrose.

SALESMAN, 35, Christian, active, open for position represent manufacturer hardware or other good line; 15 years' selling experience; prefer territory within 100 miles of N. Y., or would assist in credits and collections. E 269 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Boys' blouses, shirts, nightrobes, pajamas, jobbers, retailers. M 400 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER.—Producer of big business, looks for new connection. A 212 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, private or commercial; young American; graduate Cambridge University; four years London; estate, finance, and company experience; good appearance; adaptable; highest references. N 161 Times.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; college education; pleasing personality; highest references. M 356 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, age 30, executive ability; active; technical college graduate. E 201 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Ten years' experience shipping express, parcel post; reference. E 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; fast dictation; transcribes accurately and rapidly; knowledge bookkeeping; $12. George Otto, Candler Building, Room 1606. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Confidential man, executive, ability; several years' banking, railroad, engineering, accounting; absolutely reliable; fine education; $25. E 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—Swedish; 5 years' experience; accurate; references. Steno., 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge bookkeeping, dictaphone operator, desires position; $10 to 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST; evening work; verbatim, 5c folio; copy, 3c. M 275 Times Downtown.

VALET-BUTLER.—A high-class Chinese wishes position with refined bachelor; absolutely reliable, honest, and efficient. N 112 Times.

VALET-BUTLER, Japanese, first-class, for gentleman apartment; please answer, mail only. Gifu Nippon, 23 West 65th.

YOUNG LAWYER, 10 years' professional and business experience, wishes position where initiative and discretion warrant good salary; secretarial work, collections, etc. K 39 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, good education and personality; knowledge of bookkeeping, collections, stenography, typewriting, and all clerical details, desires position where energy and ability essential; capable and industrious; 4 years' experience; A1 references. N 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Belgian-American, two years' head cashier well-known restaurant, accurate and honest, wants responsible position where there is future; highest references. N 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Southerner, wants position in office, broker's preferred, where working hours allow attendance in night business school; reliable, capable; excellent references. S 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, able, honest, and willing, wishes position at anything where there is chance for advancement; has four years' experience as shipping clerk in ladies' bathrobes; can furnish the best references. E 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position at NIGHT, preferably from 6 P. M. till midnight; clerical experience; moderate salary. B. S. S., 25 East 111th St.

YOUNG MAN, mechanical experience and inventive ability, desires position where brainwork is required; salary no object. Y 371 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeks position where conscientious work will bring advancement. S 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) practical knowledge export shipments, bookkeeping and typewriting. E 280 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, seeks position where hard work and good judgment are appreciated. N 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, college graduate, good personality, wants position anything paying enough to live on. S 74 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position evenings, from 6 P. M. to 12 P. M. C 231 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 29; six years legal and claims, investigation. S 48 Times.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEUR? YOU NEED ONE?
Phone Col. 1495 or 1496.
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK.—One who can operate typewriter; salary, $10 per week. S 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate, bright, some experience, to keep stock books; salary $10. Drugs, S 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—State salary and qualifications; must be competent. K 53 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Woman, over 30, to train for position requiring tact and ability; previous business experience not essential; must furnish good references; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, housefurnishing, toilet articles, umbrellas, linen, leather goods, jewelry, glove, toy, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

YOUNG WOMEN.—We can place inexperienced young women in various holiday departments as salespeople. An excellent opportunity for young women to qualify for steady service and to be paid while learning. Apply to Superintendent between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ALSO

YOUNG GIRLS.—A number of bright girls to wrap parcels, and in various other capacities. Apply to Superintendent, department of wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, white preferred; small family. 873 West End Av., (103d St.)

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, for stockroom and order filling in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRL WANTED for addressing and general office work; state wages wanted. K 55 Times.

GIRLS, experienced, working on perfume bottles, labeling, &c. D'Orsay, 46 West 46th.

GIRL.—For housework and plain cooking, for couple. 896 West End Av.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—Young, experienced governess to take care girl 12 years old; must know how to help child with school work; must also know how to sew, and willing to live in country; none but fully competent need apply. Address E 290 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, not of servant class, in small family in suburbs; good home and wages for the right party. Address Mrs. Robert H. Martin, Jr., Grand View on Hudson, Rockland County, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman for general housework in apartment; good cook and laundress. Call Thursday morning, 412 West End Av.

JUNIOR CLERK and typist on payroll work; must be able to type 30 words a minute and have ability to earn advancement; state education, experience; salary $45 monthly. E 262 Times Downtown.

MODELS.—SHOW ROOM MODELS, SIZE 36, WANTED. KRUSKAL CO., 15 EAST 32D ST.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR. — Preferably one who can operate typewriter and assist on general clerical work. Levy & Nathan, 104 5th Av.

NURSE.—Undergraduate; attendant or ward maid for an institution; pay, $22 a month. Call 146 East 28th St., at 2 P. M. today for personal interview.

NURSE.—Wanted, for one month, an experienced baby's nurse; references required. Address C. R. M., 942 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

NURSEMAID.—Refined young girl to care for two small boys; good disposition and adaptable; character counts for more than experience; salary expected. Mrs. J. A. Miller, 227 Fairview Av., Rutherford, N. J. Telephone Rutherford 844.

NURSE MAID, refined; one baby; good references. Apply mornings, 322 West 107th.

SALESLADY, assistant, for Washington Heights Gift Shop. L. Neudorfer, 656 West 181st.

SALESLADY.—Experienced in large retail stationery store, good wages and permanent position. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADIES; $1.50 day as extra, Saturdays. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

SALESLADY for hotel cigar stand New Victoria Hotel, 245 West 47th.

SECRETARY, SUPERIOR EDUCATION, JUDGMENT AND NEATNESS; SOME EDITORIAL ABILITY DESIRABLE. N 164 TIMES.

SOLICITORS WANTED.—Intelligent women to take subscriptions James Whitcomb Riley's complete writings, Memorial Edition; New York and New Jersey territory; liberal commission. Suite 508, 171 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, quick and accurate, about 30 to 35 years of age, by manufacturing house; a knowledge of chemical terms an advantage; state full qualifications, references, nationality, and salary expected. Address, in own handwriting, S 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, good; give references and salary expected. E 275 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS FOR L. C. SMITH, UNDERWOOD, OR OLIVER MACHINES. APPLY MANTLE LAMP CO. OF AMERICA, 243 WEST 17TH ST. ASK FOR MISS SNYDER.

TYPIST.—Girl, experienced, rapid and accurate at figures, for billing and switchboard; Otis operator preferred; salary $12; state references. K 33 Times.

UKELELE PLAYER WANTED BY PROMINENT BROADWAY STORE. APPLY Z 217 TIMES ANNEX.

WAITRESS and chambermaid; girl 14-16 years, sleep home; family two; references. Apt. 6A, 90 Morningside Drive.

WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, between 26 and 40, for responsible position; tact and executive ability required; liberal salary; give full particulars regarding education and past employment; first letter will reply. Sawhill, 315 Besse Building, Springfield, Mass.

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YOUNG MAN, 28, seeks position where hard work and good judgment are appreciated. N 168 Times.

$10

This week ONLY, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—A certified public accountant has an opening for a thoroughly equipped junior; experience not essential. Answer in detail, giving age, schools attended, and salary expected. S 329 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MEN, active, aggressive, selling experience essential, to interview manufacturers for an established concern; liberal commission; appearance absolutely necessary. Room 908, 96 Warren St.

APPRAISAL SOLICITORS

Exceptionally large commission; leads furnished; reliable corporation. Apply Actual Appraisal Co., Woolworth Bldg.

AUDITOR wanted by large manufacturing corporation producing metal products; must have thorough knowledge office detail, control accounts, cost accounting, and details factory practice to qualify; exceptional opportunity for right man; give age, experience, references, and salary expected in order that your reply may receive consideration. Manufacturer, S 76 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT IN EFFICIENCY DEPARTMENT

OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; APPLICANT MUST HAVE GOOD EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF COST ACCOUNTING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN WITH AMBITION TO GET SPLENDID TRAINING FOR BETTER POSITION; STATE IN DETAIL AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE. APPLY BY LETTER TO MR. R. W. FRIEND, CARE KENYON CO., 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

AUTOMOBILE TRIMMERS.—First-class men on inclosed bodies; steady employment, day and piece work; good pay; sanitary, modern plant; no trouble. Write Superintendent, E. J. Thompson Co., Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, Penn.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, by New York Stock Exchange firm; experienced bookkeeper, one accustomed to handling wire accounts preferred; good opportunity for right man. Address in own handwriting, stating experience, salary expected ,and other details. E 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man as bookkeeper in large organization; moderate salary with opportunity for advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Z 220 Times Annex.

BOYS WANTED.—A LARGE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL BOYS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS AND FOR ADVANCEMENT; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY, BUT MUST HAVE SOME HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. BE QUICK TO LEARN, OF GOOD ADDRESS, AND AMBITIOUS. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE IF ANY, ETC., K 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY FOR OFFICE WORK.
Must be 16 years old. Call 9:30 A. M.
Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOYS, 16 years of age; refined, healthy, intelligent, to make themselves generally useful; $6 weekly to start; exceptional opportunity to learn the clean, well-paying professional trade of Mechanical Dentistry. Apply personally after 10 o'clock. Dentists Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.

BOY wanted; high school graduate preferred with electrical and mathematical inclination to learn work in electrical instrument manufacturer's laboratory. Apply Wilson Maeulen Co., Wales Av. and East 142d St., Bronx.

BOY wanted, by New York Stock Exchange house; experienced boy for chalk quotation board. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and references. E 288 Times Downtown.

BOY.—About 16 years, for light office work in office of large manufacturing establishment, with good chance of advancement. Address box E 282 Times Downtown.

BOY, American, 17 or 18 years, in office of steel concern; wages $8 weekly. Address Steel, P. O. Box 887, New York.

BOY wanted for office work in wholesale house; good salary and good opportunity. P. O. Box 1,834.

BOY—Young, neat-appearing boy as "runner" for Stock Exchange house. Y 375 Times Annex.

BOY, clean, neat, bright, wanted in advertising office; $4 to start. 1,008 Woolworth Building.

BOY wanted in law office; give age and salary. E 284 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, ambitious, in export house. Call Thursday, Room 812, 96 Wall.

CLERK, hustling, intelligent young man, electrical experience preferred, for order department wanted at once; salary $14. K 56 Times.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND WASH GOODS.

BUYER AND MANAGER WANTED FOR THIS DEPARTMENT. ONLY THOSE CONSIDERED WHO HAVE HAD ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN BUYING AND MERCHANDISING THESE GOODS IN A BIG WAY. MAIL ORDER EXPERIENCE PREFERRED.

GIVE FULL PERSONAL HISTORY AND BUSINESS CAREER. NO REFERENCES CONSULTED UNTIL AFTER INTERVIEW. ALL REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY ONLY BY LETTER.

President,
The Charles William Stores,
New York City.

DESIGNER on infants' coats wanted; experience and reference required. Backall Brothers, 37 North 3d St., Philadelphia.

DOCK BUILDERS wanted. Apply Jane and Sunswick St., near Queensboro Bridge, L. I. City.

DRAFTSMEN.—MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED; IN REPLYING KINDLY STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. 365 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, with small manufacturing plant out of town; good opening for right man, and permanent; state experience, age, and wages. S 80 Times.

ELECTRICIANS.—Competent wiremen wanted in large nearby city. Call, after 9:30 A. M., Room 544, 50 Church St.

EXCEPTIONA

WIDOW SHOT BY SUITOR DIES

Blood Transfusion Fails to Save Her —Assailant Recovering.

Mrs. Henry Mann, the widow who was shot on Tuesday in her apartment, 709 West 178th Street, by Alfred Henricksen, who was in love with her and apparently deranged by her refusal to marry him, died yesterday afternoon in the Washington Heights Hospital after physicians had made an ineffective effort to save her by the transfusion of blood supplied by Mrs. Mann's son Ellery. Henricksen, who shot himself in the head, showed improvement yesterday and is expected to recover rapidly.

Coroner Reinberg and a representative of District Attorney Swann obtained a statement from Mrs. Mann before she died in which she told of the shooting. According to the police, however, Henricksen has admitted the facts just as Mrs. Mann gave them and the case against him is said to be complete.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. A706515, for 10 shares Canadian Pacific Railway common stock, issued in the name of Edward W. Connolly, and by him assigned to Mrs. M. E. Chisholm, has been lost in the mails between Truro and Halifax, Canada. Transfer of this certificate has been stopped with the transfer agents, the Bank of Montreal, New York, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate said certificate.

LOST.

American Locomotive Company Certificate No. A-19962 for ten shares of the preferred stock in the name of Lewis A. Clough. All persons are hereby notified to show cause why a new certificate should not forthwith be issued in lieu of the certificate above described. J. O. HOBBY, Jr., Treasurer.

LOST.—$6,000 Pacific Telephone 5% bonds, Nos. 33,196, 33,197, 33,198, 33,199, 33,200, and 33,201; also 100 shares Canada Copper, certificate No. 5,613; all persons warned against negotiating sale of same. Please notify Mabon & Co., 45 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

LOST.—Tuesday morning on Long Island train, Port Washington branch, arriving at Penn Terminal 9:10 A. M., silver cup, engraved "New York Newspaper Representatives"; left under seat in car before smoker; suitable reward. Box K 59 Times.

LOST.—Between 375 Park Av., Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and Metropolitan Opera House, brooch, large yellow diamond, surrounded by white diamonds; $500 reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Bank Book No. 725,453, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Brown morocco pocketbook in McCreery's misses' suit department; reward; no questions asked if returned. Room 5,988 Grand Central Terminal.

LOST.—In or near Prospect Park Sunday, mink fur collar; suitable reward for return. M. W. Morehouse, 60 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's gold handbag, containing 50-trip commutation ticket, New Rochelle, $5 bill, pair gloves, &c. Phone Cortlandt 1580.

LOST.—A pointed fox muff in taxicab going from Gaiety Theatre to 570 Park Av. Reward if returned to Francis Willard, 11 West 56th St.

LOST.—Gold watch and medal, engraved "S." and "Maud Stanton"; reward. Phone Prospect 5533.

LOST — Wrist watch, Wednesday, between 32d and 34th, or Saks; reward. 422 Columbus Av

LOST—Between 57th and 42d, black and green silk crocheted bag; reward. Address 310 West 57th St.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case; name and address inside. Return to Room 522, 61 Broadway for liberal reward.

LOST.—Subway Tuesday evening, purse and glasses; reward for glasses. N 157 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Small bar pin, pearls and sapphires. C. E. Hawe, 510 West 144th St.

REWARD.—Small brown pocketbook, containing $60 bill and change, Tuesday, between St. Mark's, Nostrand, Bergen, Bedford, and Dean Sts. R. Wilding, 1,216 Dean St., Brooklyn. Bedford 4513.

REWARD.—Gold watch bracelet, between Colonial Theatre, 72d subway. Nally, 626 West 138th.

REWARD.—Plain gold Waltham watch; vicinity 53d St. Telephone Gaston, Chelsea 1000.

REWARD.—Black handbag, 103d-135th Sts.; valuable to owner only. Riverside 8000.

REWARD.—Large aquamarine pin; 81st and 84th, on Broadway. 213 West 79th.

$150 REWARD

for solitaire diamond earring, weight about 3½ carats, lost Nov. 3 in New York. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$500 REWARD for the return of a diamond platinum pin, with white pearl in centre, lost Monday evening between Hotel Plaza and Harris Theatre. Call between 1 and 11 F. M., J. L. Riddell, Hotel Plaza.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, three-stone, gypsy-setting diamond ring, Times Annex and Subway Times Square to 181st St. station; no questions asked. K 48 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, a wire-haired fox terrier, with collar marked Moxie W. F., 214 East 17th St. Finder will be rewarded by returning to William Faversham, 214 East 17th St.

LOST.—Dog, red Irish terrier, name Larry; $20 reward. Return to Dwyer, 51 East 129th St., or telephone 4597 Harlem.

SUNDAY FILM SHOWS ADJUDGED ILLEGAL

Appellate Division of Supreme Court at Albany Contradicts Gaynor Ruling of 1908.

CASE TO BE CARRIED UP

One Out of Five Justices Dissents—Picture Shows Not Expressly Mentioned in the Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A sweeping decision, branding Sunday motion picture exhibitions as violations of the State statute, was handed down today by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department.

The case grew out of the arrest of Leroy H. Bender of this city, a moving picture theatre owner, for violation of a local ordinance prohibiting Sunday exhibitions. Bender was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, Supreme Court Justice Morschauser of Poughkeepsie holding that the law had not been violated. Justice Morschauser's decision was in accordance with a ruling of the Appellate Division, Second Department, in 1908 that the Sunday law did not apply to moving picture theatres.

Today's decision is in conflict with previous decisions, but in view of the fact that Associate Justice John Woodward dissented from the opinion of his four colleagues, Presiding Justice John M. Kellogg and Associate Justices George F. Lyon, Wesley O. Howard, and Aaron V. S. Cochrane, an appeal can be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Lyon, suggests that the Legislature alone can decide how Sunday shall be observed and is the sole judge of acts proper to be prohibited.

"If the existing law is in any way unjust or unsatisfactory," the opinion sets forth, "the remedy is by application to the Legislature to modify or annul it, not by application to the court, whose sole duty is to construe it and say what the Legislature meant by passing it."

Depends on Phrase of Seven Words.

The opinion reviews the circumstances of Bender's arrest and refers to his contention that he should be discharged because the phrase in the statute, "or other public sports, exercises, or shows," does not apply to indoor performances. Regarding this the opinion says:

"The words 'or other public sports, exercises, or shows' are presumed to have been used by the Legislature in their ordinary and familiar sense and meaning and are to be so understood and construed. Acts relating to the observance of the Sabbath are remedial statutes, and are to be construed liberally in respect to the mischiefs sought to be remedied.

"The vital question to be decided upon this appeal is: What did the Legislature mean when it wrote into the statute relating to the observance of Sunday, following the prohibition against shooting, hunting, fishing, horse racing, gaming, the words, 'or other public sports, exercises or shows'? Did it intend to prohibit exhibitions in the nature of the ordinary moving picture show? It would seem clear that the answer to that question must be in the affirmative."

The opinion also states that the trend of recent legislation has been to protect, so far as possible, the right of employes to rest on Sunday, and that no good reason is apparent for denying that privilege to the thousands of employes of moving picture theatres in the State.

While the court proceedings were instituted to test the legality of an Albany city ordinance, today's decision, court officials here say, applies to all motion picture theatres in the State. Sunday moving picture exhibitions have been allowed in many cities, but have been forbidden by local ordinances in others, and in still others the matter has been left to the discretion of the police.

May not Affect Situation Here.

Among the motion picture people of New York City, the feeling was general yesterday that the Albany decision would not affect the situation here and that unless the Court of Appeals should uphold the ruling the motion picture houses in New York and vicinity would continue to give Sunday performances.

Powell Crichton, counsel for the New York Sabbath Committee, pointed out that in 1908 Justice Gaynor, sitting in the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, handed down a decision that the penal code did not prohibit the giving of motion picture exhibitions on Sunday. The code was adopted in 1883, when motion pictures had not been invented, so that, Justice Gaynor pointed out, the law makers could not have intended to include them in the Sunday ban.

Justice Gaynor's decision has been the basis of procedure in this city ever since, and Mr. Crichton said that, as much as the Sabbath Committee would like to see all theatres closed on Sundays, he believed local Magistrates would be governed by it rather than by the Albany ruling. As the two courts are co-ordinate their rulings are of equal weight.

Mr. Crichton said the Sabbath Committee welcomed the Albany decision because the question would now be taken to the Court of Appeals and settled definitely. If the Court of Appeals should uphold the Appellate Division, then all movie theatres would have to close Sundays, and the only way they could gain relief would be by the Legislature amending the Penal Code.

Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer said he did not recall Justice Gaynor's decision, but if he had so ruled that decision would in all likelihood be followed in this city until the Court of Appeals should uphold one decision and overrule the other.

Movie men expressed confidence in the final outcome of the contest, which has been waged intermittently in all parts of the State. S. L. Rothapfel, managing director of the Rialto, said that the movies were such an important factor in the Sabbath life of the city that the people would not allow the theatres to be closed. He said a conservative estimate of the aggregate movie audience in the Greater City on Sunday was 1,000,000 persons, and that the closing of the picture theatres would mean not only that these would be deprived of entertainment but that the quality of the entertainment offered would have to be lowered, since the Sunday income was the largest of the week, and the loss in this city alone would be at least $150,000 a week.

Lewis J. Selznick, a producer and distributer of films, expressed the belief that if the movie houses were closed for only one Sunday there would be such a popular clamor that "these old and unfair laws would be wiped out and saner and fairer laws substituted." Mr. Selznick said he believed disorder and lawlessness would increase if the decision should be upheld.

Police Commissioner Woods said he would take no action toward closing the theatres until he had been informed officially of the decision and its application here.

WOMAN ROBBED AND SLAIN.

Tailor Finds Wife Dead in Home—Police Seek Missing Boarder.

When Morris Zamkin, a tailor, returned from work last evening and knocked at the door of his home on the third floor of 123 West 101st Street, he received no response. Thinking that his wife, Rose, 52 years old, had stepped out to get something for supper, he sat on the stairs to await her return. At the end of thirty minutes, tired of waiting, Zamkin got a key from the janitor and entered the apartment. Lying face downward on the kitchen floor was his wife, dead. Five deep wounds in the woman's head, a bloodstained hammer beside her, and broken furniture told the story.

Zamkin called Policeman Courtney of the East 104th Street Station, and together the men went back and found that a chamois bag Mrs. Zamkin had carried was missing. Zamkin said the bag had contained four diamond rings, a diamond barpin, a few trinkets, and $60 in currency.

From the story told by the tailor, the police last night sent out a general alarm for Alexander Goldstein, a tailor who boarded with the family. Goldstein, who is charged with homicide, is 23 years old, of medium height, and slender. He went to live with the Zamkins on Oct. 15. He borrowed $3 on Tuesday from Mrs. Zamkin, saying he was short of money.

Working on the case last night, Detective Leonard found a blood-stained shirt in a suitcase in Goldstein's room. There was blood upon its front and the marks of fingers in blood upon the sleeves as though the wearer had wiped his hands across them.

Canadian Strikers Lose Pension.

MONTREAL, Nov. 22.—Such of the freight handlers as are being reinstated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, after the recent walkout at Toronto, must put up with the loss of their pensions, according to the statutory rules under which the Canadian Pacific pension fund is governed. General Superintendent Purvis, who has been arranging the terms of settlement with Mayor Church, made it clear that those taken back into such vacancies as remained could only come back unconditionally, and though generous terms will doubtless be made by the company, the men have lost their pensions. An interesting feature of the recent negotiations is that the Canadian Pacific offered to accept the arbitration of any Toronto editor, but the men went on strike nevertheless.

APPROVED BY ROOSEVELT.

Colonel, in Praising Military Service, Condemns Pacifists.

Colonel Roosevelt has written a letter to Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., retired, who is President of the Association for National Service, one of the purposes of which association is to secure the passage by Congress of a law which will make obligatory on all American male citizens between the ages of 18 and 21 years six months' service with the colors during each of those four years. Colonel Roosevelt's letter, as made public by General Young, reads:

Sagamore Hill, Nov. 15, 1916.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., Retired, President Association for National Service, Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C.:

My dear General Young: I most cordially and emphatically approve your efforts as President of the Association for National Service to secure the passage of a law making it obligatory upon every male American citizen between the ages of 18 and 21 to serve six months or a year—as the case may demand—in the field with the colors.

I believe no one should be allowed to vote who has not thus served—politicians and professional pacifists are out of place in a free republic.

There should be education toward military training along the lines followed in Australia, Argentina, Switzerland, and Japan.

No man is fit to be a freeman unless he has fitted himself to fight efficiently for his freedom.

With all good wishes, I am

Your fellow-American,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ROW OVER SCHOOL MANAGER

Members of Board of Education Question Legality of Office.

A resolution, offered by Dr. Ira S. Wile at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education, to have the Committee on Bylaws and Legislation prepare a report on the powers of the proposed executive manager of the Board, led to a spirited discussion. Arthur S. Somers, Morton Stein, and Thomas W. Churchill asked for a discussion in the Board of the question before it was referred to the committee. Mr. Churchill said that as President Wilcox had suggested the office to the Board of Estimate he ought to tell what he believed the new official should have to do. Mr. Somers declared that it meant an outlay not only of $10,000 salary for the manager, but an assistant manager, clerks, &c., which would cost $40,000. It was a question, he said, whether the Board should place this additional burden on the taxpayers. He would like to have more light on the subject before he voted. Mr. Stein raised the point whether the appointment would be in conflict with the law.

It was decided by a vote of 27 to 9 to refer the matter to the Committee on By-laws and Legislation, in conference with the Special Committee on Reorganization. It is to report on the legality of the office, and, if legal, to define its powers. The whole question will then come before the Board again for discussion as to whether the office should be established. The only person mentioned for the office is Leo Arnstein, Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

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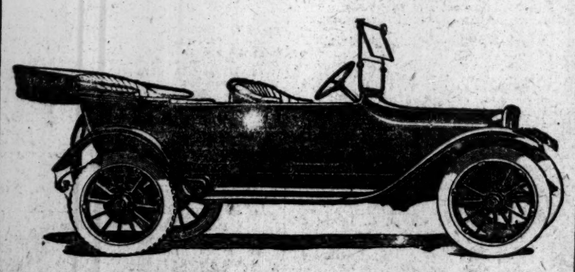

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